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**DEDICATED**

**to**

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&c. &c

PROFESSOR OF SANSKRIT IN THE UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA

**AS A TOKEN OF**

**GRATITUDE AND ADMIRATION**

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काल-वसा णासम् उवागयस्स सप्पुरिस्स जस्स-सरीरस्स ।

अट्ठि-लवायन्ति कर्हिधि विरल-विरला गुणुग्गारा ॥

( वाक्पतिराजस्य । श्लोकः ९४५ तमः । )

*When ages have destroyed the renown of a great  
and good man, praises of his virtues are met with  
very rarely, like the osseous of Buddha.*

( Vākpati, Gaṇḍavaho, S'loka 945 )

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**Prefatory Note to**  
**THE SECOND EDITION.**

The present Edition is practically a page to page reprint of the First Edition edited by the late Rao Bahadur Shankar Pandurang Pandit. I have however added four Supplementary Notes, dealing with some of the more important points treated of by the late Rao Bahadur Pandit, especially with regard to the original frame-work or form of the poem, the date of Yas'ovarman, which depending as it does on that of the Kashmirian King Lalitāditya, is the basis of the dates of Vākpatirāja and Bhavabhūti. It will also be seen that Pandit strenuously contends against accepting the correction ( based on Chinese accounts ) of thirty-one years to Kalhana's chronology, but the correction seems justified on independent grounds, such as the mention by Vākpatirāja of the Solar Eclipse in his poem. Pandit's plea based on a searching analysis of Kalhana's chronology, however, remains, if I may say so, forceful.

One more point only may be alluded to viz., the interesting question about the personality of Umveka, which name Pandit found ( Introduction pp. cxi ff. ) in a MS of the *Mālatī-Mādhava* in place of Bhavabhūti in two of the colophons of the ten acts of that play. As I have tried to make out, relying on the researches of Professors Jha and Kupuswami Shastri ( Supplementary Note III, pp. cclx ff. ), the personality of Umbeka or Umveka has now become more distinct and his identity with Bhavabhūti highly possible. If

this could be further substantiated. Bhavabhūta's relations with Kumārilabhaṭṭa would derive great significance. Even now, the chronological implications of the equation, Umbeka = Bhavabhūta = one of the disciples of Kumānila do not conflict with accepted dates.

The English Synopsis of the poem will be found helpful in readily forming an idea of the framework of the poem, the accessories in which, according to some scholars, far outweigh the essentials.

Nasik  
February 1927

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N. B. U.

# CRITICAL NOTICE



## Account of the Mss. Material

The following edition of the *Gaudavaho* is based upon four manuscripts written in Devanāgarī characters, viz:—

**J**, a copy of an old palmyra-leaf manuscript in the Jain Bhāṇḍara or sacred library of manuscripts at Jēsselmere in Rajputana, obtained by my friend Professor G. Buhler, Ph. D., C. I. E., in the year 1874 during his tour in Rajputana and Northern India, undertaken in search of Sanskrit MSS. It consists of 224 large folio leaves of country paper, written on one side, with thirty-three lines to a page, each line containing thirty to thirty-five letters. It begins thus ६०॥ नम. श्रीजिनेन्द्रेभ्यः । and ends thus : ॥ ३ ॥ गौडवहसारटीका समाप्ताः ॥ छ । छ ॥ ६०३ ॥ छ ॥ छ ॥ शुभं भवतु ॥ छ ॥ छ ॥ छ ॥ संवत् १०३१ वैशाखसुदी १३ । ॥ १३ ॥ श्री ॥ It contains the text and a commentary by what appears to be a Jain author named Upendra-Haripāla or Haripāla, son of Upendra. When the circumstances under which the transcript was made are remembered, it is no wonder that it is not so correct as Jain manuscripts usually are. Dr. Buhler having come across the original manuscript of the work in the Jēsselmere Bhāṇḍara, caused a copy to be made at once, with instructions that it should be finished during his short stay of less than a week at that place. A very ordinary scribe hurriedly finished the copy within the prescribed time, and Dr. Buhler, after such cursory revision as he could ensure to it, brought it away with him, and kindly gave it to me that I might edit it. I gladly undertook the task, though I did not feel by any means sure that it would be possible to prepare a satisfactory edition from a single indifferent manuscript of a work of considerable difficulty (to me) connected with the Prakrit language in which the poem is written. I began my labours, but I had not worked for many months at the manuscript

▲ (Gaudavaho)

when I found that the imperfections and faults of commission and omission which were in it were very great, indeed too great to allow any hope to be entertained that I could make anything out of it. Fortunately, shortly after this, news was received by Dr. Bühler that a copy of the poem existed in an old manuscript library at Pātan near Sidhpur, in the territory of H. H. the Gaekwad—a library which, it is believed, once belonged to and was actually used by, the celebrated Jain scholar, Hemachandra. This welcome news was conveyed to me by Dr. Bühler, and I at once sent my own copyist to Pātan to make a copy from the manuscript for me. The copy I thus procured is called

**P**, a very correct and reliable transcript containing the text of the poem most carefully transcribed, page for page, and line for line, according to the original. The latter has never been seen by me, but my writer reports to me that he found it so old that it often crumbled to pieces to the touch in the process of copying, and that many leaves of it had already had their ends worn away by age and use; a result well accounted for when we remember that the MS. is, as will presently be seen, over six hundred and fifty years old. **P** begins at once with the first couplet, preceded merely by what appears like the sign for the figure sixty, thus ॥ ६० ॥, and ends thus:—कहावीई समरी ॥ गायतः ॥ ११६८ ॥ श्लोकतः १४९० मंगलं भवतु सर्वज्ञ...तथा च लेखकपाठकाभ्यां ॥ छ ॥ संवत् १२८६ वर्षे रवी गौडवर्षे नाम महाकाव्यं समाप्तमिति ॥ छ ॥

It contains seventy-four pages, of thirteen lines to the page, each line containing about fifty letters, and has the stanzas numbered. The accession of **P** materially brightened my prospects of making out a fair text of the poem, and I again began to work at the edition, though, as every scholar concerned with the study of the Prakrit languages might easily understand, I still felt it would be better to have some more manuscripts, of the text at least. Just at this time Dr. F. Kielhorn acquired for the Deccan College Government collection of manuscripts, a palmyra leaf manuscript of the poem which I designate by the letters

**Dc.** a most beautiful little manuscript about fourteen inches in length by one and three-quarter inches in breadth, having 110 leaves with four to five ( sometimes three ) lines to the page, each line containing about fifty-three letters. It begins thus : ॥ ॐ नमः सरस्वत्यै ॥ and ends thus ॥ छ ॥ छ ॥ छ ॥ छ ॥ छ ॥ छ ॥ छ ॥ छ ॥ This is a very old manuscript. Dr. F. Kielhorn very properly remarks upon the use of letters in this manuscript to express numerals, in connection with the question of its age. In appearance it is much older than **K**, older by one or two centuries. Its age may, therefore, be fully seven or seven and half centuries. It is in a good state of preservation, except that in parts it is eaten through by moths which in several places have, as usual, left regular lines of their destructive action. The letters are of the old Jain style, and the numerals on the leaves are expressed on the left margin by means of letters, and on the right by ordinary figures. For fuller details of the method of expressing numbers by means of letters, the reader may refer to Dr. F. Kielhorn's report\* on Sanskrit manuscripts published at Bombay in the year 1881. When I received this manuscript all that could be reasonably desired for establishing the text of the poem was obtained. The manuscript is exceedingly carefully written in beautiful Jain characters, and appears to have been revised with care, and also now and then contains short marginal notes in Sanskrit, explaining words and phrases in the text. While the edition was being printed after the materials for making out the text of the poem had been strengthened as above set forth, I heard from Dr. Bühler that the great Jain Bhāṇḍāra at Khambāyat or Cambay was reported to possess a manuscript of the *Gaṇḍavaho*, which appeared to contain a longer poem than was known to be contained in those manuscripts that had been discovered till then. After a good deal of somewhat lengthened negotiation, I succeeded, through my venerable friend the late Rao Bahadur Bholanath Sarabhai of Ahmedabad, and Mr. Shamrao Narayan

\* Also see Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji, *Indian Antiquary*, Vol VI. p. 42.

Lād, Divan to H. H. the Nawab of Cambay, in inducing the custodians of the Bhandāra to lend me the manuscript for collation. I received at first only the first half of the manuscript and when I returned this I got the second half. I have designated this manuscript by the letter

**K**, written on palmyra leaves of about twelve and half inches in length by a little less than one and half inches in breadth, containing 232 leaves with three lines to the page, each line containing thirty seven letters on an average. It is in old Jain characters, and is very beautifully and correctly written. Like **Dc** it appears to have been carefully revised and corrected, containing as it does short marginal notes in Sanskrit, explanatory of words and expressions in the text. It ends as follows: कहरायलंछणस्त वप्पहरायस्त गड्डवहे ॥ गाहा-  
वीढ समत्त ॥ इति महाकाव्यं समाप्तमिति ॥ कथानिलानानदिश ॥ छ ॥  
मंगलं महाश्री ॥ संवत् १२८९ वर्षे पौष शुद्धि ८ मौमे अरोह वटपट्टके  
गौडवहमहा । Here follow about fifteen letters which are so worn out as to be illegible.

**K** is, therefore, six hundred and fifty-three years old. But it is in a very excellent state of preservation, owing probably to the care which is taken of the Bhandāra in which it is deposited.

Of the four manuscripts upon which we base this edition of the *Gandavaho* two are thus a little more than six hundred and fifty years old, one is between six hundred and fifty to seven hundred and fifty years old, and the date of one is unknown, but it is certain that it is not modern, as no palmyra leaf MSS. are written by the Jains, I believe, on this side of the fifteenth century.

Out of the four manuscripts **J** is the only one that contains the commentary, the rest giving merely the text. While the text of the poem has, accordingly, been made out from very excellent, independent, and reliable sources, I cannot but regret that that of the commentary has had to depend upon nothing but the Jesselmere copy, mended by my own frequent conjectures.

## Account of the commentary and commentator.

Nothing is known as to who Haripāla the commentator was, or when he wrote. All that we know of him is from what is said in the only MS. of his commentary that we have got. It is said that he is the son\* of Bhatta (scholar) Upendra of Jalandhara, and that in his childhood he read the poem with his father, who, in the course of his teaching, appears to have explained some of the passages to him in a manner different from that of other teachers. It is not certain that Haripāla was a Jain, though the commentary as given by the single MS. begins with an invocation to Jina. But this circumstance may be due to the fact that the original MS., coming as it does from a Jain library, was copied by a Jain scribe. Besides the circumstance that he commented upon a Prākṛit poem,—and it is usually Jain scholars who do so—the only fact that might go to show him to have been a Jain is his peculiar Jainish style, marked by such peculiarities, for instance, as the use of the particle *kita* at the head of a sentence, a use which, so far as I know, is only found in Sanskrit works by Jain writers.

The commentary of Haripāla is in many places hardly a commentary, but merely a Sanskrit construction of the Prākṛit text, word for word, in the order of the original, or a *chhāyā* (shadow) as such a version is usually called. It rarely explains, though it often makes remarks, on points connected with allusions contained in the text. Indeed, it is often prolix. But whenever it does explain the text it can hardly be said to be clear and to the point. Even if it had at least given the Sanskrit rendering in the order of the components of ordinary Sanskrit sentences, instead of merely running in the order of the necessarily complex arrangement of the original verse, it might have been more serviceable to popularize the poem. Of course in the present state of Prākṛit studies, even such a commentary as Haripāla has given us must be welcome, and I have accordingly done my best to restore it as far as I could from the scanty material furnished by the manuscript J and incorporated it in the edition. But I am far from being satisfied

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\* See comment on stanza 788 (and the colophon at the end of the Com.—N. B. U.)

with all my numerous emendations of the text of Haripāla. I have invariably given in footnotes what I found in J under the letters MH. signifying the commentary text of Haripāla as found in the Manuscript J. I made an attempt, through the Government of Bombay, to move the political authorities in Rajputana with a view to obtain for me a loan of the original manuscript from which J had been copied; but the custodians of the Jesselmere Bhāndāra would not part with the manuscript out of their town, and being unable to proceed to Jesselmere myself I had to do without it as best I could.

Haripāla generally comments upon the text which is given by J. But I have to explain that I have not invariably adopted his text as given in that manuscript, but have very often preferred the reading of one or more of the other manuscripts according as I thought proper, with a view to restore what appeared most probable as the reading of the poet. Whenever, therefore, the reading in the text of the poem is different from that explained by Haripāla, I have put a star over the word or expression in the commentary, which corresponds to the latter, in order to prevent the reader from being confounded, and to guard him against presuming that the commentator is explaining the text as given in the stanza above.

Wherever the commentary has not only been emended, but has also been supplemented by what appeared to have been obviously left out by the copyist, the words interpolated have been enclosed within brackets.

Although, however, the text of Vākpāti has not been invariably adopted from J or rather from the commentary of Haripāla (for Haripāla often differs from the reading of J) but frequently as it was exhibited by the other manuscripts, it is necessary to state that the *order* of the verses as commented upon by Haripāla has been preserved in the edition as I found it in the manuscript J. The manuscripts do not all agree as to the order of the verses, but in some places they each give them in one slightly different from that observed by the others. They agree as to the sequence of the main course of the poem,



giving the large divisions or *mahākulakas* in the same order, but there is considerable variety in the position assigned in a few of the *kulakas* to individual verses in the different manuscripts. And where there is not much logical sequence between the couplets forming any particular *kulaka*, except that they belong to and form part of that *kulaka*, and therefore relate to the same subjects, such as a landscape, a particular season, and so on, the verses follow each other in different orders in the different manuscripts. This variety in the order of the verses caused very considerable difficulty in the work of collation.

### Recensions of the Text.

It is remarkable that the commentary of Haripāla is called at the end hereof हरिपालविरचितगौडवधसारटीका 'Commentary composed by Haripāla' on the *sāra* (substance) of the *Gaudavadha*. Mark the word गौडवधसार (*Gaudavadha-sāra*). What can the word *sāra* be intended to mean? Ordinarily it means *substance*, and, as applied to a composition, *abstract*. In the present case it can hardly be taken with *tika* (commentary), so as to signify substance-commentary or short commentary giving the substance of the *Gaudavadha*, as that would be a most unusual compound. The word *sāra* must, therefore, be taken with *Gaudavadha*, and this makes us conclude that Haripāla considered that he was commenting upon a *sāra* of the *Gaudavadha*, and not upon the *Gaudavadha* itself. When news of the manuscript K was received by me and it was thought that it contained more matter than did the other manuscripts, I was led to imagine that a clue to the sense of the expression *Gaudavadha-sāra* would be obtained. But on examining into the contents of the manuscript, I found that it contained no more than did the MSS. previously found. Nor can *sāra* be interpreted in the sense of a part such as the prologue or prelude to a large work. The meaning of Haripāla could, therefore, be either that the text or version of text he was acquainted with contained portions that he could not reconcile with each other, and therefore, rejected such as he considered inconsistent with his idea of the poet's executing his design,

styling what remained a *sūtra* or substance, not wishing to be responsible for regarding the rejected portions as spurious; or that he was acquainted with various versions or redactions of the work, each differing from the others by the number of verses it contained, its readings, and the order in which the verses were found to follow each other in it. He might, in the latter case, have considered the additional verses found in the other versions known to him as interpolations, or the arrangement of the stanzas as being apocryphal, and believed, that both an expurgation of the supposed or real interpolations, and a rearrangement of the verses were necessary to restore the poem to its original purity—in fact, an edition of the text. Such an interpretation of the word *sūtra* would not, I think, be far-fetched, and it is only in this way that I can understand the phrase.

I am not satisfied, however, that all the additional verses found in the other MSS. we have are interpolations. Many of them are of as good merit as those accepted by Haripāla, and there are no circumstances, internal or external to the poem, which might justify their being suspected to be spurious. I am far from being in a position to assert that some of them may not be spurious, but it would be difficult to say which, if any, might be so condemned. And as I felt that a great many of them, especially those that were found in all the other MSS., had quite as good a title to be considered as genuine as those forming the version of Haripāla, and as I did not, I must confess, feel much confidence in the judgment of the commentator, as far as I could judge from his commentary, I have incorporated most of them in the edition, and subjoined a commentary or a *chhāyā* of my own enclosed in brackets. A few that were accidentally left out at first, or were too fragmentary, owing to the condition of the manuscript, viz. **P**, which contained them have been given in an appendix (A) with a *chhāyā* of my own in Sanskrit. I have had the less hesitation in embodying the additional verses in the edition, because all the MSS. which contained any or all of them are very old and otherwise very reliable. If, however, the discovery of further materials in the

shape of more manuscripts of the text, or other and more ancient commentaries, should unquestionably show that any of the verses are really apocryphal, there would be no difficulty in expunging them hereafter, as the present edition clearly shows what they are, and where they were found.

If we except J, which, owing most probably to the hurry in which it was copied, contains numerous blemishes and is very imperfect on that account, all the other MSS. are excellent, and form independent sources whence to derive authority for forming a text. I have adopted whatever readings appeared to me to be most acceptable as being probably the original readings, and have carefully preserved all difference of lection in a collection of "*Various Readings*" attached to the edition. Great care has been taken to preserve all real variety of reading or even spelling found in the various MSS.

I have added an *Index Verborum* at the end of the book which I trust will prove useful to readers of Prākṛit literature and students of the Prākṛit language, and will serve as an humble contribution towards the compilation of a Prākṛit dictionary which it is much to be wished, some scholar may, as soon as materials are available, undertake, as the want of such a work is keenly felt by all students of Prākṛit. I have marked all roots by the usual sign of root, thus √, and have further endeavoured to distinguish Prākṛit roots from Sanskrit ones by adding the letter *p* to the former, occasionally referring them to places in Hemachandra's Prākṛit Grammar (H. P.). Hemachandra's *Deśināmamālā*, sometimes quoted, is referred to under the letters H. D.

I had once proposed to myself to add to the edition explanatory *Notes* on the poem, but for various reasons have not been able to carry out my intention.

### **System of orthography followed in the Text.**

The mode of orthography observed in my text of the poem is mostly that of the best manuscripts when they agreed with the rules recognised by the chief of the Prākṛit grammarians, Hemachandra. The only innovation I have made is the addition of a semi-circular sign placed over letters which, though B (Gauḍavaḥo)

they might be expected optionally to be pronounced long, are intended to be pronounced short, as for example, विसृद्धिं, परंपरां, सिसिरां, सयलां, परां. The grammarian would at once write परंपरा, सिसिरा, सयला, and प. रा. But the manuscripts mostly write ए and ओ instead of अ and उ, though the metre requires the vowel to be pronounced short. I have accordingly adopted the orthography of the MSS and modified it as indicated, to help the metrical reading. It may as well be explained here, why particles like पि (अपि), वि (अवि), चेअ or चेय or चिअ (एव) are written not separately, but as if they formed part of the words which they follow. I consider that they are all used as enclitics, and the forms, which they assume in passing from Sanskrit into Prakrit, can only be explained from such a consideration. That is to say, they more often than not take their corruption into the Prakrit forms *along with the words* to which they cling, and not as independent words. Otherwise तचेंय could not come from तम् एव, *i. e.*, if each of the latter had been corrupted separately. Besides, many of them are actually used as enclitics in the Vedic language, *i. e.* without accents, though written inaccurately as separate independent words, and in classical Sanskrit, which does not write accents, they are pronounced like enclitics, that is to say, without stress.

As the poem is not divided into chapters or any division which might have facilitated the reader's comprehension of its contents at a glance, I have thought it necessary to prefix an analysis in Sanskrit of the whole book, and trust that it may help the reader to form an idea of its contents and arrangement before and without going through it from the beginning to the end. It is of course needless to say that I am personally responsible for both the index and the analysis.

Of the four MSS. used, two, viz. J and Dc, which belong to the Government of Bombay, have been returned for safe custody to the Superintendent of the collection of manuscripts in the Deccan College at Poona, K has been returned to the Jain Bhândâra at Cambay, and P, which belongs to me, is in my possession.

I cannot but regret that this edition which I began ten years ago should have been so long delayed. But besides the want of leisure in the midst of my official engagements, I have to plead, in extenuation of the long delay, the circumstance that I began the edition with most imperfect materials (those furnished by the Jesselmere manuscript), and was doubtful for a considerable time whether I should after all publish such a one as could be made out from a single imperfect manuscript, and was, therefore, looking out for more manuscripts. And every time that I succeeded in getting a new manuscript, I found it necessary to revise my previous labours, and to give them the benefit of the new material, and also found that I had not delayed the work without some real advantage. And though I am quite conscious that the edition cannot be free from many imperfections even as it is now issued, I have only the consolation of being sure that I have made the best use of the materials I have had the good fortune to obtain, and that if I had to depend upon nothing but the Jesselmere transcript and my own conjecture, the book would have been still more imperfect than I have been able with the additional material to make it.

In conclusion, it affords me sincere pleasure to express my sense of gratitude to my friend Dr. G. Bubler, for placing at my disposal the first materials for the edition and for afterwards assisting me to find two of the other manuscripts. I am also indebted to Mr. K. M. Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, for his liberality in enabling me to edit the work as a contribution to the *Bombay Sanskrit Series*. And lastly, I cannot conclude this notice without warmly acknowledging the assistance rendered me by my learned friend Sivram Sâstri Tâtke in compiling the Index.

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complete sense. The shortest *kulaka* in the poem consists of five couplets, and the longest contains one hundred and fifty couplets.\* It is only the longer *kulakas*, embodying some episode or story taken from the Sanskrit epics or the *Purāṇas*, that contain independent sentences.

#### INVOCATIONS.

The poem opens with a long series of invocations in honour of various deities or ideas. The first sixty-one couplets are so devoted. It must not be supposed, however, that the invocations are long, formal, unmeaning, dull and insipid praises, but mostly afford to the poet opportunities for the display of much poetical imagery or of lively yet philosophical observations. The first deity invoked is **BRAHMADEVA**. Then come in order the following, the popular myth connected with each of them being utilized by the poet for some brilliant stroke of imagination: **HARI**, **NRISIMHA** (the Man-Lion Incarnation), **MAHĀVARĀHA** (the Boar Incarnation), **VĀMANA** (the Dwarf Incarnation), **KŪRMA** (the Tortoise Incarnation), the **MOHINĪ** (the Apsaras Incarnation), **KṚISHṆA**, **BALABHADRA** (brother of **KṚISHṆA**), **BĀLA-KṚISHṆA** (the last two taken together), **MADHUMATHA** (the slayer of the Asura **MADHU**, or **Vishnu**), **S'IVA**, **GAURĪ** (the spouse of **S'IVA**) **SARASVATĪ** (the goddess of learning), **CHANDRA** (the moon), **SŪRYA** (the sun), **AHIVARĀHA** (the Serpent-Boar Incarnation), **GAṆAPATI**, **LAKSHMĪ** (the goddess of wealth), **KĀMA** (the god of love), and **GANGĀ**.

#### ABOUT POETS.

Then follow thirty-seven couplets† about poets gene.

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\* See 857-1006. † 62-98.

# INTRODUCTION



## 1 ABSTRACT OF THE POEM.

The *Gaudavaho* or *Gaudaradha* is a historical poem in Prākṛit by Vākpati, composed in the Āryā metre, in celebration of the glory of his patron king Yas'ovarmā of Kanauj. The name of the poem has reference to the slaying of the king of Gaūḍa or Upper Bengal by Yas'ovarmā; for it literally means, 'the slaying of the Gaūḍa,' that is to say, the king of the Gaūḍa country, and must obviously have been suggested by the great Prākṛit poem *Rāvaṇavaho*. The poem, as given out in this edition, contains just twelve hundred and nine couplets or two thousand four hundred and eighteen lines. Before making any remarks upon the author, or his patron Yas'ovarmā, or the time when they flourished, or the position they occupy in the history of the country, or the language in which the poet has chosen to write, or the merits of his poetry, or lastly, upon his contemporaries, it appears to me that it will be advisable to give here a short analysis of the poem, especially as the latter is not, as is the case with most similar poems in Sanskrit and Prākṛit, divided into chapters, called sargas, adhyāyas, or utchoh hvāsas, but is one long continuous composition, now and then interrupted by *kulakas* of unequal lengths, which can hardly be called divisions. A *kulaka* is a group of couplets, sometimes very short and sometimes very long, which has often to be construed as forming one sentence, each couplet thereof generally making an adjectival or similarly dependent clause, and rarely an independent and

rally, their excellences, defects, aspirations and disappointments. This part opens thus: 'Victory to the poets on whose tongues this world with all its changes seems to lie either [to be shown] as full of joy or as contemptible.' The effect of poetry on susceptible hearts is described thus: 'Those persons feel happy in the midst of adversity, and distressed in the midst of prosperity, whose hearts are susceptible to the pathos of poetry.'\* Describing the powers of good poets Vākpati says: '[When described by poets] that which exists seems as if it did not exist, and that too which does not exist seems as if it did exist; that which exists appears just as it exists: such are the powers of [description] of good poets.'† The comparison between Lakshmi (riches) and Sarasvati (learning) is characteristic: 'Even a particle of Lakshmi, being enjoyed, illumines as well as it comforts [the enjoyer]; but the goddess Sarasvati, if not perfect, makes [the possessor] ridiculous in a strange manner.'‡ Describing the advantages derived by the detractors of virtues in the course of their study of virtues, undertaken with a view to criticise them unfavourably, the poet says: 'By repeatedly running down the merits of others, detractors of merits come to know merits in such a manner that of those very merits they become the possessors.'§ Of ordinary critics it is said: 'Most people, having only common intelligence, appreciate common poets: that is why common poets attain to great renown.' But with competent critics it is otherwise: 'Merit, how small soever, existing in others, delights; merit, how great soever, existing in them-

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\* 64. † 66. ‡ 68. § 71.



selves, does not satisfy. Of virtue and discrimination this is the substance.\* Speaking of the errors of poets ancient and modern, Vâkpati complains: 'The primitive poets committed mistake owing to the times in which they lived, when there were no beaten paths for them to follow; whereas now many poets are led in vain to attempt difficult tasks executed by their predecessors',† so that both ancient and modern poets have had their pitfalls. Vâkpati does not, however, think that modern poets have no fields left them; on the contrary, he says their predecessors have not touched more than the borders of the poets' fields: 'Where, it is asked, is there anything, indeed, previously unseen in the regions travelled by former poets? But in truth the borders being excepted, everything is new [to modern poets].'‡ The difference between bad poets, who are always at a loss to find a subject, and good poets, upon whom subjects crowd is thus stated: 'The minds of indifferent poets wander greatly in search of a subject; whereas subjects come to the hearts of good poets without any labour on their part to find them.'§ Masters of language end by becoming in effect mute for want of those who can hear them; so that few people know personally their excellences. In ordinary men the knowledge of the merits of those masters is confined to that of their names: 'Good poets with a single purpose cultivate their language to such an extent that owing to their being without equals they become as it were dumb. For who examines the extent of great men's excellence? In their name, when once it is established among the people, and simply in their name their virtues shine.'||

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\* 75, 76.

† 84.

‡ 85.

§ 86.

|| 83, 89.



poems of this kind: 'There is a king named Siri Jassavammo (S'ri Yas'ovarimā), who delights the great Indra by destroying all sorrow from the earth, and whose virtues are renowned as far as the end of the four quarters of the globe; who, when he marched with his army, caused the dust to rise to the heavens; who, when he marched with his army, made by the weight of the latter the great serpent that supports the earth feel distressed under it.'\* The next ninety-three couplets are devoted to a description of the great prowess, handsomeness and impetuosity of Yas'ovarimā, in one place the praise being this: 'so great was the valour of that hero, that when he fought on the battlefield, and the damsels of the gods saw him fight, they were fascinated by his bravery and his puissance, and are, I should think,' says the poet, 'still mad with what they used then to see.' Even the great Indra, who hacked away the wings of the mountains of the earth, felt honoured when Yas'ovarimā sat on the same seat with himself. Taking this occasion, the poet describes† how the mountains fled from place to place when pursued by Indra's thunderbolt, how they sought shelter in the waters of the ocean, how they in vain flew into the air towards the heavens to save themselves from destruction; how even the great Meru, the abode of the gods, was seen burning with the fire of the thunderbolt; how the great Malaya mountain of the south, with its snakes coiling themselves round the sandal trees, suffered from the thunderbolt; how the mountains, falling upon the earth after their wings were cut, made the subterranean S'esha (the great earth-supporting snake), feel the shock, and made it almost shake

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\* 39-101. † 113. ‡ 114-160.

off the earth from its head; how the enormous mountains falling into the sea, made the waters thereof dash up high into the air; how a mighty mountain, trying to enter the ocean, found that, instead of itself being able to be merged in the ocean, the ocean, being smaller, itself entered into its enormous caves and disappeared; and how the mountains, being struck by Indra's thunderbolt, began to burn and appeared to melt all at once.

This description is followed by seven\* couplets, in which the poet describes how the courtesans of Yas'ovarimâ enjoyed their baths (*jala-kridâ*) in the bathing places (*vâpîs*) of his conquered enemies.

YAS'OVARMÂ, AN INCARNATION OF BÂLA-HARI.—

A DESCRIPTION OF THE WORLD'S CONFLAGRATION.

Then follows a kulaka of fifteen† couplets in which a description is given of the world's periodical conflagration-(*pralaya*), and the poet says that Yas'ovarimâ is the incarnation of the Bâlak-Hari (Hari in the shape of an infant) who alone survives the conflagration. As usual, except the last verse, there is nothing that refers to Yas'ovarimâ. But as elsewhere in the description, viz., of the burning of the world is truly grand and touching. Here are a few specimens of the scenes: From the golden Meru mountain great streams of melted gold issuing from its cavities, flowed down towards the nether regions, and appeared like a great fire with its flames burning downwards.‡ The garden of the gods (*Nandanavana*) burns together with the palms of the hands of the goddesses that covered the tender buds and sprouts [for the purpose of saving them], and with the bees involved in the smoke.§ 'The fire, with its flames

\* 161-166.

† 167-181.

‡ 167

§ 168.

shaking with the air of the *châmaras* plied by the *Apsarases*, burns the king of the gods (Indra) with some difficulty, as if trembling with fear.\* 'The fire burns slowly the treasures of Kubera, with the guardian snakes spouting heavy showers of their liquid poison, and thereby checking the rise of its flames.†

#### THE WIDOWS OF YAS'OVARMĀ'S ENEMIES.

The above is followed by a short‡ description of the widowed condition of the wives of Yas'ovarmā's enemies killed by him, intended to show that he was skilled in destroying his adversaries.

#### YAS'OVARMĀ'S EXPEDITION OF CONQUEST.

Yas'ovarmā starts at the end of a rainy season, in the manner of king Aja in the *Raghuvars'a*, on an expedition of conquest§ (vijayayâtrâ). When he leaves, he is met by good omens, such as showers of heavenly flowers dropped down by the gods, cool breezes wafting perfums from the garden of the gods, and treasures moving with their guardian serpents. At the same time the damsels of his capital, more beautiful than the wife of Kâma, came out to the windows to witness the king's procession, and in the joy of the spectacle many forgot to finish their toilets, and many wore their ornaments in the wrong places.¶ Also the great poets and bards of the court and of the city came forth to sing auspicious hymns, and praised Yas'ovarmā to the effect, that even that Indra, who lopped the wings of the mountains, nodded his head in admiration when he thought of him. Taking this opportunity, the poet returns to his favourite theme of the destruction by Indra of the wings

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\* 12. † 178, ‡ 182-19. § 192. ¶ 193-201, ¶ 202-211.

of the flying mountains, and gives us some excellent original scenes without repetition.\* This is followed by a description of Yas'ovarmâ's steeds as they go forth with the rest of the procession, after which comes a description of his stately elephants.

As Yas'ovarmâ proceeded with his army, first the harvest and then the cold season soon set in. This gives the poet an opportunity to treat us to some excellent specimens of description of the season. Yas'ovarmâ arrives in the valley of the S'ona or Sone.† He proceeds to the Vindhya Mountains, a few reflections‡ on which lead him to the temple of the celebrated non-Aryan deity Vindhya-vâsini Devi or 'the goddess residing in the Vindhyas,' whose seat has for so many centuries been established on the slopes of those hills, north of the range. The king offers a hymn of fifty-two§ couplets to the goddess. The following will give an idea of the king's address to the famous non-Aryan Kâli of the Vindhya. 'Thy arched gate is adorned with strings of bells, as if they were removed from the necks of the family of the Buffalo-Demon (Mahisha) brought away by thee as captives. The head of the Buffalo-Demon, whitened by the effulgence of the toes of thy feet, looks as if surmounted by a block of snow given by the Himâlava, thy father, to help thee. Strings of the black bees lie about in the perfumed yard of thy temple, as if they were the chains of people set free by thee [from the misery of the world of innumerable births] on their simply offering a praise to thee" ..... 'The Himâlava became great in name, because he is thy father; the Vindhya too becomes

\* 212-254. † 2.0-379. ‡ 240-284. § 285-338. || 285-287

great, because thou livest in one of its caves. Walking about in thy temple, attracting to thyself the flamingoes by the noise of thy foot-ornaments, thou seemest as if thou lovedst to walk in a burning ground covered over with human skulls.\* Thy gate-yard, besmeared in every place with the offerings of blood, appears as if it were covered with bits of the twilight torn to pieces by Hara [to gratify thy jealousy.]† ‘If, O Kâli, thou didst not cause the destruction [of life], how would the whole person of thy endless form be covered with strings of skulls?’‡ ‘Not even for a twinkling of an eye is the garden round thy temple abandoned by the peacocks as if attached by friendship to the peacock of thy Kumâra who is hard by.’§ ‘The inner part of thy temple, darkened by the black, shining, unsheathed knives, bows and swords, offered to thee by warriors, does not frighten the owls even during day time.’|| ‘The reflections of the red banners having fallen upon the glossy slabs of stone here [in thy temple], the jackals lick the slabs mistaking the reflections for streams of the blood of the plentiful offerings [made to thee].’¶ ‘Thy lamps, dim on account of the deep innermost part of thy temple where they are, seem to burn dimly on account of the darkness caused by the hair of the numerous heads offered to thee.’\*\* ‘The Kôli women, anxious to get a sight of the human victim as he is being slaughtered, and crowding together so as to mount upon one another, can only offer thee from on high the perfume they bring with them, instead of at thy foot.’†† ‘The branches of the trees, red with the blood of the pieces

\* 290. 91. † 294. ‡ 297. § 291. ¶ 306. ¶ 310. \*\* 318. †† 319. The commentator is wrong in interpreting these lines as referring to the figures in the ceiling.

of human flesh, which were hung from them [during the previous night], testify to some great achievement, in these nocturnal cemeteries, by means of the sale of a hero's flesh," an allusion to the practice of slaying a hero, and selling his flesh near Kâli's temple, with a view to the attainment of some difficult object of the seller's desires. Referring to the daily sacrifices of human beings it is said, 'Here Revati, thy attendant, naturally lean, goes before thee, as if she had lost flesh by the frightful spectacle of a dead human body always lying before thee.' 'In this manner the king, who was guided to the temple by a S'abara having a turmeric leaf for his garment, paid with due ceremonies his homage to the goddess who lived in a cave of the Vindhya.'

The hymn to the goddess is followed by an address to a human skeleton, which the king saw lying rotten and dried up before the goddess. Says he: 'Why even now does this redness appear in the region of thy heart, the bones of which have become reddened by exposure to the elements for a long time, as if it were the redness of wrath? In that same forehead, covered over with worms issuing from the joint, cruel death seems to have drawn a line of ripple as if in place of a smile. On the face, the crooked and circular lines of dust, drawn by the white ants, are now the ornamental love-lines painted with the sandal paste of the Malaya. Alas! that same lotus-like head, which would not rest except on the arms, resembling the young shoots of a bambu, of the beloved one, is resting on a pillow made of an ant-hill. In place of the large and soft crown of hair, there have risen, alas! from the skull, filled with mud



large tufts of hard grass. Alas ! One shudders at that line of teeth marked with yellow-red dirt, as if it were the yellow-red colour of many a scroll of betel-leaf chewed by them. Those wings of the black bees resting on him show, as if Kâma still shot violently this one with his arrows of manjari ( long clusters of blossoms ) furnished with the feathers. To this poor man the world, though illumined by the sun, though brightened by the moon, though supplied with fire, though having the brilliance of gems, became all of a sudden filled with unbroken darkness. In this manner did the king, whose heart was softened at the sight of the dead human body, long mourn, full of feeling thoughts and reflections.'

The above is followed by a description of what he and his army observed in the regions of the Vindhya. It is said, in a somewhat obscure passage, that the king of the Magadhas, that is, the Gauda whose destruction has supplied the name to the poem, fled before him through fear, 'darkening the space before him with the dâna ( the liquid oozing from the temples ) of his elephants in rut, as if he carried before him the darkness of a night which he created by charms.'

The heroes of Yas'ovarman's army, observing the scenes around them in the summer or hot season, and affected by some of them, indulge in many a reflection on the loves they had left at home.

As Yas'ovarman proceeded further, the rainy season came. And here the poet treats us to some of his characteristic descriptions of all that the king and his army saw at that time in the places, through which they were passing. Everything strikes the poet in an

original manner, as it does every true poet. Just before the rains come, occasional showers allay the thirsty sides of the mountains, from the fissures of which begin to rise the wild plantain trees. When the rains are heavy 'the rivers carry waters, which are struck by violent torrents of rain,' in which, owing to the destructive cranes, the small fishes run about, and which are undrinkable and yellowish with mud;\* 'the cobras, burned with their own fiery poison, and longing for the first rain to cool them, bear the first heavy torrents of rain, though they strike and hurt their hoods;† 'even a single fall of rain improves the colour of the sugar-canes, green after the dust has been washed away from them, and having parts of their blades still yellow on account of the recent heat;‡ 'owing to the new clouds, the days appear as just begun, though the sun has risen high, and as going to close immediately, though yet far from the end;§ 'strange is the appearance of the plains, as they look large on account of the absence of all cattle, and as the pāṇs look deep on account of the grass growing up on both sides thereof;|| 'the nights are preceded by long twilights, and are accompanied by the doubly loud noise of the mountain streams and by the unbroken chirping of the crickets;¶ 'the regions of the woods gladden the heart with the gladdened trees, with the breezes cool after the rain has ceased, and with the cattle returning home by the dry footpaths.'\*\*

The vassals and nobles of the king of the Gaudas, who took to flight with him, felt ashamed of their conduct, and immediately returned to fight Yaśovarma.

\* 384. † 390. ‡ 392. § 400. || 401. ¶ 412. \* 413. d (Gaudavaho)

'shining,' as the poet says, 'like the sparks of light issuing from a shooting star, and running in the opposite direction.'\* A great battle ensued, and the blood of Yas'ovarmâ's enemies, the allies of the Gaudian king, reddened the field. The gods saw the great battle from the skies, and strewed heavenly flowers upon the victor. The king of the Gaudas, or Magadbâdhipa, was pursued and slain by Yas'ovarmâ, who then proceeded to that coast which was covered with woods perfumed by the cardamom. He enjoyed his wanderings through the long and extensive plantations of the cocoa-palms.

Yas'ovarmâ then conquers the king of the Vangas. The Vangas were powerful in the possession of a large number of warlike elephants, But Yas'ovarmâ subdues them, and they submit to him and acknowledge him as their suzerain. The conquering hero proceeds, passing through fields chequered by gourds and by flocks of deer sitting at their ease. Distressing S'esha (the earth-supporting snake) with the weight of his marching army, he went by the road across the Malaya mountain (the southern Sahyâdri), accepting the submission of the king† of the Deccan. Who this king of the southern quarter or country was, it is not possible to say, as the only reference to his subjugation takes no more than part of one single couplet.

Then Yas'ovarmâ arrived on that shore of the sea, where Vâli, taking under his arm-pit the mighty Râvân, who could root up the Kailâsa from its foundations; roamed about at ease. This gives the poet an opportunity to describe how Râvân had ingratiated himself into the favour of S'iva by offering him his heads.‡

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\* 414. † 423. ‡ 42 4430.

Yas'ovarmâ then marches upon the Pâras'ikas, and conquers them after a very long and hard-fought battle, in which many of his enemies were slain.\*

Then our hero is said to have levied tribute in those regions also which were made inaccessible by the western mountains (the Ghauts). These had once been removed from the plains of the Deccan and thrown back towards the sea. This refers to a Paurânic legend, according to which king Prithu, wishing to measure the earth with his great bow, found the spaces to be measured smaller than his bow, being straitened by the mountains that stood on the east and on the west. He, accordingly, pushed out the mountains in both directions, and cleared the intermediate space for purposes of measurement. This legend gives the poet another opportunity of exhibiting his powers of describing mighty events connected with great phenomena, in which he so wonderfully excels. He describes how Prithu found, that, when with the end of his bow he threw a great mountain towards one direction, it caused, by its heavy fall the earth to sink under it in that direction, so as to cause the mountains on the opposite side to roll further back from the sea, and how therefore he could only partially succeed in clearing the Deccan, and how he put the mountains close together near the seas on the east and the west.†

Yas'ovarmâ then comes to the banks of the Narmadâ, and passes some time there. This gives the poet a pretence for singing the unrequited love of that sacred river for the kingly sage Kârtavîrya.

The hero then comes to that part of the sea-shore

where the gods, who churned the ocean, first saw the jar of nectar, and stays there for a while.

He then marches to Marudes'a or Mârvâd. Thence he proceeds towards S'rikânṭha, or Thanesar, in the Punjab, and makes a long stay there in memory of the sarpasattra (snake-sacrifice) performed in that place by Janamejaya to avenge his father Parikshiti's wrongs. Taking the occasion, the poet gives one of his grand descriptions. The destruction of the snakes and the impending ruin of Indra afford him great opportunities of description, which he certainly does not neglect.

Yas'ovarṇā then enjoyed with his damsels a bath (jalakridā) in the pond at Kurukshetra, where Bhimasena had struck Duryodhana as he lay hidden therein, and recalled to his mind, while there, the scenes of the war of the *Mahābhārata*. Yas'ovarmā, full of compassion, then makes some reflections on the folly and the consequent misery of Duryodhana. He thence visits the place where Karna, one of the great heroes of the *Mahābhārata* had fought, and makes some reflections upon him and his valour, and also upon his unbounded generosity.\*

Yas'ovarṇā thence proceeded to the site of Ayodhyā, the city of Haris'chandra, with whom it had ascended bodily into heaven, and built a new temple (suraprāsāda) there in one day. The mention of the ascension of Haris'chandra's city into heaven leads the poet to some of the most beautiful descriptive passages in the poem, in which he gives a life-like picture of what might naturally happen at a living city with all its

appurtenances, gardens, houses, wells, temples, gates, birds, and animals were suddenly to go up high into the air, and if the inhabitants were to suddenly find themselves changed into residents of a region where the conditions of life were so different from what they were accustomed to before. 'Although there was the celestial garden (*Nandana*), delightful with the divine trees, and with its juicy blossoms and fruit, the earthly trees, and not the heavenly garden, were fondled, owing to previous attachment,'\* says the poet, referring to the trees that had accompanied the citizens of Ayodhyā.

Yas'ovarṃā then received the submission of the people living on the Mandara mountains,† and proceeded towards the north, which is known in connection with the lord of the Yakshas, and there especially his valour became more unbearable, i. e., his prowess was felt even more than it had been during the previous parts of the expedition. 'There he was welcomed by regions, which were perfumed with the gum exuding from fissures in the devadārus, and which were cooled with the smell of the new liquor scented with spices.'‡ The Himalayan regions are alluded to.

And now follows a *kulaka* of one hundred and forty-six couplets, § giving a description of the various objects, scenes, temples, lakes, forests, rivers, trees, and other things that his army had seen in the course of their expedition. It does not appear that the objects are taken up for description in any particular order, such as geographical, or the order of the line of his journey, or of the seasons, but are mentioned at random. Nor is it possible to indentify many of the localities referred to

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§ 505.

† 509-10.

‡ 512.

§ 513-658.

by the descriptions given, as few names are mentioned. To convey an idea of the manner in which the poet treats this part of his subjects, it will suffice to say, that first come certain lake scenes, then follows a description of some high mountains, followed by that of villages on the banks of large lakes; then come marshy lands, followed by shores covered with little shells, and so on. The poet shows, as usual, an utter disregard of conventionalities, and seems to care for nothing that does not strike his own senses or his own imagination. One or two specimens may here be given of the poet's look at what others might have considered not very noteworthy. Referring to village life and the periodical festivities thereof, he says, 'Happy are the days of village festivities, when the children are adorned, when the women are heavy with pride at the newly dyed sâlis worn by them, and when the ignorant villagers stand motionless and enjoy the sports.\*' Referring to half ripened mangoes still hanging on the trees, the poet says: 'Here pleases the mango fruit, of the colour of the somewhat dusky, full cheek of a young Tamil woman, painted with turmeric, and hanging on the tree on account of its being not yet completely ripened,† the custom of covering the cheeks with turmeric being still very common, and cherished among Tamil women. Speaking of forest villages, the poet says: 'Here are these charming villages in the forests, in which the boys are delighted by the fruit they have received, which look beautiful with their houses of good timber, and which are not overcrowded with people.‡' Referring to abandoned villages, the poet says: 'The heart somewhat clings to the abandoned villages, in which the trees

have burst through the walls, in which the smoke rises only from the sheds of the cowherds, and in which a few crows perch here and there \* Here is a grove of vast trees, in which the deserted *lingam* is sometimes washed by a passing recluse coming from a distant village, which is near a mountain, which smells strongly with the dropped leaves, and in which there is a pond of water, deep and somewhat green.† Of the condition, during the rains, of monks living in the mountain caves, it is said, 'here in caves, of which the stones have become loose owing to the leaking of the stream water therethrough, dwell monks wearing yellow-brown garments as pale as an old seed of a jujube fruit.'‡

When Yas'ovarman returns home after 'having thus conquered the world,' he dismisses, to return to their homes, the numerous kings whom he had compelled to accompany him after they had been conquered by him. The poet here describes§ in what sad, neglected, and mournful condition they found their homes. The flower-plants, he says, flowered, and there beging nobody to pluck the flower, it dropped down when propelled by the rise of the fruit: 'Here, propelled by the fruit, drops to the ground the flower of those plants, the buds of which once used to decorate the hair of young women.'|| 'Those same halls of the houses became like oblong wells without water, having lost their roofs, but still retaining the naked walls standing high.'¶ 'Those same terraces, of which the pillars were once variegated with many precious gems, are now only ornamented with the gem in the hood of a cobra chancing to wander in them.'\*\* Referring to the fields once so well culti-

\* 608. ¶ 609. ‡ 615. § 659-688. || 661. ¶ 662. \*\* 663.



vated he says: 'The fields, not being visited by the ploughshare for a long time, are now overgrown with excessive harita grass, and with many bushes of the arka, which, owing to the quality of the soil, have grown so vigorously.'\*

The above is followed by a short description of how the wives of Yas'ovarîna's soldiers enjoyed themselves in the rains, after the return home of their husbands.†

After Yas'ovarîna returned to Kanau, the panegyrists sing‡ his praises and his glorious victories. From the first three verses of this kulaka, it would appear that after he had killed the king of the Gaudas, or rather of the Magadhas, he carried the ladies of his harem into slavery, and made them ply the châmaras over him in public darbar. For referring to the greatness of the mighty foe whom he had killed, and to the want of any smile on the faces of the royal slaves, the panegyrist sings as follows:§ 'So puissant was the king of the Magadhas, that when he struck a blow on the head of his enemies' elephants, and the elephants, smarting with pain shook their heads, the bees rose therefrom and at once fondly repaired to the flowers which the gods, pleased with his bravery, threw down upon him; the shines of smiles do not appear on the faces of these damsels of that Magadha-Lord, because they are driven away by the resplendence of thy great glory.'|| The ladyslaves dared not weep or show that they sorrowed, while king Yas'ovarmâ was sitting full of joy over his victories. The poet says, the little reflections of the hairs of the châmaras plied by them, which fell into

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\* 667. † 689-694. ‡ 695-737.

§ The translation is not literal, but gives the sense of the text.  
|| 695-696.

their transparent cheeks, looked as if they were streams of the tears which, for fear of giving offence, they were drinking, and which were, while being drunk, seen through their transparent cheeks.\* The panegyrist goes on to say, that Yas'ovarmâ's victorious warelephants having no more enemies left to conquer, try their strength with the sides of the hills.†

Then follows a short kulaka of twelve‡ couplets describing Yas'ovarmâ's love to the ladies of his harem—after which comes another of twenty-seven couplets which also describes his loves to young women. Another kulaka of eleven§ couplets describes the toilet of young damsels after ablutions in the bathing ponds (*jalakrîdâ*).

The above ends by a statement that at the end of spring, the king goes to live outside the city in a summer retreat, followed by a description of the beauty of young damsels.||

#### PERSONAL HISTORY OF THE POET.

Here begins an important part of the poem, a part, that is to say, in which are given some particulars of the personal history of the poet.¶ These particulars are, that Vâkpati was poet laureate or head poet at the court of Yas'ovarmâ, and enjoyed his favour; that he was either a pupil or friend of Kamalâyudha, another poet; that he was either a pupil or a personal admirer of Bhavabhuti; that he was an admirer of the works of Bhâsa, Jvalanamitra, Kuntideva of the author of the *Raghuvamśa*, of Subandhu and Harichandra; and that he was read in the Nyâyas'âstra (logic or dialectics), the

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\* 697.    † 698, 699.    ‡ 738-749.    § 777-787.  
           | 792-796.    ¶ 797-804.

science of poesy, in the Purāṇas or legendary works, and in the works of many poets, and admired them; and that his hearers 'nodded their heads with admiration of his excellent words which filled up their ears, as if shaking those words down in order to make room for the excellences of more of his poetry;\*' and that he was once requested by an assembly of learned people, fond of poetry and elegant literature, while speaking of good men, to celebrate the life of Yas'ovarmā.

#### THE POET REQUESTED TO WRITE HIS POEM.

They said that Yas'ovarmā was an emanation of Hari† (Vishnu) nay, that he was Hari himself;‡ that as he was the lord of the world, he was the same as Kṛishṇa,§ for he was an expert in the art of love and was rich in the possession of exquisite beauties; that he was endowed with excellent qualities,|| and that he was so handsome that he was beloved even of the women of his enemies; and that such being his qualities and his good fortune, they, the lovers of fine letters, were desirous of hearing from Vākpati a complete narrative of the manner in which he had killed the lord of the Magadhas.¶

#### VĀKPATI'S REPLY.

Vākpati replies as follows. He feels delighted at the idea of singing the exploit of Yas'ovarmā, and could hardly conceal his joy; Yas'ovarmā was no ordinary king, but was even greater than Prithu of ancient renown, who came to the succour of the Mother Earth and restored her to her former condition of fixity, when she was threatened and distressed by the Dānavas, and thus was immortalized by her being called (Prithvi) after

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\* 803.

† 805-816.

‡ 817-826.

§ 827-832.

| 838.

¶ 844.

his name.\*The poet goes on to say,that in this mortal life of short duration, full of misery and imperfection Yas'ovarmā was the only man whose deeds and virtues were worth hearing; and taking this occasion, he dilates in one hundred and fifty couplets on the vanity of this life, on the wickedness of the bad and the supportability of life derived from virtue. This is one of the best and most remarkable parts of the poem, and abounds in sentiments of the very highest order.† 'See this paradox : much liquor intoxicates, not little; but Lakshmi, when plentiful, does not intoxicate as it does when paltry.'‡ 'Good men are filled with two sorrows always, viz. that they are not born in the time of good people, and that they are born in the time of bad people.'§ Referring to the fact that kings are usually surrounded by bad people and not by good ones, the poet says : 'if any virtuous men ever find any place at all in the palaces of kings, it must be that they are there because others also are there, or on account of some other reason, but not because of their virtues||'. With reference to the fact that none honour those whom the king dislikes, the poet says : 'why do good men seek to be honoured [by the people] for those same virtues, which make them hateful to kings ?'¶ To illustrate that success in life belongs to mediocrity, it is said : 'who does not turn away from those who have no merits at all ? or, who does not distress himself with jealousy of those who have excellent merits ? He lives happy who is neither excellent in merits nor altogether devoid of them.\*\* The sign of the highest virtues a man may possess is given as follows: '[In their presence] even

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\* 848-856 † 857-1006. ‡ 864 § 872. ¶ 876, ¶ 877. \*\* 878

the wicked behave like good men, even good men, seem to betray wickedness : this is the boundary-line of virtues that shine afar.\* 'Although greatness is the result of virtues, ignoble persons place greatness in that which is not the result of virtues. They thus expect that virtues should spring from that from which they do not spring.'† 'The world will be devoid of virtues in proportion that virtues do not shine, and in proportion that vices prosper.' Thankful for some little virtue that is still to be seen in the world, the poet observes: 'I consider that it is the foreshadow of the krita-yuga (the krita-age) that will next begin, that even in the height of this kali age there is some purity to be seen.'‡ Speaking of misers who are never tired of praising the liberality of their ancestors, the poet observes: 'Praising the liberality of others as to giving, how is it that misers, who do not feel the desire themselves to give, do not feel shame?'§ Adverting to the question as to what constitutes happiness the poet observes: 'absence of sorrow is not pleasure, nor is that which is called pleasure true pleasure: that which is pleasure when you have given up pleasure is alone pleasure. The most dreadful sorrows rise in the midst of the greatest enjoyment of pleasure. For it is in the greatest light that shadow is the thickest.'|| 'The compassionate hearts of the great, even when distressed, enjoy happiness by means of their sorrows, even as those of poets do by means of their compositions. The wise, who are born first in this and then in that good family in this endless world, regard them as merely temporary lodgings.'\*\* Of vulgar people who lighten

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\* 886. † 894. ‡ 912. § 919. || 935, 936 \*\* 938, 939.

their grief caused by the loss of relations, &c., by lamenting, the poet says: 'With nothing but sighs, born of sorrow, does the world lighten sorrow, like an elephant that lightens his fatigue with sprays produced by fatigue.\* Equally vain, and, besides, destined to be short-lived, is the joy that melts into tears at the meeting of relations: 'When at the meeting of dear relations tears flow down, it is really because, I suppose, the hearts trickle for fear of the [approaching] separation.† The more does the worldly man try to extricate himself, the more tight become his bonds: 'Oh fool, to thee bound by the ties of affection, how can there be any laxity of thy ties? The bond of him who struggles to be loose becomes the more firm.‡ On the vanity of fame, even in the case of the good, Vâkpati says: 'Of the body of renown of the good, destroyed by the effect of time, rare remembrances are to be met with at times here and there, like little bits of bones.§ What is the true giving up of the world? 'Then is the true giving up of worldly pleasures, when the heart is satisfied with any circumstances that may happen to surround a man; as for reviling Lakshmî, why, that is nothing but love of worldly pleasures, combined with unshaken jealousy.|| As for calling that 'giving up of worldly pleasures,' which consists in retirement into the forest, our poet says: 'Why not call that which some men practise love of worldliness, namely, they give up homes full of troubles, and delight themselves in forest regions adorned with perennial streams?¶ For, to a man retreating, for example, to the Vindhya, much pleasure is afforded by rivers with their numberless birds, crystal waters of

which the bottom can be seen, and mountains noisy with young elephants.\* Says our author, 'Indeed even his own wife abandons a man who has lost his wealth and importance. For does the night, the spouse of the moon, remain with him throughout when he is not full?' Alluding to men who run after many gods, the poet says: 'Oh heart, rest in some one. Unfortunate one ! how much distress wilt thou undergo ? Even a beggar is better if he belongs to one man than if he belongs to the whole world.† 'May you,' says the poet, 'who live in the world full of such vanity, attain to precious fruit by hearing the [celebration of the] sacred virtues of this king,' i. e., Yas'ovarmā.‡

The poet goes on to say that Yas'ovarmā, to test<sup>t</sup> whose puissance S'iva assumed the form of a lion<sup>§</sup> excelled in valour, greatness, piety, in all the good qualities of his family and in compassion. It is possible that this self-imposed metamorphosis of S'iva into a lion refers to some fancied or true encounter, that Yas'ovarmā had had with a lion.

Then follows a small kulaka|| in which the poet says, that Yas'ovarmā is no less than an incarnation of Hari (Vishnu). And in order to characterize Hari, he gives one of his grand descriptions of the churning of the ocean by that deity.

A set of four¶ couplets then gives a description of Yas'ovarmā's kingly prowess, and his power of striking terror by his presence.

Yas'ovarmā is Kes'ava himself, that is to say, identical with Vishnu, as his renown extends to all the quarters of the globe.\*\*

\* 950.    † 954.    ‡ 1006.    § 1007-1015.

|| 1016-1039.    ¶ 1040-1043.    \*\* 1044-1045.

Nor is Yas'ovarmā deficient in the qualities which usually adorn a protector of the religion of his forefathers. As in many former instances, the Mother Earth assumed the form of a cow and came to him, supplicating protection for herself and for the religion of the world from her oppressors.\*

Yas'ovarmā was an ornament to the lunar race of kings to which he belonged.†

The above is followed by four‡ couplets describing the saubhāgya of Yas'ovarmā, that is to say, his great personal attractions, which fascinate all beauty even in the harem of his conquered enemies.

The poet sums up and says, that such being the greatness of Yas'ovarmā, even the two-thousand-tongued S'esha would not be able to do justice to it, if he were to attempt the task. Who was he that he should venture upon that stupendous undertaking !§

THE POET PROMISES TO SING YAS'OVARMĀ'S GLORY.

'Nevertheless,' he goes on, 'Hear at the end of the night this poem, the mirror of the proud valour of the king's arm, which is distinguished for the slaying of the eastern king. I now compose this *Gāṇḍavaho* which has a great beginning, and which being heard, both kings and poets shall give up all pride.'|| 'But just now,' says he, 'it is evening time.' The refusal to narrate the story of the slaying of the Gauda king in the evening, and not till the next morning, is merely a contrivance to get an opportunity of describing the circumstances under which the evening and the morning present themselves to the eye of a poet, such as our author is. And he describes in his graphic manner the scenes

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\* 1043-1068. † 1064, 1065. ‡ 1066-1069.  
§ 1070-1072. || 1073, 1074.



of the evening hour, at the end of which description he resorts to his bed, 'as if unable to properly sing the deeds of the king.'\*

In the following verse he says, that as the renown of great men encourages a man to celebrate it, so the same discourages him from undertaking the task for fear that he may not be able to accomplish it as well as it ought to be accomplished.†

Then follow seventeen‡ verses devoted to the amorous actions of young people, suited to that time of the evening. This is followed by a similar kulaka of twenty-five couplets.

When it dawns next morning a kulaka of twenty§ couplets is devoted to the portraying of the scenes of the hour.

#### THE POET PREPARES TO SING HIS POEM.

The poet then commences to sing 'the deeds of him whose deeds were like the deeds of of Chāṇakya,' i. e., of Yas'ovarmā, great in the art of polity.

This is followed by twenty|| couplets describing how everything in the world appeared perfectly calm, as if all attention to hear the poet sing his poem. The four quarters of the globe, free from darkness, and clear, appeared as if ready to receive the writing in which the poem was going to be imprinted on them. The young sun, which was just then rising, appeared like an auspicious pitcher, put forth by the East as by a young damsel. The goddesses in heaven suddenly rushed out to hear the poet sing Yas'ovarmā's deeds, regardless of the embraces of their divine spouses. The gods plucked the flowers in the Nandana garden to throw them down

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\* 1120. † 1121. ‡ 1122-1138. § 1164-1183. || 1185-1204.

in token of congratulation. The skies sent down shower in auspicious manifestation of joy. The forest recluses started forth in great hurry to hear the poem. The birds left their perching places on the trees, as if to hear the poet sing the deeds of the king. The people crowded to the poet, and, being reflected in the great hanging mirror, appeared to show as if the citizens rose to the top of their houses to hear him. The gods came down in their balloons to take part in the hearing. The poets addressed the king and congratulated him on the victory of his arms and on the acknowledgment of his supremacy by all his enemies. When the day had become as golden as if it had all been strewed over with gold dust, and as the poet was going to commence, as if wholly possessed by Sarasvatî (the muse of poetry), the people became, as it were, dumb through curiosity.' .

And now 'he who directly gave away to his favourite dependents the Lakshmis (riches) of his enemies, as if he did not, on account of their natural hostility as being the spouses of enemies, believe in them [and, therefore, did not care to bring them to his house]; he at whose re-coronation with victory at the end of the successful expedition, the queens of his enemy, just reduced to slavery, drank their tears after they had concealed them by immediately plying the *châmaras*. of that king this purifying, and new, and beautiful, and wonderful, and excellent life is being celebrated. Do ye hear it.'†

## 2 THE PRESENT POEM IS MERELY A PRELUDE

Such are the contents of the *Gandavaho*. The first question that occurs to the reader at the end of the

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\* 1205. 6. † 1207-1209.

above couplets is: where is the *Gandavaho*, the life, the history, the celebration of Yas'ovarṃā's exploits for which the poet prepared the reader, and to hear which he brought down even the gods themselves? Or, in other words, is the poem of 1203 couplets that we have the whole poem, or is it merely the prelude to the main poem which we have not yet got? It would appear at first, that neither the manuscripts nor the commentator Haripāla enable us to answer the question decisively either one way or the other, although so far as can be learnt from the commentator's remarks, in spite of himself, his language would, in one or two places, seem to prove, as will presently appear, that what we have is only a prelude, and that the poem is or was to be a continuation. Before stating, however, the conclusion to which I have come, it will be necessary to recapitulate, somewhat fully those passages in the poem which bear upon the question at issue.

The poem bears the name of *Gandavaho*, or 'the slaying of the Gaudian king,' called the king of the Magadhas. But up to couplet 797, which begins the personal history of the poet, and which marks the end of the expedition of conquest forming the chief burden of the previous part, and where the second part, with the circumstances under which Vākpati undertook the task of celebrating the slaying by Yas'ovarṃā of the Gaudian king, begins the only mention of the Gaudian king or of his death, after the solitary and short statement in 354, that he fled through fear, is contained in—

- (1) Couplet 414, page 119, where it is said that 'the multitude of the [ allied ] kings of the lord of Magadha who gave himself up to flight

having returned at once, appeared like the sparks of fire [issuing from a] shooting star [and running in the opposite direction.']

But this mention of the Magadha king is made in the most incidental manner, and with no direct purpose to refer to him as the hero who has given the name to the poem. The reference to him is no better than that to the king of the Vāṅgas in 419-421, indeed it is much more incidental. It is less as a mention of the king whose killing has given the name to the poem, than that of the kings of the Deccan (422-423), or of the Pārasikas, (431-439), or of the kings of the Mahendra mountain, (509-510). The next time we hear of the Gaudian king is in—

- (2) Couplet 417, page 120, where we are told, that 'the king (i.e., Yas'ovarmanā having slain the king of the Magadhas who was fleeing, proceeded to those woods on the seashore which were perfumed by the cardamom.'

Even the commentator feels that this is too short a mention of the slaying of such an enemy as has supplied the name to the poem, and quoting from a work on *Alaṅkāra* he observes: "although it has been laid down that 'the family, the valour, the learning, &c., of the enemy conquered should be described, and thereby the greatness of the victorious hero should be heightened.' still that direction applies to the first conquest by a hero. As for Yas'ovarmanā, who had won numerous victories, such a description of his enemy, as is here given, does not fail to redound to his glory, since the greatness of his enemy may be inferred from his (Yas'ovarmanā's) valour." Such a slaying, without

mention of the Gaudian king's family, &c., may be free from the objection referred to by the commentator; but it certainly is not enough by any means to justify the name *Gaudaraho* given to the poem.

The next mention we meet with of the king of the Gaudas or Magadhas is in the panegyric ( 695-697 ) which is addressed to Yas'ovarmâ when he returns home, and, sitting in public darbar, makes the queens of the king of Magadha ply the châmaras over him in token of their reduction to be his slaves. This clearly shows that the Gaudian king had been already killed, and that his ladies had been taken prisoners and turned into slaves by Yas'ovarmâ; but there is nothing more said about him.

This is all that occurs about the slaying by Yas'ovarmâ of the Gaudian king in the whole of the account of the expedition of conquest, undertaken and successfully carried out by him, but which was neither led for the express purpose of slaying or subduing him, nor dealt with him in a special manner.

We then come to the second part of the poem, which begins with the personal history of the poet, at the beginning of which we are told that the poet was, while sitting in an assembly of learned people, requested by them to describe fully the manner in which Yas'ovarmâ slew the king of the Gaudas. Here is the request:—

‘ These persons (i.e , we) wish to hear sung by you at full length the death, as it was formerly accomplished, of the king of the Magadhas by this Yas'ovarmâ [ who is ] so high. [ as we have just described ’ ].

Mark the words 'at full length.' The word in the original is *nâsasaṁ*, which literally means, 'without anything being omitted or left unsaid.' This request appears directly to refer to the bare mention made before (417, 695-697) of the slaying, and to imply that that bare mention is not enough, and that, therefore, the event should be described more fully, and without leaving any circumstance connected therewith undescribed. What is the poet's reply to that request?

The poet replies that Yas'ovarmâ is greater than the great Prithu himself, that he is one who alone deserves to be sung in this world, which is full of imperfections and vices and miseries; that to test his valour even S'iva metamorphosed himself into a lion, and found that he stood the test; that, in short, he is an incarnation of Vishṇu, of Kes'ava; that he is full of royal puissances; that he is pious and strong, and willing to support the religion; that he is descended from the lunar race of kings; that he is handsome. This being so, even the two-thousand-tongued S'esha would not be able to do justice to his great virtues and deeds. "How can I sing his life and his conquest of the king of the Gaudas? Still I will sing to-morrow morning, at the end of this night, this poem, the mirror of the proud valour of the king's arm, distinguished for the destruction of the eastern king. I now compose this *Gaudavaho* having a great beginning, which being heard, both kings and poets shall give up all pride." Even after this he feels uncertain, whether he ought to undertake such a difficult task, and goes to sleep. When the morning dawns, every thing, every being, every god, and every goddess comes to hear the poet sing the

great exploit of Yas'ovarṃā. 'When all darkness, like a very Kali-Age, unable to bear the relation of the noble doings of a virtuous man, the ornament of all pure men and of all performers of good deeds, and as if, with its heart broken, has fled away,'\* and when the whole world, mortal and immortal, animate and inanimate, is thus ready and anxious to hear the poet, the latter after having performed the duties of the morning 'began to relate to them ( the learned people who had requested him to that effect ) the exploit of him whose exploits were like those of Chāṃakya.† The poets of the court congratulate Yas'ovarṃā's virtues and his prowess that had accomplished the death of the Gaudian king, upon their good fortune in being celebrated by Vākpati. It is further said, that, as the day began to be golden, i.e., it began to shine, and as the poet was going to relate the exploit, the world began to look dumb with expectancy.‡ And, lastly, the poet finishes his reply by saying, 'The exploits of him, who gave the wealth of his conquered enemies to his favourite dependents, and who brought away the wives of his enemy into slavery, are now being sung by me. Hear the same.'§

The above leaves little doubt that the poem is still to come, which is to give a full description of how Yas'ovarṃā killed the king of Magadha.

It may be added further, that if we are to take the present poem as the whole poem, and not merely as the prelude, it is a singular one. For we have neither the name of the Gaudian king, nor that of his capital, nor the reasons|| why he was killed, nor the circumstances

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\* 1179.    † 1184.    ‡ 1205-1206.    § 1207-1209.

|| The kings of part of the Gaudian country appear to have been great supporters of Buddhism about Yas'ovarṃā's time. The latter

under which, nor the manner in which, he was killed. It is improbable in the highest degree that the killing of an unnamed and, therefore, obscure king who is disposed of in three or four couplets out of twelve hundred and more—most of which have no concern with him or his death—could have given the name to the poem which it bears.

Then we may remark that in couplet 1074, where the poet promises to relate the story of the slaying of the Gaudian king, *i. e.*, sing the *Gaudaraho*, the latter is designated as 'having a *great* beginning,' *maharām-bho*, just such a beginning as the poem we have got, forms. Further, in couplet 1168, the poet says, that in the early morning when he was going to relate the exploit of Yas'ovarṃā, this happened: 'Then from the sky fell small stars, as if they were a shower of flowers dropped by the gods, who gathered at the hour of the *great* narration of the king's brave exploit.' 'Viyada' (vikata) is the word used in the original. That word mostly bears the sense of 'large' in size, 'great,' 'grand,' in importance and surroundings, the idea of largeness in size never being altogether forgotten. *Viyada* could only apply to a long, great, and grand narration that was to come after the great prelude, and not to a short incidental mention of the Gaudian king and his death, such as has already been made in the previous part of the poem.

There is, therefore, no force in the suggestion that might occur to some, in the absence of any more parts

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was a great patron of Brahminism. Is it probable the feud, which ended in the slaying by Yas'ovarṃā of the king of the Gaudas, had its origin in religious hatred? It may be the Gaudian king killed by Lalitāditya was a Buddhist.



of the poem, that the *Gaudavaho*, to hear which the poet called together all heaven and earth, is that which he had already been singing in the portions preceding, the portions in which the greatness of Yas'ovarman had already been celebrated, and the death of the Gaudian king had already been incidentally mentioned. If such were the case, what could Vâkpati mean by telling his interlocutors in 1073 to hear the story of the destruction of the eastern king the next morning ? What was he going to narrate the next morning ? that which he had already sung ? Surely, our poets are not in the habit of giving a reading of their poetry which is already before the public, and calling it new !

The commentator in explaining the word '*eyam*,' (this, viz., the poem *Gaudavaho*) uses the words, *etam vakshyamânakathâprabandham*, i.e., 'this poem, namely, the poem that is to come hereafter,' containing a narration. In his comment on the next couplet, he observes on the words, *rajanî-vîrnamam* ('at the end of the night') : *rajanîvîrama ite upodghâtapriyam âblûshitam*, which appears to mean, the expression 'at the end of the night,' shows that what has been said [so far] is like an introduction.

The conclusion, accordingly, to which the materials and consideration set forth above lead me is, that what we now have of the poem is merely the preface or prelude, and that the real poem, giving a full account of the circumstances under which Yas'ovarman slew the king of the Magadhas, has not been found, if it was ever written, or, it may be, has not come down to us; and that the bare reference to, and short mention, in one or

two places, the flight and death, of the king of the Gaudas, before the second part of the present poem begins, are merely made to serve as incidents which make the learned friends of Vâkpati prefer their request to him that he should narrate *fully* the story of the slaying by Yas'ovarmâ, and that there is nothing to militate against this conclusion either in the MSS. or in the commentary, indeed, the latter directly supports the conclusion so far as it says anything on the subject.

### 3 PRAKRIT STUDIES.

A few observations may not be out of place here on the importance of the studies in Prâkrit. After the excellent edition by S. Goldschmidt of the *Râvanavaho* or the *Setukâvya*, the present work is the only one in the Prâkrit language that is being given out to the public, that is to say, a Prâkrit composition not being a grammatical or a lexicographical treatise. The importance of Prâkrit studies can hardly be overestimated in the present state of philological research in India. In the first place, we have the most important part of the vast Jain literature in the Prâkrit language. We look forward with hope to the results which will be yielded by a close and systematic study of the Jain literature, results which may tell favourably upon our present hazy ideas on the subject of ancient Indian history, biography, and bibliography. The connection between works like the present and the religious literature of the Jains is illustrated by the fact that whatever Prâkrit poetry, lexicography, or grammar has been preserved to us, we owe to the Jains, who have naturally taken care of it because it forms the key to the

proper comprehension of their religious books, which are mostly in Prākṛit. Secondly, the elucidation of the construction of the modern vernaculars of India will be a nearly hopeless task, but for the medium between them and Sanskrit, furnished by Prākṛit. The modern vernaculars would be full of insolvable riddles, if Prākṛit did not come to our help. Thirdly, Prākṛit works, being written in a language much better if not quite fully understood by the people when they, a great many of them at least, were composed, must be valuable to us as sources of our knowledge of the period between the rise of Buddhism and the invasion of the Mahomedans; because they, having appealed more directly to the people than could have been done by Sanskrit works of the same time, have a better claim than the latter to inform us about many things concerning that period. I purposely speak measuredly about their having appealed to the common people directly. For Prākṛit literature and Prākṛit language had already in the latter part of the above period, attained to a form and style considerably above the understanding of the ordinary people, as it is impossible to suppose that the long compounds of Bhavabhāti in the Prākṛit speeches of his plays, or the highly-worked expressions of Vāḍḍya were within the easy comprehension of ordinary folks even of their own time. But there can be no doubt, they were intelligible to a very much larger class than Sanskrit could have been. Fourthly, the study of Prākṛit is a better medium for the acquisition of many of the present vernaculars of India than anything else: a knowledge of Sanskrit and of Prākṛit would introduce a student to the study of the vernaculars with a facility which would not be attainable

by any other means. Fifthly and lastly, if we succeed in unearthing and bringing to light works like the present, they might directly furnish us with some valuable dates that might throw light on many parts of the genesis of Sanskrit literature.

Prākṛit poetry rightly boasts of certain charms which are peculiarly its own. It possesses a softness and sweetness which comes nearer home to us than the artificial adornments in Sanskrit. It justly lays claim to a larger amount of reality of thought and expression than ought to be assigned to later Sanskrit, as nearly the whole of the literature written in the latter was composed in a language foreign to the writers. And using, as they did, a language rich in forms and conventional phrases and figures, they naturally cared less for personal observation and personal sentiments than did their Prākṛit brother poets. The latter, having to use a language less rich, less plastic, less conventional, less used by poets and writers, less learned and less esteemed, had necessarily to study their matter more carefully, in order to make up thereby the deficiencies and the disadvantages attendant upon the use of the vulgar tongues. Accordingly, we find much less conventionalism, less commonplace verse, less ready-at-hand set phrases, set ideas and set sentiments, to suit set circumstances in their poetry, than in the Sanskrit compositions of the corresponding class of writers. To illustrate these positions we may observe, that Vākpati rarely speaks of the conventional lotus in describing the feet, hands, faces, eyes, or heads of his heroes. He does not speak of objects or things that he had not seen or felt himself, except when he describes imaginary Paurāṇic events, such as the destruc

tion of the snakes in the sacrifice by Janamejaya, or the smashing of the wings of the mountains by Indra, when his imagination runs as lively as if he were describing events which he had personally witnessed. He describes little homely scenes and circumstances and little chapters in village and country life, such as we do not see noticed often in Sanskrit poetry.

#### 4 VĀKPAṬI'S PRĀKRIT POETRY.

Vākpati has little incident in the *Ganharaho*: indeed, there is none beyond a very meagre programme of Yaś'ovarṇā's expedition of conquest. But he is a master in bringing a master-poet's eye to look upon ordinary things, and finding out all the poetry that is in them. He has a wonderful way of laying under contribution some mythical event, and of giving an original description of it from the stand-point of his own imagination. Thus he takes up the myth of Indra having hacked the wings of all the mountains (which is a myth based upon the Vedic allegory of Indra fighting the rain-withholding cloud and felling it into rain), and gives a most vivid and life-like picture of what happened. The snake sacrifice of Janamejaya, Prithu's battle with the mountains in the Deccan plains undertaken with a view to remove them, in order that he might measure the plains with his immense bow, the churning of the ocean by Vishnu, the final but periodical destruction of the world when everything including the gods themselves is burned away, and the bodily ascension to heaven of Haris'chandra and his capital, Ayodhyā may be referred to, as having been described in a perfectly original manner by the poet. Nor is Vākpati wanting in know-

ledge as to what is the sentiment to which he should appeal when he comes upon some famous ancient spot, connected with the story of the *Mahābhārata* or *Rāmāyaṇa* or with current facts, so as to awake in his readers a lively recollection of past history. His reflections upon the dried up human skeleton lying before the Kālī of the Vindhya, his appropriate observations addressed to Duryodhana and Karna when he passed through Kurukshetra, and his reminiscences of the loves of Narmadā may be referred to as instances in point.

The observations and unsparing condemnations, which he passes upon the vanity of this world, are in keeping with the idea of what a poem ought to contain in Prakrit. There is a great deal of wisdom, such as must have passed for philosophical truth in those centuries, and still passes for popular wisdom, in what he says; and he neither spars king nor peasant, neither the scholar nor the ignorant, neither learning nor wealth.

I cannot conclude these remarks on the poetry of Vākpati without alluding to his beautiful picture of country scenery of all kinds, when he passes in review what Yaśovarmā's army saw on their march out and on their way back home. All that part of the poem seems full of country life, and to embody nothing, as it were, but what the poet had witnessed with his own eyes, and what none but a true poet of nature like him could picture in such life-like colours.

The style of Vākpati is highly cultivated, and very pregnant, but often presents difficulties to an early Prakrit student, which would at first discourage him. Though learned, however, Vākpati is not pedantic, in-

deed, like his fellow Prākṛit poets and unlike his Sanskrit confreres, he is free from puns or plays upon words, and from analogies or similes drawn from grammatical or dialectical quibbles. He chiefly delights in two figures of speech, the simile and the utprekshā, and once the reader has become acquainted with the poet's partiality for the last figure, he has only to separate the fact or what the poet has to predicate, from the utprekshā in order to easily understand him. The uncertainty about the identification of the words in Prākṛit with their Sanskrit equivalents is, in the eye of a modern reader, a great disadvantage from which Prākṛit poetry suffers, and Vākpati can claim no exemption from this misfortune. But the greater is the student's acquaintance with Prākṛit literature and the rules of Prākṛit grammar, the less will be his difficulty in reading Prākṛit poetry. Perhaps, in many places Vākpati might have used words more easy to identify, and shorter compounds of words; but he might not then have been so sententious, or so exact, or so free from prolixity, or so appropriate. As it is, it appears, there is no word used by him which could have been dispensed with, no expletives, no tautologies. The partiality for long compounds is a vice of the age to which he belonged, and though it considerably detracts from the merits of his otherwise most excellent poem, we must not judge him independently of what the scholarship of his age considered as essential and beautiful.

Vākpati's own opinion, however, about the *Gaudavaḥo* appears to be, that it is inferior to his earlier poem entitled *Mahumaha-vijayo* (*Madhumatha-vijaya*), mentioned in couplet 69, where he says, 'How can my language, which attained its perfection in the

*Mahumaha-vyayo*, be again young like a bud in this poem? The after-flower of wild plants is [more] meagre than the first-flower'.\* Nothing is known of this other poem, except that the Jains call it a *Prabandha*; from its name it would appear that it probably had the death of the demon Madhu by the hand of Vishnu for its subject. Enquiries made in parts of Gujrath and Kathiavar have hitherto failed to elicit any information regarding it, though there is no reason why we should give up all hope that it may yet come to light.

### 5 IS PRĀKRIT A GENUINE LANGUAGE?

The remarks I have just made on the style of Vākpati, and the justification of his long compounds, which I have sought to derive from the kind of style appreciated by people in his age, and still appreciated in our own days, naturally lead me to a question which is sometimes suggested to a reader of Prākrit, as, indeed, it is sometimes suggested to a reader of Sanskrit compositions of a certain kind also; the question, namely, whether Prākrit, such as that presented to us by works like the *Gaudavaho*, was ever a real language, or was it made by the writers of Prākrit works, assisted by Prākrit grammarians? The following are among the circumstances which give rise to the question.

First, the words found in Prākrit compositions appear so airy, so unreal, and so unidentifiable, that it seems difficult to explain how they could have formed the vocabulary of a people requiring any preciseness. Take,

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\* The latter part of Haripāla's comment on this couplet is not very clear, and the verse he quotes seems to have no application to the sense which he gives rightly enough.



for example, the words. अव्यञ्ज for आर्यपुत्र; अविवोध for अविवोग; ओभास for अवकाश; ओभार for अवतार, अपचार, and अपकार; केअज for केतक, गअ for गज, गद, and गत; कअ for कृत and कच; मअ for मृत, मृग, मद, मत, and मय; वाअ for वात, वाद, वाक, and वाज.

Secondly, the grammars, explaining the corruption which Sanskrit words and forms undergo in the course of becoming Prākṛit, appear to teach rather how to *make* Prākṛit out of Sanskrit words than the simple fact how they *became* Prākṛit by the natural process of decay and corruption.

Thirdly, the form in which Prākṛit compositions have come down to us is so artificial, so made up, and so difficult, that the ordinary people, to whom Prākṛit belonged as a vernacular, could not have used or understood it.

Fourthly, we know that long after Prākṛit had ceased to be spoken as vernacular, authors wrote in it, and even the grammars, which seem to teach how to make Prākṛit out of Sanskrit words, were themselves written many centuries after the language had ceased to be spoken as a living speech, understood by the common people

Fifthly, the rules given by grammarians on the formation of Prākṛit words appear too few and too general to embody the numerous and various laws, under the operation of which a rich language becomes corrupted and assumes a new living and growing shape.

Sixthly, the Prākṛit works which have come down to us appear to possess too few forms of popular speech, idiom and phrase, to be evidence of a once really true vernacular.

Seventhly, the Prākṛit literature appears, to a great extent, too exclusively to confine itself to words derived from Sanskrit, and to ignore the mixture of many non-Aryan words which it must certainly have possessed from the earliest times, and which are seen in almost all the modern vernaculars of India of the present day; so that if the works which are in Prākṛit were really in the vernacular of the people, they could not but have contained a large number of those words.

It is true, it might be added, that all the above considerations may not apply to all Prākṛit compositions equally, but most of them do to every one of those known to us, as having any pretension to literary character.

Now I do not propose to do more than merely touch upon the question which I have tried to state above, chiefly because the materials for a satisfactory solution are not yet available. The complete means, with which to answer the question, would only be afforded by very old specimens, especially if written in prose, of the different modern vernaculars which arose from the several forms in which Prākṛit once existed. Not only do many such specimens not exist, but even those that do exist, though comparatively very modern, have not been published, and are not available for comparison. But I may indicate in brief what I think of the doubts raised by the several considerations set forth above. We will proceed to deal with them in the same order in which they are given.

As to the airiness and the apparent unreality of Prākṛit words. It is quite true that one and the same Prākṛit form stands for several Sanskrit originals,

॥ (Gaṇḍavaho)

and it is often puzzling to find out which of these it represents. Pâa, or pâyâ, as it is often written, might mean pâda, foot; or pâta, fall; or pâka, ripening, cooking. Vâsa might stand for Sanskrit pârsva, side; or pâsa, snare; or vâsa, residence; or vâsa, smell; or vâsha, relating to a year; or vyâsa, a compiler. But whatever the airiness that we see at first sight in these words, it is not singular to Prâkrit, but has taken place in the derivation of other languages from their ancient originals. The French language is full of instances of this kind. Thus, for example, *é*, (though written *et*) stands for *et*; *a* for *habet*; *vu* (though written *veut*) for *vult*; *pu* (written *peut*) for *potest*, and *vo* (written *vost*) for *videt*. *A priori*, therefore, there is nothing singular in the fact that in Prâkrit, words lose most of their single consonants, and are often so weakened as to appear to possess many hiatuses, though in practice the last seeming defect is remedied by such contrivances as the insertion of a consonantal *y* between two vowels. But an answer exists more satisfactory than the analogy of other languages. It is, that in the modern Aryan and even non-Aryan vernaculars of India, many of these airy sounds are actually found, and are in use in those very senses which the Sanskrit words to which they are referred bore. Thus pâyâ, or pâ, pâa or pâu, a foot, exists in most of the Aryan vernaculars. So rây, râi, râv, râu, a king (râjâ); mây, mâi, mâya, mâ (mâtâ), mother; bhûy, bhui (bhûmi), ground; mûh, môh, muha, mû (mukha), face or mouth; sahi, sai, sai, (sakhî), a female friend; may mai (mṛiga), a deer; and numerous similar instances may be quoted of words used to this day in the current tongues. But when we are on this subject we must

not forget that only a few of the dialects in which the Prākṛit of ancient days existed, have been cultivated by being written in by some celebrated poets or authors and thereby brought to the front, while others which existed side by side with them have been neglected and allowed to die away. Thus of the various dialects once spoken and still partially spoken in Ma-hārāshtra, that which was spoken in the Deccan, has come to the front, whereas those spoken in Konkan, Khandesh, the Berars, and Nagpur, have been left uncultivated and are dying away. Some of the latter have preserved old Prākṛit words which pure Marāṭhi does not possess and does not therefore recognise; e.g., māi for māli (gardener), koī for koḷi (a caste of aborigines), dhui or dhūy for dhūli (dust) in the Khandeshī, and naī for naḍi (river), vaī or vay for vṛiti (fence), rāi or rāy for rāji (a grove of trees), asaga or asagi for asoka (an asoka tree) in the Konkanī dialect. These instances would seem to justify the conclusion, that not only are forms, which appear so boneless in Prākṛit, actually found in use, but also that those words which appear peculiar to Prākṛit compositions would be found in some form or other in old vernacular works, if these be thoroughly examined, or in some dialect or other in the country.

As regards the suspicion that the grammatical rules teach how to *make* Prākṛit words instead of explaining Prākṛit words made by natural processes, it may be remarked, that the rules are indeed so sententious and so few, as at first sight to give rise to that suspicion; but there is nothing in them which necessarily implies any justification for such a suspicion. The fault is rather of the style and of the intended want of thorough

ness in the grammars. Till Hemachandra wrote his chapter on Prākṛit Grammar, Vararuchi was the chief authority on the construction of the Prākṛit dialects, and lucid and useful as his aphorisms are, they are not thorough, and appear to have been intended rather to explain the chief features of the corruption through which the more striking Prākṛit words and forms derived their origin, than to give a complete treatise on the formation of all or even most Prākṛit words and forms, such as that which Hemachandra endeavoured many centuries after, to write regarding one of the Prākṛit dialects. It is, therefore, easy to suppose that after the Prākṛit dialects ceased to be vernacular, and, indeed, even during their currency, Prākṛit writers may have used in their compositions words formed by themselves or by others according to the rules given by Vararuchi. For on the authority of grammatical rules—originally intended to explain words which actually existed—it has, strange as it may seem, always been the custom in India to form words and use them in poetry and prose, somewhat regardless of the question whether they had ever existed in the speech of the educated or of the uneducated. But the presence of such vocables and forms—more of the former than of the latter—does not, I think, justify any doubts as to the legitimacy of the bulk of Prākṛit words and forms, when the greater portion of them are proved to be genuine by the evidence of living vernaculars.

The third consideration is, that a good many of the Prākṛit works are too artificial and difficult in their style to have been intelligible to vernacular audiences or readers. This is a fault of the writers, and not so much of the language. We must not forget, that nearly

all who wrote Prākṛit were Sanskrit scholars, and it may be said that we have probably no Prākṛit compositions—the works of purely vernacular Prākṛit writers. It was, therefore, inevitable that learned Sanskrit poets and prose writers should have introduced in their Prākṛit compositions forms of style, such as long compounds, to which they were accustomed in the Sanskrit literature that was valued in their days. Their purely vernacular readers may have understood them with that amount of facility with which educated Marāṭhi readers understand the *Rāmavijaya*, the *Hartvijaya*, and the *Pāṇḍavapratiṣṭhā* of Śrīdhara, but not to the same extent that even the uneducated labourer understands the *Abhanjās* of Tukārām.

The fourth ground of suspicion is, that Prākṛit continued to be written long after it had ceased to be vernacular. This is undeniable. And in assessing the value of any given Prākṛit work, we have to bear its age in mind as an important consideration. If, to hazard a guess, a Prākṛit work belongs to this side of the sixth or seventh century of the Christian era, its value as a vernacular work is considerably less than if it comes from an earlier date. And the nearer we come to our own times, the more must a Prākṛit composition be supposed to be written in a dead language like Sanskrit, indeed, more dead, because, after they ceased to be understood as vernaculars, the Prākṛits have been less studied and understood than Sanskrit.

The reply to the fifth objection has already been anticipated above. The most complete grammar extant is that of Hemachandra (A.D. 1089–1174). Much had existed in Prākṛit which was not explained by

Vararuchi, whose grammar was not intended to be exhaustive, but merely illustrative of a few prominent facts. One or two of the Prākṛit dialects are disposed of by him in less than twelve aphorisms of three or four words each. And even Hemachandra is not much more exhaustive in his treatment of some of the dialects. We may remember that Vararuchi must have had plenty of materials in living speech, if he had intended to explain the formation of all the dialects, but Hemachandra could only rely upon the scanty specimens of written remnants of some of the more obscure dialects for materials, wherewith to form and illustrate his rules regarding those dialects. Nevertheless the several dialects of Prākṛit were growing as current languages, and were developing themselves into the modern vernaculars, regardless whether the grammarians analysed and explained them thoroughly or only superficially.

The sixth and seventh objections may be considered together. They are, (6) that the Prākṛit works extant contain too little of truly popular idiom and phrase, and (7) that they have too few of the non-Aryan words which the Prākṛit vernaculars must have had, and which the modern languages of India actually possess. The explanation of this appears to be, that the Prākṛit writers, wherever they have abstained—and they have largely abstained—from the use of popular idiom and non-Aryan vocables, they did so in obedience to a sentiment of very general application, viz., that it is not dignified enough for poetry or poetical prose to contain such expressions. Whenever it was possible to use a Sanskrit-descended phrase or vocable,

the preference was always given to such, and the too popular phrases and non-Aryan words were carefully avoided. In Marāṭhī poetry, for example, the preference has always been given to Sanskrit forms of speech and Sanskrit-descended words over those of non-Aryan or foreign features. Thus mātḥā or s'ira (head), is preferred to doken udara (belly) to pōt, bhūmi or bhū (ground) to jamin, mārga or māga (road) to rastā, netra or nayana (eye) dolā, āsana (seat) to baṭhaka (though this is from upavishta) vastra (garment) to kapaḍā and so forth. In Moropant's voluminous works, vocables derived from the Arabic or Persian or even other Aryan modern languages of India are carefully excluded, although when he wrote towards the beginning of this century, Marāṭhī was full of words from Arabic and Persian. The sentiment is very general, that poetry would look too vulgar if it contained words of very ordinary use or expressions, too idiomatic to look like learned or cultivated. This consideration is, in my opinion, not insufficient to account for the absence of popular idioms or of non-Sanskritic vocables from those Prākṛit works that have come down to us. We may observe, however, that a large number of non-Sanskritic words have been preserved to us by the lexicographers, and collected in his *Deśināmamālā* by Hemachandra, and a large mass of them exists in nearly every vernacular language deriving its origin from Sanskrit.

We may safely believe, therefore, that in spite of a great many words which the poets formed from Sanskrit on the analogy of genuine Prākṛit derivatives from Sanskrit, and which they used in their compositions, just as Marāṭhī poets have borrowed and freely used



in their works, Sanskrit words merely deprived of their terminations, the Prākṛit works must be regarded as written in genuine vernacular, if written when Prākṛit was vernacular, and in genuine Prākṛit acquired by study, if written after the language had become a dead language. The *Gaudavaho* was probably written after the vernaculars of the present day had already commenced their derivation, and were recognised as separate popular dialects, although many, especially educated persons, still understood Prākṛit; and the term Prākṛit appears to have still applied to all the different dialects which were gradually assuming the shapes which they bear at the present day. Thus the poet says: \* 'all languages enter this (Prākṛit) and all languages take their start from this: the waters (i. e., the rivers) enter nowhere than into the sea, and start (as vapour) from nowhere else than from the sea.' Even in the present day most vernacular readers and speakers will understand by Prākṛit the modern vernaculars of India, such as Marāṭhi, Gujerāthi, Hindi, &c.

#### 6 THE PERSONAL HISTORY OF VĀKPAṬI

Nothing † is known under this head beyond what the poet has himself told us in the present poem. The first fact that we know is, that he was at the court of Yasovarmā, and was his favourite friend, *paṇayavaho*, (literally, a particle of a favourite friend), and the head of the poets, or poet laureate (*Kai-rāya*). Then the poet tells us that 'the excellences in his extensive narrative compositions still shine like particles of the liquid nectar of poetry that came out from the ocean Bhavabhūti' ‡. This means

\* 93. † See Note II for Jain references to him. ‡ 799.

that he churned the ocean Bhavabhûti long before this time, and that whatever excellences there are in his voluminous poems are merely like particles of the nectar of poetry which he had obtained when he churned that ocean. It is clear that the word 'still' (*ajjavi-adyâpi*) proves that Bhavabhûti was not living when Vākpati wrote this verse, or, indeed, when he wrote his 'voluminous'\* works. The modest way in which he mentions the excellences of his poetry by the side of the 'ocean Bhavabhûti,' has to be understood in this sense, that though he succeeded in obtaining much 'nectar of poetry' by churning the ocean, he has only succeeded in transferring a few particles of it into his poems—which, but for the particles, are, owing to their bulk, so much chaff—in the shape of whatever merits these possess. We have next to consider what this churning of 'the ocean Bhavabhûti' means. It is true, there is no word for *churning* in the original. But how was 'nectar' to come out of the 'ocean,' otherwise than by that process by which the gods succeeded in obtaining their nectar from the great ocean? If Vākpati 'churned' Bhavabhûti, that can only mean that he read his works, as 'churning' cannot properly be understood of the process of learning as a pupil from a teacher. If he did not 'churn' him, that is to say, if we have not to understand the figure in that sense, *mggaya* (come out) has to be taken to mean that Vākpati in his younger days, received from Bhavabhûti, his excellences of the art of poetry and that they were as but so many

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\* This epithet furnishes a further argument in favour of my conclusion, that the present poem is but a prelude to a large work. as otherwise 'voluminous' (*vyaḍa*) could not well apply to a poem of little more than twelve hundred couplets.

'particles of nectar' from an 'ocean of nectar.' This would necessarily mean that Vākpati was a pupil of the other. This is not improbable, seeing how very respectfully he speaks of him. Besides, there is the distinct mention\* in the *Rājatarāṅgī* to the effect that Bhavabhūti was patronised by Yaśovarman. A further argument still exists to prove that Vākpati was in personal association with the former in his younger days either as a pupil, or as a young admirer. That argument is in the word 'still' (*ajjaṃ*). For if we suppose that in his youth Vākpati simply read, studied, and learned the excellences of poetry from the *works* of Bhavabhūti, and did not learn them by personal communication, the word 'still' would not be necessary, or, indeed, have any appropriate sense whatever, as the ocean of Bhavabhūti's *works* might have been churned again. It appears clear to me, therefore, that Vākpati had been in his youth either a pupil or a personal admirer of Bhavabhūti, who was alive then but had died since, *i. e.*, the *Candavaho* was written after his death.

Further, we are told, that Vākpati was well versed in *nyāya* (dialectics), lyric poetry, drama, and the *Purāṇas*, and also took delight in reading light and serious poets, and that lovers of poetry and elegant literature used to admire his works.

Lastly, we have the statement that, though there is not much merit in Vākpati, he shines simply because he is allowed by Śrī Kamalāyudha to admire him, that is to say, he is honoured by Kamalāyudha with his friendship; and that he (Vākpati) was an admirer

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\* See *infra*, note † on page lxi.

of the works of Bhāsa, Jvalanāmītra, Kuntīdeva, of the author of the *Raghuvamśa*, of the work of Subandhu, and of the work of Harichandra.\* About Kamalāyudha, Jvalanāmītra, Kuntīdeva and Harichandra much is not known. The two couplets, where all the seven names just given occur, are not found in the Jesselmere MS, and of course not commented upon by Haripāla, but are taken from the two manuscripts Dc and K, both very good and old. If no doubt is to be thrown upon these two *prima facie* reliable witnesses, a limit *ad quem* to the age of these authors, whoever those of them are who are not yet much known, is provided by the passages.

Verses from the present poem are often quoted by Hemachandra in his grammar of the Prākṛit language. Thus, for example, under Sūtra I. 7, are quoted couplet 86, अत्वाल्लेख्य &c., and couplet 188, उक्तास्तु अपज्जते, &c., under Sūtra I. 8, is quoted couplet 319, विससिबन्त-महापद्यु &c., under I. 145, is quoted couplet 410, चाराकिलि-ण्वर्त्त; and under sūtra I. 6 is quoted गृहोवरतामस्ता, &c., 18.

#### 7 DATE OF YAS'OVARMĀ.

As regards the date of Yas'ovarmā, upon which depends that of Vākpati, the sources of information that might be expected to be available to us are chiefly : first, the *Rājataranginī* of Kalhana, history of the kings of Kashmir; second, tables of the dynasties and genealogies of the kings of Kanauj; and third, facts specially relating to king Yas'ovarmā.

There is little available to us from the second and third sources to help us in fixing the date of Yas'ovarmā, though it is not unlikely that detached facts under the third source may in future come to be known.

As far as the account of the *Rājataranginī* is concerned, it may be said that that work incidentally but unmistakably bears first upon the history of Yasovarman, and secondly upon his date. It may not be out of place here to give a summary of the particulars narrated by the *Rājataranginī* which concern the hero of the *Gaṇḍavaho*. They are contained in the account regarding king Lalitāditya of the Karkota or Nāga dynasty of Kashmir. Lalitāditya is described as having held imperial sway over India, and brought several trans-Indian regions bordering upon Kashmir under subjection. He was most powerful and was dreaded by his enemies. He spent nearly all his life in expeditions of conquest. He levied tribute from the eastern kings, by which are probably meant the then rulers of Oude and Northern Behar, and wore the turban of victory in the Antardvī\* or the region between the Ganges and the Jamna. After the subjugation of the eastern kings the very first victory he obtained was a bloodless one over King Yasovarman of Kanauj.† He is described as having in no time dried him up, even as the powerful sun of the harvest season dries up a stream that has been flowing down a hill-side during the previous rains. 'The king of Kanauj showed himself to be one who eminently knew what was the best thing to do, when he gave his back to Lalitāditya, and became his obedient servant. But his allies were more proud than even he was, for the breeze bearing the perfume of the sandal, though only an ally of a flower-garden, is taller than the garden itself.'‡ It appears that the peace was made between Yasovarman

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\* *Rāj.*, iv, 133. † *Ibid.*, iv., 134. ‡ *Ibid.*, 147.

and Lalitāditya against \* the wishes of Mitraśarmā, the latter's minister of peace and war, and that Lalitāditya's soldiers felt dissatisfied that a treaty was made between the two kings before they (the soldiers) had gratified their desire of fighting by long warfare. Mitraśarmā appears to have indicated his dissent in the treaty when it was written. Accordingly when the allies of Yasovarṃā showed fight, Lalitāditya took advantage of the adverse advice of his minister of peace and war as also of the bellicose attitude of his army, and, after the unsuccessful opposition of Yasovarṃā's friends, deposed the king of Kanauj and rewarded his own minister with the five great titles. 'Yasovarṃā, in whose service were the poets† Vākpati, Bhavabhūti and others, having thus been conquered, became a dependent of Lalitāditya employed in proclaiming his praises like a court bard. Why say more ?

\* The couplets 138 and 139 appear to be corrupt. Have we to read as follows - Even then they do not yield a good sense.

शिवशोचनेन संधी सावित्रिर्माहको नय ।

न यन्निधमनालम्बे मित्रशर्मोस्य चक्षुर्मे ॥

सो भूत्साविर्वशोवर्मललितादित्ययोरिति ।

लिखित्वालेखनिर्देशादनर्घत्वं विदन् प्रभोः ॥

† *Raj IV.*, 141

‡ The original words are कविर्वाक्पतिराजश्रीभवभूत्यादिसंविताः । जितो ययी यशोवर्मा तद्गुणस्तुतिवन्दितान् ॥ which literally means 'poet Yasovarṃā, in whose service were Vākpatirāja, S'ri Bhavabhūti and others, &c.' But Yasovarṃā is not stated either by Vākpati or by Kāhāna or any one else, as far as I know, to have been a poet. It is highly probable we have to read कविर्वाक्पति, &c., instead of कविर्वाक्पति, &c. Professor Max Müller makes *Rajasri* (*Indus, what can it teach us* ' p. 334) a separate poet, but no such poet as *Rajasri* is heard of, and the *Gaṇadharma* speaks of Vākpati as Vākpatirāja, and not simply Vākpati. See also *Prabhuvaishnavharata*, XI. 465, quoted further on. 'S'ri' is a very ordinary affix to apply to the name of a poet like Bhavabhūti

The land of Kanauj from the banks of the Yamunâ to the banks of the Kâlikâ came under his sway, as if it had been a yard attached to his house. Having thus subjugated Yasovarmâ, even as the river Ganges goes down the Himâlaya his army proceeded to the regions of the Eastern Sea.\* Then we are told that he seized all the elephants in the kingdom of the Gaudas. He went on conquering one kingdom after another of the Southern peninsula, including the 'Seven Konkans,' and the regions to the west, and, returning to the North, he subjugated the people of Bukhara, the Bharttas and other peoples. Wherever he went he built towns and cities, and erected temples in them dedicated to different deities, giving lands for the maintenance of the temples. To the god Âditya in the city of Lahtâpura, which he built and named after himself, he gave Kanauj with territory attached to it.†

Lahtâditya was a great and good ruler, or rather a brilliant but generous victor. But Kalhana, with a true historical instinct, rare to find among the class of writers to which he belongs, mentions some acts of folly and injustice of which that king was guilty. Among the latter it is related that while living in Parihâsapura, a city built by himself, he caused the king of the Gaudas to be murdered ‡ in the Trigrâmî.§ The followers of the Gaudian king were, the author of the *Rājataranginî* tells us, wonderfully brave, most loyal and ready to give up their lives in avenging the death of their king.

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\* *Rāj.*, 148.

† *Ibid.*, 188.

‡ It is probable this king of the Gaudian country and his followers were Buddhists, as otherwise it is difficult to understand how the latter destroyed a Brahmanical temple and reduced the idol to atoms.

§ *Rāj.* IV. 323. The text of the couplet appears corrupt.

They travelled all the way to and entered Kashmir under the pretext of visiting the goddess S'aradā, and in a body surrounded the temple of Madhyastha-Deva, a shrine that was a favourite of Lalitāditya. The latter being absent in distant regions, the priests of the besieged temple closed the gates and shut themselves up within. The Gaudians attacked another god called Rāmasvāmi and, mistaking it for Parihāsa-Hari or Madhyastha-Deva, rooted it out and broke it to pieces which they threw in all directions. They were, however, pursued by the soldiers and mercilessly cut down, glad to die after having taken their revenge. The Gaudian heroes were as brave and impetuous, as if they were Rākshasas, and fell upon the prey, the god Parihāsa-Kes'ava or Pari-hāsa-Hari, the most favourite god of Lalitāditya. The prey was saved by the sacrifice of the god Rāmasvāmi.\* 'The world was deprived of the shrine of Rāmasvāmi, it is true, and the temple is still empty and abandoned, but the world is filled with the renown of the heroes of the Gaudian country who sacked it in revenge of their master's death.'

This is all in the history of king Lalitāditya that bears upon that of Yas'ovarmā. Lalitāditya, according to the *Rajataranginī*, must have come to the throne in 695 A. D. He is recorded to have reigned thirty-six years, seven months, and eleven days, between 695 and 732 A. D. Accordingly, his conquest of Kanauj and destruction of the sovereignty of Yas'ovarmā, if that was really achieved, must have occurred in the first ten years or so of the eight century, if not earlier.

Out of the account given in the *Rajataranginī* we may

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\* *Raj.*, 334.



safely accept as true without any doubt these facts: first, that Yas'ovarmā was a contemporary of king Lalitāditya of Kashmir; second, that he did not, when attacked by the latter in his expedition of conquest, come off successful, and had to become his vassal, if, indeed, he was not entirely deprived of his throne; third, that Vākpati and Bhavabhūti were poets at his court; and fourth, that Lalitāditya reigned for thirty-six years, seven months and eleven days. I say the defeat, if not the total ruin of Yas'ovarmā by Lalitāditya, may be accepted as a fact, because Kalhāṇa shows throughout his part of the *Rājatarāṅgī* that he is a safe witness as to the main facts of his narratives, not only as a compiler or chronicler of accounts which he found in the old chronicles that served as materials for his own, but even as a critical and discriminating historian. He often relates incidents recorded by the previous chroniclers, but does not hesitate to throw doubt on their character, or even reject them as unworthy of credence, when he believes that such is the case. It is possible that the old records which contained the narrative of Lalitāditya's reign and his achievements, may have exaggerated the extent of their greatness. But Kalhāṇa's way of recounting the history of Lalitāditya's doings in the Doab, and the particulars detailed concerning the treaty at first concluded between the two kings, do seem to entitle the account to be accepted as true enough in the main. To these considerations may be added this one—viz, that Vākpati, who began his *Gaudavaho* with the professed intention of narrating the circumstances, under which Yas'ovarmā slew the king of the Gaudas, not only ends so far as we yet

know, without saying anything about the matter but has also given\* clear indications of doubts whether the slaying of the Gaudian king by Yas'ovarmā should be narrated at length after all, as if a great calamity had befallen his hero, which discredited his renown, and justified hesitation on the part of our poet, whether he should relate the achievement of his patron over his enemy, when he had himself been reduced or been deprived of his throne by a superior foe. It is somewhat disappointing that Yas'ovarmā's enemy, the Gaudian king, is not even named by Vākpati; and more so, that Lalitāditya too is described by Kalhana as having caused a king of the Gaudas to be slain. This king too is not named, and might either be the successor of that one whom Yas'ovarmā killed or a king of another part of the Gaudian country. It may be mentioned in this connection that a king of the Gaudas is mentioned and named in the narrative which Kalhana's *Rājatarāṅgini* furnishes of the reign of Jayāpida, the grandson of Lalitāditya, whom he succeeded twelve years after the end of the latter's reign. Jayāpida is said to have married Kalyāṇī, the daughter of Jayanta, the king of the Gaudas, and after having conquered the five Gaudian peoples, to have made his father-in-law Jayanta supreme king over them all.

Although, however, the duration of the reign of Lalitāditya as given by Kalhana must undoubtedly be accepted as correct, it is the opinion of some scholars that his date does not seem to rest upon the same firm basis of certainty and accuracy. The date is not, it is quite true, mentioned anywhere by Kalhana,

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\* See 845; also p. xviii.

but has to be obtained by calculation; and although the results of the calculation, which fix the dates of many of the kings named by Kalhana, may be as a matter of fact quite correct as having, to him, rested on independent evidence not available to us, part of the materials of that calculation are not quite so satisfactory in every respect as to put the conclusions to be drawn therefrom beyond all doubt on their uncorroborated authority. The chief materials from which the date is deduced are: first, the date of Kalhana, S'ake 1670-71 or A. D. 1148; second, the date of Gonarda III. who reigned 2330 years before S'ake 1070; and third, the names as well as the durations of the reigns of the kings that reigned between those two points of time. Now, though the date of Kalhana, as given by himself, must be perfectly correct, the same cannot be said, it may be urged, of the period that had passed from Gonarda III. to the date of Kalhana, and of the durations of the reigns of the kings that had passed up to the date of Lalitāditya. The names of the kings and the durations of their reigns may be given here, I think, with advantage. They are as follows:—

*Kings of the Gonarda dynasty.*—GROUP 1.

B. C.		Ys.	ms.	ds.
1184	1. Gonarda III. <i>reigned for</i>	35	0	0
1149	2. Bibhishana I..... „	53	6	0
1095	3. Indrajit ..... „	35	0	0
1060	4. Ravana ..... „	30	6	0
1030	5. Bibhishana II. .... „	35	6	0
994	6. Nara I. <i>alias</i> Kinnara „	39	9	0
955	7. Siddha .... „	60	0	0
895	8. Utpalāksha ..... „	30	6	0

B. C.		Ys.	ms.	ds.
864	9. Hiranyāksha <i>reigned for</i>	37	7	0
827	10. Hiranyakula .... .. „	60	0	0
767	11. Vasukula..... .. „	60	0	0
707	12. Mihirakula <i>nick-</i> <i>named Trikoṭihā,</i> <i>(killer of three</i> <i>crores of people )</i> ... .. „	70	0	0
637	13. Baka . .... .. „	63	0	13
574	14. Kshītinanda ..... „	30	0	0
544	15. Vasunanda... .. „	52	2	0
491	16. Nara II..... .. „	60	0	0
431	17. Aksha ..... .. „	60	0	0
371	18. Gopāditya ..... .. „	60	0	6
311	19. Gokarṇa ..... .. „	57	11	0
253	20. Narendra I. <i>alias</i> <i>Kbunkhila</i> ..... .. „	36	3	10
217	21. Yudhishthira I.... <i>no period is mentioned.</i> <i>Total Gonardas, GROUP 1</i> “1014 9 9,” <i>The Vikramāditya dynasty —GROUP 2.</i>			
169	22. Partāpāditya I..... .. „	32	0	0
137	23. Jalaukas ..... .. „	32	0	0
105	24. Tunjina I. .... .. „	36	0	0
	<i>(Change of dynasty ( “Anyakulajo Rājā” ).</i>			
69	25. Vijaya ..... .. „	8	0	0
61	26. Jayendra ( <i>dynasty</i> <i>ends</i> ) ..... .. „	37	0	0
24	27. Sandhimati <i>alias</i> <i>Āryarāja ( Jayendra's</i> <i>minister)</i> ..... .. „	47	0	0
	<i>Total Vikramādityas</i> <i>and others, GROUP 2</i> ..	192	0	0

A. D.	<i>The Gonardas restored.</i> —GROUP 3. Ya. ms. ds.			
24	28. Meghavāhana ...	reigned for	34	0 0
56	29. Pravarasena I. <i>alias</i> Tunjina II. ...	„	30	0 0
88	30. Hiraṇya and Toramāna ( <i>dynasty</i> <i>interrupted</i> ) .....	„	30	2 0
118	31. Matrigupta the poet, ( <i>protege' of the great</i> <i>Vikramāditya of</i> <i>Ujjain, defeater of</i> <i>the Śakas</i> ) .....	„	4	9 1
	<i>The Gonardas restored again</i>			
123	32. Pravarasena II. ....	„	60	0 0
183	33. Yudhisṭhira II .....	„	21	3 0
204	34. Narendra II. <i>alias</i> Lakshana .....	„	13	0 0
217	35. Raṇāditya <i>alias</i> Tunjina III. ....	„	300	0 0
517	36. Vikramāditya .....	„	42	0 0
559	37. Balāditya .....	„	37	4 0
	<i>Total Gonardas after</i>			
	<i>the first restoration.</i> GROUP 3 ..		572	6 1
	<i>The Karkota or Nāga dynasty.</i> —GROUP 4.			
596	38. Durlabhavardhana <i>alias</i> Prajñāditya . ....	„	36	0 0
632	39. Durlabhaka <i>alias</i> Pratāpāditya II. ....	„	50	0 0
682	40. Chandrapīḍa .....	„	8	8 0
691	41. Tārāpīḍa .....	„	4	0 24
	<i>Total Karkotas up to</i>			
	<i>the end of Tārāpīḍa</i> ..		98	8 24
	<i>Grand total up to the</i>			
	<i>end of Tārāpīḍa.</i> ..		1,678	0 4
695	42. Muktapīḍa <i>alias</i> LALITĀDITYA.....			

Deducting the period of 1,878 years, and 4 days from 2,333\* years, 7 months, and 15 days, we get 455 years, 7 months and 11 days before the time of Kalhana (the end of S'aka 1072), or S'aka 616 years, 4 months, and 19 days, or, with the addition of seventy-eight years, two months and fourteen days, the difference between the S'aka and Christian eras, A. D. 694 years, 7 months, and 3 days, *i. e.*, the 3rd of August 695 as the end of the reign of Târâpîda, or, which is the same thing, as the accession of king Lalitâditya.

Looking, however, over the list, we may observe, that besides the improbably long† periods assigned to most of the kings of the first group, eleven out of the twenty-one kings have figures which are too suspiciously round (three thirty-fives, six sixties, one seventy and one thirty) to reasonably demand unquestioning credence. Then we have the fact that the length of the reign of Yudhishthira I, No 21, is not mentioned, but has to be inferred to have extended to forty-eight years and ten days, from the circumstance that the total period of the twenty-one kings of the group is stated by Kalhana at the end of the *Tarânga* to be one

\* As to this period see *infra*, note on pages xxiii-iv.

† Kalhana at the beginning of his *Tarânginî* mentions fifty-two kings—of whom he names seventeen—as those of whom no history had been preserved, and relegates them to a period anterior to that which began with Gonarda III., nothing but the names, the order and the monuments of the seventeen kings being known. Is it not highly probable, that some of these seventeen and some of the unnamed kings really belong to the first part of our list, and that years which belonged to them have by the predecessors of Kalhana, and after them by Kalhana himself, been made to swell the reigns of so many of the kings of the earlier groups into the suspicious sixties, thirties, thirty-fives and seventies?

thousand and fourteen years, nine months and nine days. In group 2 there is nothing extraordinary to raise suspicion, except perhaps the absence of months and days. The third group at once arrests attention at No. 35, Ranāditya, who is put down as having reigned for the extraordinary period of 300 years. It is said that Ranāditya married the goddess Kālī, who was born as a princess in order to become his wife, and that through her connection he was enabled to live so long. It is probable that the period of three hundred years is like those of which Kalhaṇa tells us the detailed\* history was lost, and that the name of one king only who reigned in that period being known, the whole period was assigned to him. The round figure of 300 years, even when assigned to a dynasty lost to history, or to anarchy, or to foreign government, or to displaced kings, is of course such as cannot be accepted as accurate without independent evidence, and it is impossible to say what was the exact period of which no history was forthcoming.

The list distinctly improves with the fourth group or with the beginning of the Karkoṭa or Nāga dynasty. There is in that group nothing that is suspicious. There the periods of reigns assigned to the kings also become more and more detailed by the addition of months and days, and appear to belong to easy and every-day probabilities by being short.

The remarks I have just made on the defects of the list up to the end of the third group do not, however, justify suspicion as to the *general* correctness of the periods assigned to the various dynasties or to indivi-

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\* See *Rāj.*, I., 11.

dual kings, especially after the beginning of group 2. Though we may not feel prepared to accept the correctness of the periods assigned to the kings in the first group, there is no reason to doubt that from Gonarda III. to the revolution which compelled Yudhishtira, I. (No. 21), to quit his capital and go into exile, the period given by Kalhana, viz., 1,014 years, 9 months and 9 days, is the period that had actually passed. For Kalhana must have given the figure on the authority of the previous chronicles, lists of kings, memoirs and inscriptions which he mentions at the commencement of his *Tarāṅgini*, and which he must have critically examined.\* The period assigned to group 2, as also the reigns given to the six kings thereof, must likewise be considered to have been based upon the author's materials derived from the same sources, similarly examined. Whatever may be said—and much can be said—against the years of the ten kings (28-37) comprised within group 3, we may safely accept as correct the period of 572 years, 6

\* That Kalhana did not, in giving the accounts that he has given in his *Tarāṅgini*, draw upon his imagination but upon ancient traditions, is shown by the fact that the *Si-yu-ki* or "the Memoirs of Hiuen-Tsang" relates, on the authority of ancient Sanskrit books which he translated, substantially the same story as Kalhana does about two facts in the history of Kashmir, viz., 1st, the fact, that that country which was once the bed of a vast lake, came to be miraculously reclaimed, that a race of dragons possessed the lake as its presiding spirits, and that even when the lake was turned into the kingdom of Kashmir the dragons (Nāgas) continued to be its guardian spirits; and 2nd, that Mihirakula (No. 12) was a cruel king, who was a great enemy of Buddhism, and who acquired a notoriety for killing people, whether offending or not, men, women and children. See *Rij.*, I., 25-31; 291-329. M., Stanislas Julien's *Mémoires de Hiouen-Tsang*, Vol. II., pp. 169-170; and 190-197.



months, and 1 day, which Kalhana gives to that group. The four reigns of group 4 which preceded the accession of Lalitāditya appear to be free from objection.

There is, therefore, no reason to doubt the correctness of the date of Lalitāditya's accession, A. D. 695, (which is the date, supplied as above, by the *Rājataranginī*, and not A. D. 696 as has hitherto been supposed), until independent facts are brought forward to show that it must be set aside in favour of another. General Cunningham in his learned, laborious and valuable work, *Ancient Geography of India* (Buddhist period),\* has adopted a correction of thirty-one years, so that the accession of Lalitāditya falls, according to him, in A. D. 727 (he takes 696 A. D. as the accepted date of Lalitāditya's accession) instead of in A. D. 695. My esteemed and honoured friend Professor G. Buhler has accepted this correction on the additional authority of the Jains, who state that Yaśovarman was living in Samvat 800 or A. D. 744. Other orientalists, Professor Max Müller, among them, have acquiesced in the correction on the authority of General Cunningham and Professor G. Buhler. Any one, therefore, who does not feel convinced by the view of the eminent scholars just named, can only venture to differ with them with considerable hesitation. Accordingly I need not apologise for a somewhat lengthy examination of the grounds of the correction, and of the reasons which might be relied upon in favour of the date supplied by the Kashmirian chronology. General Cunningham bases his conclusion in favour of his correction of thirty-one years on the following data, viz.

\* Pages 90, 91, 92. † *India, what can it teach us ?* p. 334, note 1.

- (1) that when *Hsüen-Tsang*, the Chinese traveller, entered Kashmir in A. D. 631, the younger brother of the king's mother came on to meet him, that according to the *Rājatarāṅgiṇī* the reigning king in Kashmir in A. D. 631 was Pratāpāditya II., but that Pratāpāditya's mother had no brother, so that there must be a mistake in the history given by Kalhana; probably Pratāpāditya's father Durlabhavardhana *alias* Prajñāditya was the reigning king in A. D. 631; that *Hsüen-Tsang* passed two years in Kashmir; and that, therefore, Pratāpāditya must have come to the throne at least three years after the year 631 A. D.; there is, therefore, a mistake in Kalhana's chronicles amounting to three years at least;
- (2) that according to M. Re'musat<sup>2</sup> Chandrāpīḍa, the son and successor of Pratāpāditya, applied to the Chinese emperor for aid against the Arabs; the date of the application is A. D. 713, while, according to the native chronology, Chandrāpīḍa reigned "from† A. D. 680 to 688," which shows an error of not less than 25 years; and
- (3) that about A. D. 720 the emperor granted the title of king to Chandrāpīḍa; Chandrāpīḍa must, therefore, have been living as late as the previous year A. D. 719, which makes the error in the Kashmirian chronology amount to exactly 31 years.

<sup>2</sup> *Nouveaux Mélanges Asiatiques*, 1, 197, as referred to by General Cunningham. I regret I have not been able to see the book.

† More correctly speaking, the reign of Chandrāpīḍa extended from A. D. 682 to 691. For *Hsüen-Tsang* on Kashmir, see Note V.

Now as regards the first point, it may be observed that the reigning king in Kashmir in A. D. 631 was *not* Pratâpâditya, as General Cunningham supposes, but his father Durlabbhavadhâna or Prâjñâditya, and Pratâpâditya, according to *calculation*, did not come to the throne till towards the close of the year 632 A. D. The inaccuracy, therefore, of three years based upon the supposition that Pratâpâditya, who had no uncle, was the reigning prince in A. D. 631\* must, it is clear, be given up as altogether untenable.

As regards the statement that Chandrapîda, and Muktâpîda *alias* Lalitâditya applied for aid to the emperor of China, and that the date of Chandrapîda's application is A. D. 713, whereas Chandrapîda, according to Kalhana, must have reigned "from A. D. 680 to 698," I find that the reigns of both Chandrapîda and Muktâpîda are given at great length by the Kashmirian historian. But during the reign of neither is any mention made of any trouble by the Mlechchhas, as the Arabs would be called, nor indeed by any foreign enemy or invaders. Kalhana frequently mentions such trouble whenever it has occurred, or even trouble caused by the neighbouring tribes or enemies immediately beyond

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\* we must here remember that like most of the dates of *Houen-Thsang* this one is "*approximately inferred*" by general Cunningham (See Appendix A to his *Ancient Geography*) and is not given by *Houen-Thsang* himself either in the *Si-yu-ki* (*Mémoires de Houen-Thsang*) or in the *Histoire de la vie de Houen-Thsang et de ses voyages dans l'Inde*. The Chinese pilgrim may have really entered Kashmir in 629 or early in 630 A. D., or Pratâpâditya's accession, though happening during his stay in the country, has not been noticed by him. He seldom concerns himself with the politics of the places he visits, unless they bear upon those religious matters in which he is interested as a very pious, faithful, and rather credulous pilgrim.

the border, but no mention of any foreign invasion, threatened or actual, is made in the account of the two kings. It does not appear, that the memoirs from which he was compiling his account of the two reigns were meagre or of the nature of summaries. Even little incidents, involving the grant of compensation for land taken up for building a temple, is noticed in the reign of Chandrāpīḍa. This king, besides, was a devout follower of Brahmanism, and was not a Buddhist, and is not likely to have applied to the emperor of China for assistance against any Arab invasion. Peace, internal and external, is stated to have been the characteristic of Chandrāpīḍa's reign. As regards the alleged application by Lahtāditya, that appears even more improbable. The account of his reign is particularly detailed, and so full, both as regards his internal and external policy, that it is not credible that a mention or reference to an invasion of his kingdom by the Arabs could have been omitted. Nor is it likely that any invasion by the Arabs could have taken place or been threatened during his reign, which was one of aggression all round and full of brilliant victories. He is described as having carried his arms of conquest far beyond the borders of Kashmir towards the north and the north-west, and to have died in an expedition of conquest towards Persia. No mention is made of any foreign invasion. Mukṭāpīḍa was even more pronounced in his hostility to the religion of Śākya than Chandrāpīḍa, as is clearly proved by his having brought away a statue of Buddha as a trophy from the Gaudian country, and to have made a present of it to a Buddhist servant of his State, on the latter

praying for it, in consideration for the communication of an engineering secret. I do not think it is possible that Lalitāditya could have or even need have applied to the emperor of the Chinese for aid. We have further to remember, that if invasions by the Arabs had taken place or been threatened both during the reigns of Chandrāpīḍa and of Mukṭāpīḍa, the fact, on account of its repeated character would have become so noted, (the difference between the accession of Chandrāpīḍa and that of Mukṭāpīḍa being barely eight years and nine months), that it would certainly have been referred to by the chronicler of the latter's reign, and then repeated by Kalhaṇa in his own narrative. We must, therefore, reject as unfounded or mistaken, the statement that Chandrāpīḍa and Mukṭāpīḍa applied to the emperor of China for aid against the Arabs, even if we felt satisfied that M. Re'musat correctly restored the Sanskrit names from his Chinese text, and correctly identified them with those of the Kashmir kings.

I am afraid we cannot treat in a better way the Chinese statement that the title of king was bestowed by the emperor of China on Chandrāpīḍa about the year A. D 720. For, among other reasons, it is not enough, when we have to deal with such a list of kings as that given by the *Rājataranginī* from Vikramāditya, No. 36, to Utpalāpīḍa, No. 54, merely to say that there is some mistake amounting to 31 years in the native chronology, but we must show where exactly that mistake lies. For the periods of reigns of the kings comprised in the list just referred to, have been given in considerable detail, presumably after they were verified by Kalhaṇa by the aid of the inscriptions on temples and

other public buildings erected by those kings, most of which were extant in his time, as also by the various chronicles, memoirs, lists and other records, which he mentions at the beginning of his work.

As regards the Jain statement that Yas'ovarṃā was living in Samvat 800 or A. D. 744, it may be observed that, so far as we know, there is nothing to make that statement, even if\* it be found to be based upon such reliable testimony as to be accurate, necessarily inconsistent with the earlier date of A. D. 695 being, with the *Rājatarāṅgiṇī*, assigned to the accession of Lalitāditya. For Yas'ovarṃā may have had a long reign, beginning from some date anterior to A. D. 695 (a supposition not quite necessary to make) and ending by some year after A. D. 744. He may have continued to reign as a vassal of Lalitāditya after his subjugation by that king, and to reign even after the latter's death. But as a matter of fact the statements of the Jains have little or no value at all as bearing upon the date of Yas'ovarṃā, as I have shown at considerable length in a separate note already referred to.

There is, however, a different way of arriving at the date of Lalitāditya's accession (A. D. 695), which satisfactorily proves that the correction of 31 years, which has been proposed, cannot be accepted. This method is the method of calculating back from the date of the finishing of Kalhaṇa's *Rājatarāṅgiṇī* to the accession of Lalitāditya. I call this a different method, because

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\* See Note II.—Observe also Professor Max Muller's valuable caution: "It should be borne in mind that all these statements taken 'from Jain authorities' are either of very modern or of very doubtful date." (*India: What can it teach us?* p. 338).

the dates and reigns of the kings from Lalitāditya up to Jayasimha, the contemporary of Kalhana, rest on a far more sure and certain basis than those of most of the earlier predecessors of Lalitāditya. This will become apparent from the following continuation of the list.

*The Karkota dynasty continued.*—GROUP 4.

A. D.		Ys.	ms.	ds.
695	42. Muktāpīḍa <i>alias</i> LALITĀDITYA...reigned for	36	7	11
732	43. Kuvalayāpīḍa..... ..	1	0	15
733	44. Vajrāditya Vappiyaka <i>alias</i> Lalitā- ditya II .. .. .	7	0	0
740	45. Prithivyāpīḍa .. .. .	4	1	0
744	46. Saṁgrāmāpīḍa .. .. .	7*	0	0

\* The reading which refers to the duration of Saṁgrāmāpīḍa's reign appears to be incorrect. The words are, जातो मर्याभिवानाया बत्स-  
वान् सप्तवामरान् । संग्रामापीडनामाय नमुत्पाट्यामववृत्तः । where वासरान् is obviously  
a mistake for बत्सरान्. For in the first place, if the reading वासरान् be  
adhered to the total period of years given at the end of the fourth  
*Turunga* becomes just less by 7 years and more by 7 days, being 85.3  
years, 5 months, and 27 days, instead of 260 years, 5 months, and 20  
days as given by Kalhana. The difference is at once adjusted, and  
the correct total gained, by reading बत्सरान् for वासरान्, a very likely  
mis-reading. Secondly, the probabilities are that Saṁgrāmāpīḍa did not  
reign for such a short period as seven days. For that king is stated to  
have 'become king by causing his brother and predecessor Prithivyā-  
pīḍa to be violently set aside (तमुत्पाट्यामववृत्तः). If he had died after such  
a short time as seven days' reign, the fact would have been spe-  
cially noted by the historian. Thirdly, Kalhana says of Saṁgrāmāpīḍa  
and his predecessor Prithivyāpīḍa, that 'the kingdom, having got these  
brothers, did not shine, even as the orb of the sun does not shine when  
'it gets the Hemanta and Ś'is'ira seasons' (Mārgas'irsha to Phālguna).  
*Rāj*, IV, 400. If Saṁgrāmāpīḍa had reigned for seven days only, his  
reign could not have been compared to the duration of a season along

A. D.		Ys. ms. ds.
751	47. Jayâpîḍa,..... reigned for	31 0 0
	48. Jajja ( <i>brother-in-law</i> <i>and minister of</i> <i>Jayâpîḍa usurping</i> )....	„ 3 0 0
785	49. Lalitâpîḍa .....	„ 12 0 0
797	50. Prithivyâpîḍa II, <i>alias</i> <i>Samgrâmâpîḍa II</i> .....	„ 7 0 0
801	51. Chippatâjayâpîḍa <i>alias Brihaspati</i> <i>(son of Lalitâpîḍa</i> <i>by a concubine)</i> ....	„ 12 0 0
816	52. Ajitâpîḍa, son of Chip- patâ's brother, de- posed, and succeeded by	} From the 89th to the 31st year of the cycle.
	53. Anangâpîḍa ( <i>son of</i> <i>Samgrâmâpîḍa</i> )...	
	54. Utpalâpîḍa ( <i>son of</i> <i>Ajitâpîḍa</i> ) .....	
	<i>Total up to the end of</i> <i>the fourth Tarāṅga ...</i>	260 5 20

with that of his brother, who reigned for more than four years. Then, again, of the successor of Samgrâmâpîḍa it is said, 'Samgrâmâpîḍa having died a natural death (*sānte*), Jayâpîḍa, the youngest son of Vappiya, succeeded to the kingdom in the natural course of things.' (शान्तं समाधीते कनियान् बलिवारमजः । राजा श्रीमान् जयापिडः प्राप राज्यं ततः कमात् ), a language which would not have been used if Samgrâmâpîḍa's death had anything strange or notable in it either in the way of being unnatural or having followed so shortly after his reign began. Lastly, whenever Kalhana records a very short reign as that of a few hours or a few days, he generally indicates the same by some such word as *kṣaṇika*, *śraṇmaprāya* &c., which he has not done in the present instance.



A. D. *Change of Dynasty.*—GROUP 5

857	55. Avantivarmā son of Sukhavarmā son of Upala Brother of the concubine above referred to, from * [Phālg. kr. 1] of 31 to Āshādha s'.3 of 59	Ys. ms. ds. reigned for 27 4 18
884	56. Saṅkaravarmanā, up to Phālg. kr. 7 of 77	„ 18 7 19
903	57. Gopālavarmā.....	„ 2 0 0
	58. Saṅkata .....	„ 0 0 10
905	59. Sugandhā, Queen . . Dynasty changed	„ 2 0 0
	60. Nirjitavarmā alias Paṅgu (grandson of S'ūravarmā). He hardly reigned—not at all, in fact— when he was suc- ceeded by his son, 10 years old, named	
907	61. Pārtha, up to Pausha [kr. 1] of 97, i. e., for 19 yrs., 9 ms. 23 ds. less by 4 yrs., 0 ms., 10 ds. of Gopāla, Saṅkata	

\* The brackets, which enclose the dates in the list, show that the day and the month, though not given by Kalhana, are those that can be inferred for convenience of calculation from certain limits from and to specified by him, within which certain specified events occurred.

A. D.		Ys.	ms.	ds.
	<i>and Sugandhâ ...reigned for</i>	15	9	13
923 .....	Nirjitavarmâ or Paṅgu <i>again, up to Mâgha</i> [kr. 1] of 98,.....	1	1	0
924	62. Chakravarmâ, <i>up to</i> <i>Mâgha</i> [kr. 1] of 9 ..	11	0	0
935	63. S'ûravarmâ, <i>up to</i> <i>Mâgha</i> [kr. 1] of 10 ..	1	0	0
936 .....	Pârtha <i>again, up to</i> <i>Âshâdha</i> [kr. 1] of 11 ..	0	5	0
936 .....	Chakravarmâ <i>again,</i> <i>up to Jyeshtha</i> [s'. 8] of 13	1	11	23
938	64. Unmattâvanti, <i>up to</i> <i>Âshâdha</i> [kr. 1] of 15 .....	2	0	7
	<i>Total years, GROUP 5, end</i> <i>of the 5th Tara ga.</i>	83	4	0

*Dynasty changed.—GROUP 6.*

940	65. {	Yas'askara, <i>up to</i> <i>Bhâd.</i> [kr. 3] of 24, <i>including</i>		
	66. {	Varmâ who <i>reigned a few days</i> <i>before Yas'as-</i> <i>karâ's death.</i>	9	0 0
949	67. Saingrâmadeva, <i>up to</i> <i>Phalg.</i> [kr. 10] of 24 ..	0	6	8
950	68. Parvagupta, <i>up to</i> <i>Âshâdha</i> [kr. 13] of 26 ..	1	4	4

A. D.		Ys. ms. ds.
951	69. Kshemagupta, <i>up to</i> <i>Pausha</i> [ <i>s'</i> 1 ] of 34, <i>reigned for</i> 8 6 3	
960	70. Abhimanyu, <i>up to</i> <i>Kārt.</i> [ <i>s'</i> 3 ] of 48... .., 13 10 3	
973	71. Nandigupta, <i>up to</i> <i>Mārg.</i> [ <i>s'</i> 1½ ] of 49... .., 1 1 9	
975	72. Tribhuvana, <i>up to</i> <i>Mārg.</i> [ <i>s'</i> ] of 51 .. .., 1 11 23	
976	73. Bhīmagupta... .., 5 0 0	
981	74. Diddā, Queen, <i>up to</i> <i>Bhād</i> [ <i>s'</i> 8 ] of 79 ... .., 22 9 3	
	<i>Total years, GROUP 6, end</i> <i>of the 6th Taraṅga.</i> 64 0 23	
	<i>Dynasty changed.—GROUP 7.</i>	
1004	75. Samgrāmarāja, <i>up to</i> <i>Āshādha</i> [ <i>kr.</i> 1 ] of 4 ... .., 24 9 8	
1029	76. Harirāja, <i>up to</i> <i>Āshādha</i> [ <i>s'</i> 8 ] ..... , 0 0 22	
1029	77. Ananta, <i>up to</i> <i>Kārt.</i> [ <i>s'</i> 6 ] of 39, <i>when he</i> <i>crowned his son</i> <i>Kalas'a</i> ..... , 35 3 28	
1064	78. Kalas'a, <i>up to</i> <i>Mārg.</i> [ <i>s'</i> 6 ] of 65... .., 26 1 0	
1090	79. Utkarsha and Harsha, <i>up to</i> <i>Bhād.</i> [ <i>s'</i> 5 ] of 77 ..... , 11 8 29	
	<i>Total years, GROUP 7, end</i> <i>of the 7th Taraṅga...</i> .. 97 11 27	

A. D.	<i>Dynasty changed.</i> —GROUP 8.		
1102	80. Uchchala, up to <i>Pausia</i> [s'. 6] of 87	Ys. ms. ds.	
	<i>reigned for</i>	10	4 1
1113	81. Radda <i>alias</i> S'aṅkha ,,	0	0 1
1113	82. Salhana, up to Vas'. [s'. 3] of 88..... ,,	0	3 26
	<i>Dynasty changed.</i>		
1113	83. { Sussala, up to Phalyg. { new moon of 3, in- { cluding 6 ms., 12 ds. of		
	84. { Bhikshāchara ..... ,,	15	9 27
1129	85. Vijayasimha <i>still</i> <i>reigning in the 25th</i> <i>year or A. D. 1151,</i> <i>i. e., S'ake 1072....</i> ,,	22	0 0
	<i>Total to end of S'ake</i> <i>1072, or A. D. 1151</i> ,,	48	5 25

Now counting back from the date to which Kalhana carries his narrative, which for the sake of convenience, we will suppose is the *close* of the year S'ake 1072, we come to the same date to which we came before, and regarding the reliableness of which as based on Kalhana's materials up to Lalitāditya we have already remarked. Thus :

	Ys. ms. ds.
Period from the accession of Lalitāditya to the end of the Karkota dynasty, or <i>Taraṅga IV.</i> .....	161 8 26
Do. from the end of the Karkotas to the end of Unmattāvanti, or Group 5 .....	83 4 0

Period from the end of Unmattāvanti	Ys	ms.	ds.
to the end of Diddā, Queen, or Group 6.....	64	0	23
Do. from the end of Diddā, Queen, to the end of Utkarsha or Group 7.....	97	11	27
Do. from the end of Utkarsha up to the date when Jayasimha had reigned 22 years or up to the end of Kalhana's narrative, end of S'aka 1072, Group 8 ...	48	5	25
<i>Total years up to end of Kalhana's narrative, end of S'aka 1072 ...</i>	455	7	11

At the beginning of his *Rājataranginī* Kalhana says, that the cycle year of the era used in Kashmir was 24, and that at the time he speaks 1,070 years of the S'aka era had already passed. At the end of his book he says that the cycle year is 25, and that in the latter year Jayasimha had from the time of his accession to the throne passed twenty-two years. Jayasimha came to the throne on the new-moon day of Phālguna of the year 3, so that he must have finished his twenty-second year on the new-moon day of Phālg. 25, or just a fortnight before the end of that year. If, therefore, we suppose that Kalhana began his work in the early part of the year 24, he took just two years to finish it. Further, when he says that in the year 24 of the local cycle 1070 years of the S'aka era had passed, we have taken this to mean that he began his work in the very early part of that year, almost on the new year's day; so that we have got to deduct the number of 455 years, 7 months, 11

days from 1072, which gives us 616 years, 4 months, 19 days S'ake, or the 3rd of August 695, A. D., as the calculation date of Lalitāditya's accession.\*

\* If we count up all the totals of the whole list of 85 kings, we find that at the *end* of S'ake 1072 the period of 2,333 years, 7 months, and 15 days had passed from the accession of Gonarda III. But at the beginning of the cycle year 24 or end of S'ake 1070, Kalhana tells us that 2,330 years had passed from the accession of Gonarda III. We have shown above that he brought his narrative to an end just at the close of the year 25, so that at the end of that year or S'ake 1072 we may say 2,332 years had elapsed. But the total obtained by adding up the reigns of all the kings is 2,333 years, 7 months, and 15 days, or 1 year, 7 months, and 15 days more. How is this difference to be accounted for? I cannot say exactly. Probably the word *prayas*, [प्रयः] in verse 53 of *Rāj.* I., where the author says that '[at the beginning of] the cycle year 24 some 2,330 years had passed' has to be understood to mean 'some, more or less, by a few months and days'. We must suppose that when Kalhana wrote the above verse, he was not quite sure how many months and days, more or less, than the round figure of 2,330 years, the total of all the kings would come to, and that, leaving it to be gathered from all the totals when he should have finished his work, he secured himself against small inaccuracies by the use of *prayas*. This must have been the case, because the materials, which he had before him, and into the details of which he was to examine as he would come to describe the period of each king or of each group of kings, showed differences from each other, as to the exact period that had elapsed from the accession of Gonarda III., though we may suppose they did not show very wide divergencies on the subject. If this view is correct, we must presume that the other numbers of years he mentions as having passed from the beginning of the Kali age, or as having been taken by the fifty-two kings whose history was lost, &c., (*Rāj.*, I., 48-56), were mentioned subject to such correction. The only other alternative which might explain the difference of 1 year, 7 months, and 15 days is the supposition that in group 3, the numbers of years given to the ten kings may be mistaken to that extent. This supposition becomes probable from the fact, that the total of the ten reigns is not given in words at the end of the third *Taraṅga* which contains their history, as is the case with every other

When the date of the king from whom we start, viz, Gonarda III., and the date up to which the narrator brings us, are known, when the period between the two dates is also known, and lastly, when the periods of the reigns of the kings who reigned during that period are given, the date of any king in the list must of course be the same whether counted up from the beginning or back from the end; and I am aware that objection may be taken to the importance I attach to the agreement between the dates obtained above by the methods referred to. But the support I seek is from the fact that the part of the list, over which we go in counting back from the date of Kalhana, is made up of dates and periods obviously so unassailable on account of their details, as also on account of the very detailed and apparently reliable account given of the reigns of the kings, that the result of the count-back must be accepted as independent and unassailable, unless undeniable facts are brought forward to justify any suspicions of error.

Those that accept the correction of thirty-one years have to show how the mistake of such a period is to be adjusted; that is to say, they have to show where it occurs in the list of kings, and how the list is to be corrected throughout. If it occurs anywhere in that portion of the list which precedes the reign of Lalitâditya, and if they accordingly bring down his accession by thirty-one years, they will have to alter all the dates of the kings subsequent to Lalitâditya even up

group. If this supposition be correct, it is only a collation of different manuscripts of the *Rajatarangini* and a carefully prepared new edition of that valuable book—a great desideratum—that can be expected to explain the difference. On the *Rajatarangini*, see Note III.

to Jayasimha, the contemporary of Kalhana. I feel sure no one will seriously venture to do this, as no one can assert that all the dates of the kings, from Jayasimha back to where the mistake may be supposed to have occurred before the time of Latitāditya, are wrong—including Kalhana's own date, in fact. As for the *post-Lalitāditya* part of the list, I do not see the likelihood of a mistake of thirty-one years occurring anywhere in it. It is this fact which attaches especial value to the agreement of the date of Latitāditya, obtained by the two ways of counting which I have mentioned above. Differing, therefore, very reluctantly from General Cunningham and my friend Professor G. Bühler, I venture to hold that in all that the former has urged, or in all that may be derived from the statements of the Jains, no such facts as will justify any suspicions of error have been brought forward, and my conclusion, therefore, is that A. D. 695 is the correct date of the accession of Lalitāditya.\*

Yas'ovarmā must, accordingly, have reigned in the latter part of the seventh and the first part of the eighth

\* My friend Professor Rāmkrishna Gopāl Bhāndārkar's statement in his preface to his valuable edition, 1876, of the *Mulatinidhara* in the Bombay Sanskrit Series, p. 9, that Lalitāditya reigned, according to General Cunningham, from 693 A. C. to 729 A. C., appears based upon some mistake, unless my friend was referring to some other writing of that scholar than his *Ancient Geography of India*. The date given at p. 245 of Prinsep's *Indian Antiquities*, Vol. II., under the name of General Cunningham, must be considered as obsolete in 1876, as the *Ancient Geography* had been published in 1871. See also, General Cunningham's *Arch. Surv. of India*, 1873, Vol. III., p. 135.

Professor Max Muller says (*India: What can it teach us?*) that we may for the present be satisfied with 700 A. D. as the date of Lalitāditya's accession. But this satisfaction rests merely on an assurance.



century. As we must suppose that he had finished his own expedition of conquest and slain the king of the Gaudas before he was himself overthrown by Lalitāditya, and, as Lalitāditya's victory over him was one of the earliest achievements of that sovereign, it would follow that some considerable portion of his reign must have fallen in the latter part of the seventh century.

This is the date which is obtained through the *Rājataranginī*. No data are to be had at present from dynastic lists and genealogical tables relating to the kings of Kanauj, nor from any independent facts relating to Yas'ovarman.\* We must, therefore, be content at present with the results arrived at from a study of the chronicles of Kashmir.

#### 8 WHEN WAS THE POEM WRITTEN ?

As to the question, when the *Ganduraho* was written, it appears to me that there are certain facts in the poem which seem to answer it, and to show that it was composed long after the destruction of the king of the Gaudas by Yas'ovarman, if, indeed not after the death of Yas'ovarman himself. I make this latter suggestion as it occurs to me in consequence of the fact, that it is not Yas'ovarman that commands the poet to chronicle the facts of his victory over the Gaudian king, nor is it the poet himself who undertakes the work of his own motion to please his master. The circumstances under which he commences the work have already been set forth before. But we may prominently recall to our memory a few of them here.

\* In one or two inscriptions Yas'ovigraha is mentioned, but there are no materials to identify him with Yas'ovarman. See also Note 11.

When the poet commences to relate his own personal history he tells us: 'Now of that monarch, who placed all the burden of the world upon the firm pillar of his arm, there was an humble favourite named Vappairāya (Vākpati-rāja), having the title of Kavi-rāja.\* Mark the verb in the past tense 'there was.' Does not this indicate that when the poem was written, Yas'ovarmā was dead? In narrative style the present tense is often used in place of the past, but the reverse is not the practice. Let us proceed, however, to another passage. 'Then he (Vappa) was addressed by certain persons fond of poetry, as they sat conversing together, and as the conversation turned on the stories of good men, and as their eyes sparkled with wonderment,† as follows: we 'wish to hear sung by you at full length the death, as it was formerly accomplished, of the king of the Magadhas by Yas'ovarmā.‡ The adverb, which I have italicized, requires an explanation. For if at the time that the lovers of poetry are addressing Vākpati, some years had not elapsed since the 'death of the king of the Magadhas was accomplished by Yas'ovarmā,' the simple past tense (*nittavā*, literally, 'made to lie down,' killed) would have been sufficient. The addition of *purā*, formerly, appears to indicate that a considerable time had passed since that event took place. Indeed, *purā* is usually used to indicate a past time since which many important events have taken place, or many ages have gone by. In this case the latter supposition is out of the question. If the former must be the case, are we not rather to suppose that besides the defeat and reduction of Yas'ovarmā by the king

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\* 797. † 804. ‡ 844.

of Kashmir, the event of his own death had also occurred? That the latter had happened, and that the former was still somewhat prominent in people's memories, seems hinted at in the following couplets. 'Thereupon,' *i. e.*, on being asked to narrate the history of the Gaudian king's death, 'he (Vākpati), gently smiling and manifesting goodness, spoke as follows, because the hearts of the pure are ever opposed to a spirit of cavilling.'\* If I understand this passage aright, does it not imply that the poet could, having regard to the loss of estimation which Yaśovarṃā had suffered through his defeat at the hands of the king of Kashmir, have hesitated to comply with the request, if he had not allowed *sadbhava*, goodness, to get the upper hand of him? Do not, further, the words of the second line show that whatever other people thought, *he* at all events was free from the spirit of cavilling at the proposal? † Lastly, when the poet promises his interlocutors that he will narrate the story of the death of the king of the Gaudas by the hand of Yaśovarṃā, the poets, *i. e.*, his interlocutors, sing a panegyric of Yaśovarṃā, ‡ which ends thus: 'In this manner at that moment were uttered by the poets, praises of address of the virtues of the monarch (Yaśovarṃā), which, though they were really absent, appeared to be present, because they were imagined to have presented themselves there.'§ This appears to

\* 845      † See also 98, where the poet speaks of his heart as 'stopped and pained,' as he commenced to narrate the story of Yaśovarṃā. What should have 'pained' and 'stopped' it, except the sense of Yaśovarṃā's misfortunes and his death? Then he says, his heart felt happy. This seems to refer to his sense of gladness that he was going to sing the glory of his kind master, though no longer alive.

‡ 1194.

§ 1204.

me almost conclusive that Yas'ovarmâ had been dead at the time, as otherwise the virtues of a living monarch could not be spoken of as 'absent' by his own subjects, and in all probability, his dependents. Nor is the praise of the poets a praise of the virtues of the monarch personified, but is addressed to the monarch himself. There is an earlier passage also which would seem to tend in the same direction as the later passages just quoted. Having described how the damsels of heaven felt enamoured of Yas'ovarmâ when they saw him fight bravely in the field of battle, Vâk-pati sums up this: 'The young wives of the gods, in whom the passion of love was in this manner excited by the pleasure they felt at the sight of his fighting on the battle-field, are, I believe, still love-sick in their hearts.' Here again the word 'still' (*ajjavî*) appears to imply, that it is no longer possible for 'the young wives of the gods' to gratify their eyes by witnessing the fighting on the battle-field by Yas'ovarmâ, that is to say, that Yas'ovarmâ was no longer alive. If it were otherwise, the simple verb—the present tense used in the sense of the past—would have been sufficient. The addition of 'still' would appear to be unnecessary even if it be supposed that Yas'ovarmâ was alive, but was no longer fighting. The fighting referred to in the passage quoted is not that of any particular occasion, but all fighting generally by the monarch. The expression 'still' can, therefore, only refer to a state of circumstances under which any fighting whatever by him had become impossible, i. e., he had been dead.

It seems, therefore, highly probable that since Yas'ovarmā slew the king of the eastern country, many years had passed, a number of great events had occurred, including his own defeat by the stronger monarch of Kashmir and his own death, and that Vâkpati, in spite of the misfortunes which had overtaken his master and patron, and which had lowered him in the estimation of the world, began his poem 'having a great beginning' to celebrate the great event of that monarch's reign, in consideration of his sense of the many royal favours he had received from him, but that he was either not able to finish that poem, or if he did finish it, it has not yet come to light, or—have we unfortunately even to say, it has not descended to our times?

The above considerations lead us to infer that the *Gaudavaho* was probably written in the first quarter of the eighth century or between A. D. 700 and A. D. 725. For Yas'ovarmā must have slain the Gaudian king long before he was himself deprived of his throne by Lalitâditya, which event must have occurred, if it did occur, in the very early part of the eighth century, as it was the first exploit of the Kashmirian king after he came to the throne in A. D. 695.

#### 9 SUMMARY OF FACTS KNOWN BEFORE A. D. 700.

As the *Gaudavaho* that is now being placed before the public is one of the very few works of Indian literature, of which the date is fortunately known, and as it fixes the date at least of one other important Sanskrit author, viz., the great dramatist Bhavabhūti, it will, I think, be of interest to summarise here some

of those facts and ideas which occur in the poem, and in finding the earliest date of which we have not yet been altogether successful. As the tendency is very common to bring the origin of Indian facts, beliefs, and events rather too near to our own time, it is of some importance to have incontrovertible dates for some of them.

The Paurāṇic idea that Brahmadeva was born in the lotus that arose from the navel of Viṣṇu, and that he lives there.

Harī or Viṣṇu is the only one that survives the periodical destruction of the world.

The following avatāras and gods are mentioned:

The Man-Lion incarnation; the Boar incarnation, Vāmana; the Tortoise; Mohinī; Kṛishṇa; Balabhadra, (of Śeṣha); Madhumatha; Ś'iva (with the three eyes, the clotted hair, his destruction of Kāma, the story of the Kīrāta, his having killed Kāma and having drunk the poison, Kumāra his son being a strict bachelor); Gaurī (with the story of her having killed Mahishāsura and being thus identified with Chāmūṇḍā and Kālī of skull-necklaces); Sarasvatī, the daughter of Brāhmā; Ahivarāha; Gaṇapati; Lakṣmī, as she started forth from the churned ocean; Gaṅgā on the head of Ś'iva.

Śeṣha, the great snake, supports the earth on his head.

Yas'as or glory is white.

The Ganges (Bhāgīrathī) wanders in the three worlds.

The mountains had formerly wings. They were afterwards chopped away by Indra, by means of his vajra (thunderbolt) which worked like an intelligent ally.

When a king is reduced to submission, the victor

enjoys a bath with his damsels in the bathing ponds (*nâpîs*) or oblong wells of the conquered one.

When the periodical destruction of the universe occurs, Hari is the only survivor, and he is then in the form of an infant boy.

Yama rides on a buffalo.

The Apsarases ply the *châmaras* over Indra.

The treasures of Kubera are guarded by snakes, and do not move except as an omen of divine favour.

The widows—at all events of the Kshatriya race, did not shave their heads, but neglected to dress and adorn their hair with flowers, jewels, &c.

The elephant's forehead produces pearls.

Arjuna (*i.e.*, Sahasrârjuna) had a thousand arms.

The horse was originally produced from the Himâlaya.

It was a custom for kings to undertake expeditions of conquest without any provocation, it seems, against kings with whom they had no friendship, as soon as the monsoons were over and the time to reap the early crops arrived.\*

The Vindhya mountains were full of large herds of elephants.

The temple in the Vindhyas dedicated to Kâlî or Vindhyavâsini devi, was an important one. She was identified with Parvatî, and spoken of as Chandî, Nârâyani, Kalyâni, S'ainkari, Bhagavati, S'abari, Devî,

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\* Or, as Bâna says, at the commencement of the year according to the era of Vikrama - चतुर्लक्षलुब्धापिच्छमच्छादितकपोलभागभास्वरेण वसन्ति विक्रमकालम् अकालेपि विकसितशकाननविशदं शरदारम्भम् &c. *Harshacharita* VI.

**Mahishāsura-mathani**, and **Bhairavi**. The gateway of her temple contained many bells. The temple was surrounded by swarms of bees. The door was covered over with stains of blood of the sacrifices offered. She had a necklace of human skulls. There were peacocks round her temple. Human sacrifices were offered to the goddess. The flesh of human beings was exposed at night about her temple for sale to those who wished to offer it to her. The temple was adorned by many red banners, probably the offerings of devotees. It was visited by jackals in search of the flesh and blood lying about the steps. The goddess was identified with the lightning, into which the infant daughter of Vasudeva, smashed by Kāṁsa, turned herself. Devotees shaved their heads and offered the hair to the goddess. The lamps in the inner shrine burned dimly. When a human sacrifice was offered, the women of the Kolis (a race of aborigines), hurried up to obtain a sight of the victim, as he was being slaughtered. Victims were slaughtered daily before the goddess, and streams of blood flowed through the temple-yard. The Śābaras who inhabited the Vindhya forests had for their clothing merely a few leaves covering their loins.

Forest recluses (*munayas*) lived in the caves of the Vindhyas surrounded by the *arjuna* trees with their hanging blossoms, and by *kuṭaja* bushes in flower.

The people living in the Vindhyas used to store grain, as is still done in parts of India, in high cylinder-shaped bambu or wicker baskets (*kusūla*), and to keep dried flesh on the tops thereof, that it might be used by them in the rains. The dust of the stored grain



issuing from the mouths of the granaries heightened the smell of the flesh, and when the heavy continuous rains confined the people to their homes, the strong smell of the flesh made them joyous.\*

The women in the Deccan adorned their hair with the ketaki flower.

Rāvaṇa, the king of Lankā, cut his heads and offered them to Śiva to gain his favour. Vāli seized him and held him, immense as he was, under his armpit and walked about on the shore

The Pārasikas (occupying some part of Kathiawad or Sind ?) were conquered by Yas'ovarmā. When the blood ran to their faces, it appeared blue.

The arms of warfare mentioned are, (1) the sword *karavāla*, *asi*; (2) the many-edged sword, *khadga*, (3) the spear, *bhalla*; (4) the bow and arrow, *dhanus* and *bāṇ*; and (5) the disk, *chakra*.

King Prithu wished to measure the earth enclosed between the eastern and the western seas. He removed the mountains, and pushed them to be near each sea, and then measured the space thus cleared.

Narmadā, (the presiding deity of the river of that name), once conceived love for the royal sage Kārtavīrya, but her love was not requited by him.

The myth of the churning of the ocean by the gods, and the jar of nectar, &c., taken out therefrom.

The wilds and deserts of Marudeśa (Mārvād) contained lions and elephants.

Śrīkanṭha, of which Thanesar was the capital, was

the district where Janamejaya performed the snake sacrifice to avenge the wrongs of his father.

Duryodhana is called a fool for having wished to bind Kṛishṇa, who had bound the whole world with the fetters of Mâyâ.

It was quite proper the Bhīma smashed the thigh of Duryodhana.

Ayodhyâ, the city of Haris'chandra, ascended with him bodily into Heaven

The jars of copper, &c., holding treasure and buried under-ground were secured with chains, apparently to prevent them from shifting their ground, as was believed they often did.

It was apparently a custom with victors to take away the harem of their conquered enemies, and make them perform the duties of menials, such as plying the chāmara, &c.

The beloved spouse of Surya (the sun) could not bear the effulgence of her husband, and went away from him. So Sūrya, in order to reduce his excessive effulgence, planed off his body with a file.

The city of Kanauj was also called Gâdhipura.

The moon was created from the eye of Atri.

Balarâma, the brother of Kṛishṇa, was much given to drink and to get intoxicated.

Châakya was the performer of great and brave and unexpected events

When a king had brought to a victorious issue an expedition undertaken with a view to subdue his neighbours, he was coronated with victory, i. e., he performed a ceremony in which he was crowned with

N (*Gauidavaho*)

victory. The name of the ceremony was *vijayābhishheka*.

In conclusion, I confess I have spent a great deal more time on this work than I had any idea I should have to, when I undertook the edition. But I do not believe the time has been wasted. I sincerely believe Vākpāti is a poet who ought not to lie unnoticed. His originality and his lively poetical imagination, and his very terse style entitle him to the attention of the general reader, to say nothing of the historical merit of his work, and the philological value attaching to his language. And although I may not have succeeded in giving to the public a good edition of his commentator, I have no reason to fear that his own text has not been as well restored as was possible under the circumstances; and if I succeed in bringing him to the notice of the lover of poetry, I shall not have worked in vain. May his merits be recognised by the reader!

S. P. P.

*Simla, 18th July 1886.*

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## NOTE I

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### AN ACCOUNT OF KANAUJ.

AS DESCRIBED BY HIEUEN-TSANG AND BĀNA.

So little is known about the ancient history of Kanauj, though one of the most flourishing cities of ancient India, and so meagre is the narrative of genuine details about Yas'ovarman in the fulsome panegyric of Vakpati, that the account which *Hieuen-Tsang* has given about the kingdom of Kānyakubja (about 640 A. D.), as he found it some forty or fifty years before the time of Yas'ovarman, and which was then under the celebrated Harshavardhana, the patron of the poet Bāna-bhaṭṭa, may be translated here without much apology.

"The kingdom of Kānyakubja is about 670 miles in circumference. The capital is in the vicinity of the Ganges, it is over three miles long and a little less than a mile in breadth. The towns are defended by solid walls and deep moats. There are many towers and pavilions; groves in flowers, and lakes and tanks, of which the water is pure and transparent like a mirror. The bazars are full of the rarest merchandise of foreign countries. The inhabitants are rich and happy, and every caste rolls in wealth. Flowers and fruits abound everywhere, cultivation and harvest take place at regular times. The climate is temperate. The manners of the people are sincere and honest. The inhabitants have some noble and graceful traits of character: they wear clothes of satin of a brilliant colour. They apply themselves ardently to the cultivation of literature; they speak with clearness and discernment with subtlety. One-half follows the true doctrine (Buddhism)

" the other half attach themselves to error ( Brahmanism ).  
 " There are a hundred monasteries, which contain about six  
 " thousand monks, and where they study, at the same time, the  
 " doctrines of the *great and small vehicles*.\* There are about  
 " two hundred temples of the gods and several thousands of  
 " heretics ( Brahman priests ).

" In the age when men enjoyed extraordinary longevity, the  
 " ancient capital of the kingdom of Kānyakubja was called  
 " Kusumapura. The king was surnamed Brahmadatta. Thanks  
 " to the virtue and wisdom which he had possessed in his former  
 " existence, he was endowed this time with great civil and mili-  
 " tary talents. His power caused all Jambudvīpa (India) to tremble.  
 " and the renown of his name caused terror among the neighbour-  
 " ing kingdoms. He had a thousand sons full of sagacity and  
 " a hundred daughters of charming beauty

" At that time there was a Rishi who lived on the banks of  
 " the Ganges. For many times ten thousand years, he kept  
 " his soul plunged in contemplation; his body resembled a  
 " dried up tree. One day some passing birds which perched  
 " in that place let a fruit of the Nyagrodha tree drop on the  
 " shoulder of the Rishi. After many summers had succeeded  
 " many winters, the fruit produced a large and bushy tree.  
 " At the end of a great number of years the Rishi awoke at  
 " last from his contemplation. He wished to uproot that tree  
 " but he feared lest he should thereby destroy the nests of  
 " the birds. The men of that time exalted his virtue and  
 " surnamed him the *Rishi of the great tree* (Mahāvriksha†  
 " Rishi?) The Rishi directed his eyes towards the banks of  
 " the river (Ganges); afterwards walking in the groves, he  
 " saw the daughters of the king who were marching one after  
 " another and dallying together. The love of the world of

\* Two schools of Buddhist doctrine so called, *Mahāyāna* and *Hīnayāna*.

† It is more probable that 'Mahākuta' or 'Mahānaga' is the name alluded to by the Chinese traveller and not, as suggested by his French translator, 'Mahāvriksha,' which as a name sounds unlikely.

" desires awoke in him, and sensual appetites inflamed his heart. Then, pointing with his finger towards the city of flowers (Kusumapura), he wished to go and wait upon the king in order to ask for one of his daughters.

" The King, apprised of the Rishi's arrival, himself went forth to receive him, and spoke to him thus in a benevolent tone: "Great Rishi, you have placed your affections outside the creation; how can you act so lightly?"

" 'Sire', replied the Rishi, 'after having remained, during a great number of years, in the bosom of the forests, I came out of the ecstasy of contemplation. As I was walking and throwing my looks everywhere I saw the daughters of Your Majesty, and the fire of love kindled itself in my heart. I come to you from a long distance for asking you for one of them.'

" At these words the king showed extreme embarrassment. 'Now,' said he to the Rishi, 'you may return to your abode, and please return on the day of the nuptials.' The Rishi obeyed the order of the king and went back into the forest.

" The king asked his daughters one after another, but none of them wished to respond to the wishes of the Rishi.

" The king feared the puissance of the Rishi, and consumed himself with sorrow and grief. The youngest of his daughters having watched a moment when the king was free spoke to him thus in a calm tone. 'the king, my father, possesses a thousand sons, and all the kingdoms are happy to obey his laws; why does he consume himself with sorrow and grief, as if he had something to be afraid of?'

" 'The Rishi of the great tree,' replied the king, 'has deigned to throw his eyes upon you and to ask me for a spouse, but you have all disdained to respond to his wishes. The Rishi is very powerful, and he can, if he wishes, call up good luck or bad luck. If he does not obtain the object of his desires, he will certainly give himself up to rage, and will destroy my

"kingdom, and abolish the sacrifices\* of my ancestors, in a manner that my disgrace will reflect upon our first king. I think seriously of these misfortunes and am truly very much trembling."

"His young daughter made her excuses to him and spoke to him thus: 'give up your deep sorrow; we alone are to blame. I desire to sacrifice my sorry person for prolonging the duration of your dynasty.'

"At these words the king was transported with joy, and gave orders that his chariot should be made ready to conduct her to her spouse. When he arrived at the hermitage of the Rishi, he offered him his thanks, and spoke to him: 'Great Rishi, since you have condescended to lower upon the world your noble affections which used to soar out of the world, I venture to offer you this young daughter for your spouse. The Rishi, having looked at her, showed visible displeasure. 'Sire,' said he, 'it is in contempt for my old age that you wish to marry me to this ugly girl.'

"'I interrogated my daughters one after another,' returned the king, 'but they were unwilling to respond to your wishes. There was only this young daughter who expressed the desire to become your servant.'

"The Rishi became enraged and pronounced this imprecation: 'May the ninety-nine others become hunch-backed this very instant. In consequence of that deformity they will never be able to marry in their life.

"The king having sent to verify the fact, they were already hunch-backed. Since that event the city changed its name and was called Kanyakubja, that is to say, the city of the hunch-backed daughters.

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The abolition of the sacrifices – a system of religion to which the Brahmans were from time immemorial devoted – was a punishment which Buddhists in power, real or imaginary, were most prone to inflict, and which is frequently alluded to in many similar passages in *Hsiuen-Tsang's* works.

† Kalhana appears to allude to a similar legend, though it is not a Buddhist Rishi but Marut (the wind, or wind-god?) that causes the daughters to be hunch-backed. *Rig.*, IV., 134.

"The present king is of the Vaisya\* caste: his title is "Harshavardhana: he reigns and possesses all the territory†: "one counts three kings in two generations. The title of "his father was Prabhākaravardhana‡: his eldest brother was "called Rajavardhana.§ Rajavardhana ascended the throne in "his capacity as the eldest son, and governed in a virtuous "manner. At that time, Śaśāṅka, king of the kingdom of "Karnasuvarna in Eastern India, said every day to his ministers: "when in the neighbourhood there is an able king, it "is an ill-luck to the kingdom." Thereupon he attracted "him pertoliously to a place of meeting and killed him.

"The people of "Kānyakubja having lost their prince, the "kingdom became a prey to disorder. Then a minister

\* General Cunningham thinks *Hsuen-Thsang* was misled here. *Arch. Surv. of India* Vol. I The affix 'Vardhana,' however, shows that the Chinese pilgrim was most probably right. The Karkotakas of Kashmir, descended from a Kayastha, were Vaisyas, and affixed 'Vardhana' to their names, as 'Durlabhavardhana,' &c.

† This shows that *Hsuen-Thsang* is speaking of a time when Harshavardhana had already conquered Kānyakubja, which event did not take place until after some years after the murder of Rājyavardhana. But when he says one counts three kings in two generations, which implies that Prabhākaravardhana and Rājyavardhana had reigned in Kānyakubja, he apparently shows that he was misinformed. (See further on.) In fact *Hsuen-Thsang* ignores throughout his narrative the fact, that Prabhākaravardhana and Rājyavardhana reigned at Thanesar and not at Kānyakubja, and that it was Harshavardhana who reigned at Kānyakubja. In his account of the kingdom of Thanesar he does not mention that any of those kings reigned there. In fact he says nothing about who the king of Thanesar was at the time of his visit to that kingdom.

‡ Prabhākaravardhana would at first sight appear to be a very unlikely name. But Bāna confirms it (see further on), and though *Hsuen-Thsang's* transliteration is defective, M. Julien's explanation 'augmentation de (rather, la personne qui augmente) celui qui procure l'eclat' of the Chinese phrase gives its exact import. The name has reference to the fact that its owner was a great worshipper of the sun.

§ This should be Rajyavardhana (See further on.)

¶ This, too, is based upon the mistaken notion that the kingdom of Kānyakubja belonged to and was ruled by Harshavardhana's father and brother before he succeeded to it.



" named Bāni\* who enjoyed much influence spoke thus to his  
 " colleagues : ' the destiny of the kingdom is going to be decided  
 " to-day. The eldest son of our first king is dead: the  
 " brother of that prince is benevolent and humane, and Heaven  
 " has endowed him with filial piety and respect. By the im-  
 " pulse of his heart he will love his relations and will have  
 " confidence in his subjects. I would desire to see him inherit  
 " the kingdom. What do you think ? Let each one of you  
 " speak his sentiment.'

" As all admired his virtue, nobody advised differently.  
 " Then the ministers and the magistrates exhorted him to  
 " mount the throne : ' Royal prince,' said they to him, ' be  
 " pleased to listen to us. Our first king† had accumulated  
 " merits and amassed virtues, and he had reigned with glory.  
 " When Rājavaradhana had succeeded him, we thought that he  
 " would go to the term of his career. But by the incapacity  
 " of his ministers he went to throw himself under the sword  
 " of his enemy, that has been, for the kingdom, an incalculable  
 " dishonour. It is we who are culpable. Public opinion shines  
 " in the songs of the people, and everybody submits himself  
 " sincerely to your brilliant virtue. Reign, therefore, gloriously  
 " over the country. If you can avenge the injuries of  
 " your family, wash the shame of the kingdom, and illumine  
 " the heritage of your father, what merit will be comparable to  
 " yours ? We pray you, do not repulse our wishes.'

" 'From all time,' replied the prince royal, 'the heritage of  
 " a kingdom has been a heavy burden. Before ascending the  
 " throne, one ought to reflect maturely. As for myself I  
 " possess, in truth, only mediocre virtue: but to-day as my  
 " father and my brother are no more, if I refuse the heritage  
 " of the crown, shall I be able thereby to do good to the people ?  
 " It is just that I should obey public opinion, and that I should

\* This is the same as Bhandi, the son of the sister of the king's mother, mentioned by Bāpa. In the vernacular the name must have been pronounced Bhāñdi (the ñ representing a mere nasalization of the a), from which Bhāpi or Bāni is an easy corruption for a Chinaman to make.

† That is, the head of the dynasty, the father of Rājavaradhana.

"forget my weakness and incapacity. Now on the banks of  
"the Ganges," there is a statue of Avalokitesvara Bodhisatva.  
"As he works many miracles I desire to go and pray to him."

"He repaired soon to the statue, abstained from food, and  
"offered fervent prayers. The Bodhisatva, touched by the  
"sincerity of his heart, appeared to him in person and questioned  
"him thus 'What do you ask with such pressing entreaties?'

"'I have only gathered round me misfortunes,' replied the  
"prince royal: 'I have lost my father, who was good and affec-  
"tionate, and my eldest brother, model of sweetness and  
"humanity, has been detestably massacred. His death has  
"been for me a double chastisement. I see myself that I  
"have little virtue, nevertheless the inhabitants of the king-  
"dom wish to elevate me to honours, and demand that I  
"should succeed to the throne for illuminating the heritage of  
"my father. But as my mind is obtuse and devoid of know-  
"ledge, I venture to pray for your saintly opinion.'

"The Bodhisatva said to him, 'In your former life you lived  
"in this forest, you were the Bhikshu of the hermitage and  
"you acquitted yourself of your duties with indefatigable zeal.  
"In consequence of that virtuous conduct, you have become  
"the son of the king. The sovereign of the kingdom of  
"Kardasuvārnapura having destroyed the law† of Buddha,  
"it is necessary that you should succeed to the crown for  
"reviving the splendour of the kingdom. If you cloak yourself  
"through with affection and compassion, if your soul com-  
"miserates with misfortune, you will before long reign over  
"the five Indies. If you wish to prolong the duration of your  
"dynasty, it is necessary that you should follow my instructions.  
"Through my secret protection I will procure for you a bril-  
"liant good fortune, and no neighbouring king shall be able

\* This proceeds upon the misinformation, on which *Hansen-  
Thsang* acted, that the dynasty reigned at Kānyakubja even before  
the accession of Harshavardhana. The fact is that it was not for  
some years after Harshavardhana became king, that he became  
supreme ruler at Kānyakubja.

† The law or law of Buddha referred to in this account is the  
religion or, as we might say, the S'āstra of Buddha. The sovereign  
referred to is S'āstika.

"to ~~rest~~ you. But do not mount the *seat of the lion* (the *sinhāsana*), and do not take the title of *great king* (*Mahārāja*)."

"After having received these instructions, he retired. He then accepted the heritage of the kingdom, designated himself by the name of royal prince (*Rājakumāra*), and took the title of *S'ilāditya*. Thereupon he gave the following order to his subjects. 'The murder of my brother has not yet been avenged, and the neighbouring kingdoms have not submitted to my laws; I do not see the time when I shall be able to eat my food with tranquillity. Do you all, magistrates, unite your hearts and your arms.'

"Soon afterwards he assembled all the troops of the kingdom and made the soldiers exercise. He had an army of five thousand elephants; the cavalry counted twenty thousand horse, and the infantry fifty thousand men. He marched from the west to the east for chastising those kings who had not submitted. The elephants did not leave their trappings, nor did the men their coats of mail. At last in the middle of the sixth year he returned home master of the five Indies. After having aggrandised his territory, he still augmented his army; the corps of elephants was increased to sixty thousand, the cavalry to a hundred thousand. At the end of thirty years, the military operations ceased, and by his wise administration he spread everywhere union and peace. He applied himself to economy, cultivated virtue, and practised good to such an extent as to forget sleep and food. He prohibited, in the five Indies, the use of meat, enjoining that if any one killed a living being, he would be condemned to death without the hope of pardon. Near the banks of the *Ganges* he

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\* It is clear from this that *Hiouen-Tsang* has hitherto been narrating what he heard as having passed considerably more than thirty years before, during which time the Buddhist admirers of the king had obviously invented many miracles, and probably falsified much of his true history. Indeed, as the pilgrim speaks of the religious operations having commenced at the end of thirty years of military operations, and of a religious assembly having been convoked by him every five years, it would appear that at the time he is speaking *Harshavardhana* had already reigned at least for thirty years.

" caused to be built several thousands of stūpas, which were  
 " each a hundred feet high. In the towns, large and small, of  
 " the five Indies, in the villages, in the cross-ways, and on the  
 " crossings of roads, he caused to be built houses of help  
 " where there were deposited food, beverages and medicines  
 " that they might be given in charity to travellers, and to poor  
 " and indigent people. Those beneficent distributions never  
 " ceased. Everywhere where the Saint ( Buddha ) had left  
 " the trace of his foot he caused Sanghārāmas to rise. Every  
 " five years he convoked an assembly called the great assembly  
 " of deliverance ( moksha-mahā-parichchada ). He exhausted  
 " the treasures and store-houses of the State for doing good  
 " to all men. He only reserved the arms, which were not fit  
 " to be given away in charity. Each year he called together  
 " the Śramanas of different kingdoms. On the third and  
 " seventh days he made them the four presents. He decorated  
 " richly the *Seat of the Law* and caused to be arranged,  
 " in large number, the *Seats of the exposition of the Law*  
 " ( Buddhist texts ). He ordered the monks to argue together,  
 " and judged of their strength or of their weakness. He  
 " remunerated the good and chastised the wicked, dismissed  
 " the ignorant and elevated the illustrious.

" If any one observed faithfully the rules and the discipline,  
 " if any one distinguished himself by the purity of his virtue,  
 " the king made him sit upon the *seat of the lion* ( Simhāsana,  
 " the throne ), and himself received, from his mouth, instruction  
 " on the Law. If any one, though practising a pure and irre-  
 " proachable conduct, was devoid of wisdom and learning, he  
 " took pleasure in giving him tokens of his esteem and respect.

" If a man forgot the rules and the discipline, and exposed  
 " his vices on the great day, the prince expelled him from his  
 " kingdom and did not wish to see him or to hear of him any  
 " longer. When the petty kings of the neighbouring kingdoms,  
 " their ministers, and their great officers practised the good  
 " without intermission and followed virtue with indefatigable  
 " zeal, he conducted them by the hand, made them sit on his  
 " throne, and called them his good friends. As for those who

" followed a different practice he disdained to speak to them  
 " in the face. If he had need of consulting anybody on any  
 " subject, he prepared himself for a friendship with him by a  
 " continual exchange of messengers. Sometimes he himself  
 " visited his domains and examined the practices of the in-  
 " habitants. He had no fixed residence anywhere; in every  
 " place where he stopped he caused a cottage to be constructed  
 " and there he lived. Only in the three months of the rainy-  
 " season, he suspended his tours. Every day, in his palace of  
 " travel\* he caused to be prepared exquisite food for nourish-  
 " ing the men of different creeds and knowledge, one thousand  
 " monks and five hundred Brâhmanas. He divided each day  
 " into three parts. In the first he occupied himself with pub-  
 " lic affairs and matters of government, in the second he  
 " applied himself to acts of merit and cultivated the practice of  
 " virtue and indefatigable zeal; the whole day was insuffi-  
 " cient for him

" In the commencement (*Hsiuen-Tsang*) having received  
 " an invitation from king Kumâra,† he had replied to him ' I  
 " am going from the kingdom of Magadha unto the kingdom  
 " of Kâmarûpa.'‡

" At that time, king S'ilâditya was touring about in his  
 " State. As he found himself in the kingdom of Kaśu-gira,  
 " he gave the following order to king Kumâra§ ' it is necessary  
 " that with the foreign monk of the monastery of Nâlanda  
 " you should come promptly to see me.'

" Thereupon the monk, accompanied by Kumara, came to  
 " the king. After the monk had refreshed himself from his  
 " fatigue, king S'ilâditya spoke to him ' from what kingdom  
 " do you come? What is the object of your desires?'

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\* Unless it is a royal tent, the palace of travel appears to have been a house intended for the lodging and boarding of travellers, a dharmaśâlâ or rather annasatra, as we would now call it.

† This is Harshavardhana S'ilâditya, who called himself Kumâra-râja instead of Mâhârâja.

‡ That is, Assam.

§ This is king Kumâra alias, Bhâskaravarmâ of Kâmarûpa or Assam.

| This refers to *Hsiuen-Tsang*.

“ ‘I come,’ replied the traveller, ‘from the kingdom of the great *Thang*; I request permission to search the Law of Buddha.’

“ ‘In what country is the kingdom of the great *Thang*?’ asked the king. ‘What distance separates it from here?’

“ ‘It is situated,’ replied he, ‘to the north-east of this kingdom, and is several times ten thousand *li*\* from here. It is the country which Indians called *Mahachina*.’

“ ‘I have heard it said,’ returned the king, ‘that in the kingdom of *Mahachina* there is an emperor called the king of *Chin*. In his youth, he distinguished himself by a marvelous penetration; when he grew up, he showed, in the art of war, a divine talent. Formerly, under the preceding reign, the empire was a prey to disorder: it was divided and shaken in all parts; each ran to arms, and men were plunged in misery. But the emperor, called, *the king of Chin*, who had conceived vast projects in early days, displayed all his benevolence and his tender compassion. He saved men from ruin and pacified the interior of the empire. His laws and his beneficent acts extended themselves far and wide. The people of other countries and foreign lands embraced his reforms with love and declared themselves his subjects. The multitude of the people, whom he generously feeds, sing pieces of music in honour of the victories of the *king of Chin*. It is already a long time ago that I heard his praises resound. Is the eulogy of his brilliant virtues well founded? Is he the same one who is called the great *Thang*?’

“ ‘Yes’ said he to him, ‘*China* is the name of the kingdom of our first king, and *Ta-Thang* (*the great Thang*) is the name of the present dynasty. Formerly, when the sovereign had not yet inherited the throne, they called him *the King of Chin*; now that he has received supreme power they call him *the son of Heaven*,—emperor.

“ At the end of the preceding dynasty, the people were without a master; the weapons of war moved about pêle-

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\* About six *li* make a mile.

"mêle and sacrificed men. The king of Chiu, who had received from Heaven a great soul, exhibited his benevolence and his compassion. Thanks to the puissance of his arms the wicked were exterminated; the eight regions commenced to breathe again, and the ten thousand kingdoms came to him to offer tribute. He feeds with bounty all the creatures; he reveres the *three Precious Ones*;\* he lightens the imposts and diminishes the punishments; the kingdom has superabundant resources, and the people enjoy unlimited peace. It would be difficult to enumerate completely his great views and his magnificent reforms."

"Wonderful!" cried out S'ilâditya; "the people of that country owe their happiness to the saintly king."

"At that time king S'ilâditya being on the point of returning to the *city of hunch-backed daughters* (Kânyakubja) convoked the assemblage of the Law.†

"Preceded by a multitude of many hundreds of thousands, he kept himself to the southern bank of the Ganges. King Kumâra, preceded by a multitude of many tens of thousands, occupied the northern bank. Then the bands, separated by the river which flowed between them, advanced together, by water and by land. The two kings opened the march. The four corps of army formed an imposing escort. The one set mounted upon boats, the other upon elephants, advanced to the sound of drums, of conches, of flutes, and of guitars. At the end of ninety days, they arrived near the *city of hunch-backed daughters*, in the middle of a great forest of trees and flowers, which was situated to the west of the Ganges. At that moment, twenty kings of different kingdoms, who had received in advance the orders of S'ilâditya, had each brought the most distinguished S'ramanas and Brâhmanas of their kingdoms; the magistrates and the warriors had come to join the grand assemblage.

"The king (S'ilâditya) had built in advance, to the south

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\* The *Three Precious Ones* (Triratna) are Buddha, Dharma, and Saṅgha.

† A synod to discuss religious matters.

" of the Ganges, an immense Sangharāma. To the east of the  
 " Sangharāma he had raised a tower, richly decorated, and  
 " about one hundred feet in height. In the middle, there was  
 " a golden statue of Buddha of the same size as the king. In  
 " the middle of the tower he had set up an altar made of pre-  
 " cious metals, for bathing the statue of Buddha upon.

" Fourteen or fifteen *li* to the north-east of that place, he  
 " constructed, outside, a palace of travel. It was then the  
 " second month of spring. From the first day, he had  
 " presented the S'rāmanas and the Prāhmanas with exquisite  
 " food. On the twenty-first day, from the palace of travel up to  
 " the great monastery, he had caused to be established, upon  
 " the two sides of the road, pavilions that exhibited the richest  
 " ornaments. Musicians, who were permanently engaged, gave  
 " harmonious concerts by turns. The king started in proces-  
 " sion, from his palace of travel, a golden statue of Buddha,  
 " hollow in the middle and embossed, which was about three  
 " feet high. It was carried on a great elephant which was  
 " covered with housings of a great price.

" The king (S'ilāditya) under the costume of Indra, carried a  
 " precious parasol and kept to the left of the statue. King  
 " Kumāra in the character of king Brahmā, held in his hand a  
 " white fly-flap, and kept to the right hand side. Each of them  
 " had for escort a corps of five hundred elephants covered  
 " with coats of mail. In front and in the rear of the statue  
 " of Buddha there were a hundred grand elephants. They  
 " carried musicians who beat the drums and filled the air  
 " with harmonious sounds. King S'ilāditya strewed at each  
 " pace, in honour of the *Three Precious Ones*, fine pearls,  
 " precious stones of all sorts and flowers of gold and silver.  
 " He mounted at first the altar made of precious materials,  
 " and washed the statue with perfumed water. The king  
 " took it himself upon his shoulders, and carried it to the top  
 " of the western tower. Then, to honour it, he offered tens,  
 " hundreds, thousands of silk clothes, ornamented with all  
 " sorts of precious stones. At that moment, there were only



" twenty S'ramanas who followed the statue, the kings of the  
" different kingdoms served as the escort.

" After the meal was eaten, the king assembled (in a con-  
" ference) the men of different persuasions (the monks and the  
" Brâhmanas), who discussed the most abstract expressions, and  
" spoke of the most exalted principles. At the approach of the  
" evening the king returned from thence into his palace of  
" travel. Each day they conducted the golden statue in that  
" manner, and it was accompanied in great pomp as at the first  
" time. But, when the last day of the assemblage arrived, all  
" of a sudden the great tower took fire and the double-storied  
" pavilion, which rose upon the gate of the monastery, became  
" the prey of the flames. The king then said 'I exhausted, by  
" giving away in charity, the wealth of my kingdom. After the  
" example of our ancient king I built the monastery, and I  
" wished to distinguish myself by meritorious works; but my  
" feeble virtue has not found support. In the sight of such  
" calamities and of such doleful omens, what need have I  
" to live longer?'

" Then he burned perfumes, addressed humble prayers to  
" Buddha, and pronounced this oath; 'Thanks to the good  
" works of my former life, I have become the king of the five  
" Indies. I desire, by the force of my virtue, to extinguish the  
" terrible conflagration. If that vow must remain without  
" effect, may I die this very moment !

" At these words, he rushed out of the gate; the fire extin-  
" guished itself as if it had all been put out at a stroke, and the  
" flames disappeared. The kings, witnesses of the miracle,  
" showed an increase of fear and of respect; but he, without  
" changing his countenance, and with the same tone of voice  
" as before, questioned the kings in these terms :

" 'That sudden conflagration has reduced to ashes the struc-  
" tures which I had just finished. What do you think of that  
" event ?'

" The kings prostrated themselves at his feet, and replied  
" to him, their eyes bathed in tears :

" 'We hoped,' said they, 'the sacred monument, which you had just finished, would last up to future generations. Who would have thought that on the first day it would be reduced to ashes? Add to that that the Brahmans are rejoicing from the bottom of their heart and are congratulating themselves'

" The king said to them 'By that which has just happened one can recognise the truth of the words of Buddha. The Brahmans and the men of other persuasions obstinately maintain that everything is eternal. But our great master (Buddha) has taught us the instability of (all things). As for myself I have completed my charities, and I have satisfied the wish of my heart. In seeing that conflagration extinguish itself I have recognised anew the truth of the words of *Zu-lai* (Tathāgata). That has been a great honour, and there is no cause for abandoning oneself to tears.'

" In finishing these words, he followed the kings, and ascended from the eastern side to the top of the great *stūpa*. Arrived on the summit he cast his looks in all directions; then he descended the steps. But all of a sudden a strange man ran up to him with a dagger in his hand. The king, forcibly pressed, stepped back some steps, and re-ascended the staircase; then stooping down, he seized the man to hand him over to the magistrates.

" At that moment the magistrates filled with fear and with trouble, could not run to his succour. All the kings demanded that the man should be killed. But king S'ūdītya, without showing the least anger in his countenance prohibited his being put to death. The king himself questioned him in these words:

" 'What harm have I done to you that you should have committed such an outrage?'

" 'Great king,' replied he; 'your beneficence is free from

\* This appears clearly to indicate that Harshavardhana had already had a long reign by this time, having successfully carried on military operations for thirty years, built his monasteries, convents, *stūpas*, towers, and *saṃghārāmas*, and held several quinquennial councils, so that he had probably reigned over thirty years.

P (*Gaṇḍavaho*)

"partiality, and the men within, and those without owe their happiness to you, but I, stupid that I am, and incapable of forming noble projects, am left to be dragged in consequence of a word of the Brahmans. All of a sudden, I have become an assassin, and I am charged with killing the king."

"The king said to him: 'Why have the Brahmans formed that culpable design?'"

"'Sire,' he replied, 'after having assembled the princes of all the kingdoms, you have emptied your treasures and your store-houses in honouring the S'ramanas, and in establishing a statue of Buddha: but the Brahmans, whom you brought from long distances, have not received from your Majesty any mark of attention. They have felt, therefore, a deep shame and charged the senseless man, who is speaking to you, with the duty of committing that infamous outrage.'

"Thereupon the king severely interrogated the heretics and their partisans. There were five hundred Brahmans, all endowed with superior talents, who had come at the invitation of the king. Jealous of the S'ramanas whom the king had loaded with offerings, they had let go an incendiary arrow which had set the precious tower on fire. They hoped that, in the efforts that would be made for extinguishing the fire the crowd would disperse itself in disorder, and they wished to take advantage of that moment for killing the king. Having missed the occasion which they had watched for, they had employed that man, in order that he might attack him in a narrow passage and stab him.

"At that moment the ministers of all the kings demanded the extermination of the Brahmans. The king punished the ring-leaders of the plot, and pardoned their accomplices. He deported five hundred Brahmans beyond the frontiers of India, and returned to the capital.

"To the north-west of the city, there is a Stûpa which was built by king Asoka. Formerly, in that place *Zu-lai* (Tathâgata) explained the most excellent laws.

"On one side, you see places where the four past Buddhas

" sat and where they walked for taking exercise. There is  
 " yonder a small Stûpa which contains the hairs and nails of *Zu-*  
 " *lai* (Tathâgata), and another which is called the Stûpa of the  
 " exposition of the law. On the south side, and quite close  
 " to the Ganges, there are three Sainghâtâmas, which have  
 " similar walls and different gates. The statues of Buddha  
 " have an imposing beauty; the monks are grave and silent;  
 " they get themselves served\* by many thousands of Brahmanas.  
 " In a casket adorned with precious stones, which is contained  
 " in a pure house (Vihâra), there is a tooth of Buddha an inch  
 " and half (*sic*) long. It has a marvellous brilliancy and extra-  
 " ordinary colour which changes from morning to evening.  
 " People come up from all sides: the magistrates and the men  
 " of the kingdom meet together and offer their worship to it.  
 " Each day the multitude numbers by hundreds and thou-  
 " sands. The guardians, seeing that the noise and the confu-  
 " sion increased from day to day, have established a heavy tax  
 " and published a proclamation in all places, that whoever  
 " wishes to see the tooth of Buddha, should have to pay a  
 " large piece of gold.

" Nevertheless, the devotees, who come to see and adore  
 " the tooth, are always just as numerous, and gladly pay the  
 " tax of the piece of gold. On each day of the fast, the tooth  
 " is taken out and placed upon an elevated pedestal. Hundreds  
 " and thousands of men burn incense and strew flowers with  
 " full hands. But, whatever is done, the box of the tooth  
 " never disappears under the bits of flowers.

" In front of the monastery there are, to the right and to the  
 " left, two Vihâras, each about a hundred feet high. The  
 " foundations are in stones, and the building is in bricks. The  
 " statues of Buddha which rise in the middle, are ornamented  
 " with a multitude of precious stones. They are sometimes

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\* This is probably mere bragging. Neither was the king a bi-  
 goted tyrant so as to force his Brahman subjects to serve the monks,  
 nor were the Brahmanas of the period so slavish and forgetful of self-  
 respect as to engage themselves as servants of the Buddhist priests.

" cast in gold or in silver, sometimes in brass. In front of each of the two Vihāras, there is a small monastery.

" To the south-east and at a little distance from these monasteries, there is a great Vihāra, of which the foundations are of stones and the building is of bricks. It is about two hundred feet high. In the centre, there is a statue of *Zu-lai* (Tathāgata), which is exhibited in a standing posture. It is about thirty feet in height. It is cast in brass, and adorned with precious stones of rare beauty.

" On the stone walls which surround the Vihāra skilful sculptors have represented, in the greatest details, all the acts of *Zu-lai* (Tathāgata), when he led the life of a Bodhisattva.

" To the east and at a little distance from the stone Vihāra, you see the temple of the god Sun.

" To the south and not far from the monument you see the temple of the god Maheśvara Deva. These two temples are built with a blue stone of the most beautiful brilliance, and are ornamented with admirable sculptures. They are exactly of the form and dimension of the Vihāra of Buddha. Each of the temples has a thousand servants for washing and sweeping it. The noise of the drum and the chants accompanied by the guitar are heard there day and night without intermission.

" Six or seven *li* to the south-east of the capital and to the south of the Ganges, there is a Stūpa, about two hundred feet high, which was built by king Āśoka. In ancient days, in that place, *Zu-lai* (Tathāgata) preached during six months on the non-eternity of the body, on the uselessness of its mortifications, and on its inherent impurity.

" On one side you see several places where the four past Buddhas sat, and where they walked to take exercise. There is further on a small Stūpa which contains the hairs and nails of *Zu-lai* (Tathāgata). If a sick man respectfully takes turns round it with a living faith, he will never fail to recover health and to obtain good luck.

" To the south-east of the capital, he (*Hiouen-Thsang*) travelled  
 " one hundred *li* and arrived at the city of Navadevakula.  
 " It is situated on the eastern bank of the Ganges; its circum-  
 " ference is twenty *li*. You see there tanks of pure water  
 " and groves in blossom which are reflected therein

" To the north-west of the city of Navadevakula, and to the  
 " east of the Ganges there is a temple of the gods, of which  
 " the pavilions and towers of several stories are as remark-  
 " able for the beauty of the work as for their extraordinary  
 " structure.

" Five *li* to the east of the city, there are three monasteries  
 " the walls of which are similar and the gates dissimilar.

" You count there about five hundred monks. They study  
 " all the principles of the school of the Sarvastivādas, who  
 " attach themselves to the *small Vehicle*.

" About two hundred paces in front of these monasteries  
 " there is a Stūpa which was built by king Asoka. Although  
 " its base is deep in the earth, it has still a height of one  
 " hundred feet. Anciently, in that place, *Zu-lu* (Tathāgata)  
 " explained the law during seven days. In the interior of the  
 " monument, there are relics which constantly strew a brilliant  
 " light.

" On one side, you see several places where the past four  
 " Buddhas used to sit and where they walked for taking  
 " exercise.

" Three or four *li* to the north of the (three) monasteries,  
 " there is on the bank of the Ganges a Stūpa, about two  
 " hundred feet high, which was built by king Asoka. An-  
 " ciently, in that place, *Zu-lu* (Tathāgata) explained the law  
 " during seven days. At that epoch, there were about five  
 " hundred demons who came to find Buddha. After having  
 " heard the exposition of the law and having understood it,  
 " they gave up the life of demons and were born among the  
 " gods.

" On one side of the Stūpa, built in the place where the law

" was expounded, you see several places where the past four  
" Buddhas used to sit and where they walked to take exercise.

" On one side, there is, beyond, a Stûpa which contains the  
" hairs and nails of *Zu-lai* (Tathâgata).

" Leaving the kingdom (of Kânyakulja), he (*Hsuen-  
" Thsang*) journeyed about six hundred *li* to the south-east,  
" crossed the Ganges, and, directing his course towards the  
" south, he arrived in the kingdom of *O-yu-to* (Ayodhyâ). "

[Translated from M Stanislas Julien's *Mémoires de Hiouen-  
Thsang*, Bk. V.]

The following is a sketch of what the Sanskrit poet  
Bâna or Bânabhatta\* says about Harshavardhana in  
his elaborate work called *S'ri-Harsha-charita†* or  
history of king Harsha. Bâna was a contemporary of  
Harshavardhana, who patronized him as a scholar  
and poet, and treated him with much respect and  
honoured him with his confidence.

" There was a powerful king named Pushyabhûta who  
" reigned at Sthânvîsvara i. e., Thanosar, situated in the country  
" of S'rikantha. " [Sthânvîsvara or Thanesar is situated, accord-  
ing to Bâna, on the banks of the river Sarasvatî]. " Pushpa-

\* General Cunningham appears to be mistaken when he says  
(*Arch. Surv. of India* Vol. XVII, p. 127), that Bâna was the  
minister of Harshavardhana. Bâna himself does not say that he  
was made minister, but merely that 'he was respected, loved,  
trusted, enriched, associated with and given power by the king "  
( परमशैलेन प्रसादयन्मनो मानस्य, प्रेम्णो, विद्वन्मस्य, द्रविणस्य, नर्मणः, प्रभावस्य च परां  
श्रोतिम् आनीदत नरेन्द्रेणेति).

† S'ribhāmalla's text printed in Farnvat 1936 (A. D. 1880), under  
orders of the Maharaja of Kashmir. The work deserves an edition,  
and it is due to students of Sanskrit literature that some scholar  
should edit it so as to make it readable. I say this after having seen  
Mr. Jibānanda Bidyāsāgar's Calcutta reprint "edited with modifi-  
cations," 1876. Mr. Kailāśachandra Datta Ś'āstri, M. A's., F. A.  
*Sanskrit Course*, 1883, Part I., is a fair attempt at what is wanted.

"bhūti was a great devotee of S'iva, and a pupil of a certain professor of the mystic doctrines of S'aivism, named Bhairavā-chārya, a native of the Deccan. Through the latter he propitiated the goddess Lakshmi, who appeared to him in person and gave him a blessing that there should be born in his family great and renowned kings, who would rule over the whole world. Accordingly, after\* some generations of kings, was born Pratāpāsila, surnamed Prabhākaravardhana, "a great follower of sun worship," [a fact which was doubtless the origin of his surname—"Augmenter of the sun", i. e., the worship of Prabhākara, or sun]. "In due time Prabhākaravardhana's wife Yaśovati gave birth to two sons, named Rājyavardhana and Harshavardhana respectively and to a daughter named Rājyasri. While the princes were yet very young, their mother presented them with a companion, eight years old, named Bhandi,† the son of her brother. By and bye their father, king Prabhākaravardhana, presented them with two companions of their own age, the two sons of the king of Mālava, named Kumāragupta and Mādhavagupta, whom he had regarded as affectionately as if they had been limbs of his own person." [It may be added here that Harsha afterwards saved his friend Kumāragupta from the attack of an ele-

\* So Bāna distinctly. अथ तस्मात् पुष्पवृक्षेः \* अजायन्त राजानः । तेषु च एवम् उत्पन्नमानेषु क्रमेण उदपादि हृणहरिणकेतरी, सिन्धुराजज्वरी, गर्जरत्नजागरः, गान्धाराधिपगन्धर्वदिपावतः, लाटपाटवपाटज्वरः, माळवसुक्तीकतापरदुः, प्रतापशूल इति प्रसिद्धापरनामा, प्रभाकरवर्धनो नाम ॥ Professor Max Müller (*India : What can it teach us* ' p. 289 ), makes Pushpavardhana the father of Prabhākaravardhana, gives the latter a brother, gives him a defeat on the day that Grahavarmanā was slain, makes Bhandi defeat the Mālava instead of king S'asāhka of the Gaudas, considers king Pratāpāsila as different from Prabhākaravardhana, and gives a violent death to Prabhākaravardhana after a short reign instead of by fever (so graphically described by Bāna) after a long reign and in old age. So far as Professor Max Müller's support of Mr. Fergusson's theory that the era of Vikrama was projected six centuries back from its real commencement is based upon these particulars, the support will perhaps have to be withdrawn. For, though mentioned presumably on the authority of Bāna in the *Harsha-charita*, Bāna does not give them, as will be seen from the above sketch.

† This is, doubtless, the Bāpi of *Hwuen-Tsang*.



phant, and put him upon the throne (of his ancestors ?)].  
 " When grown up the princeess Rājyasrī was married to  
 " Grahavarman, the eldest son of Avantivarmā of the royal family  
 " of the Maukharas.

" After some time king Prabhākaravardhana, having now  
 " become old, sent an expedition to the north under the leader-  
 " ship of his eldest son Rājyavardhana to conquer the Hūṇas \*  
 " Harshavardhana accompanied his brother up to a certain  
 " distance. Rājyavardhana having proceeded to his desti-  
 " nation, Harsha was hunting in the forests at the foot of the  
 " Himālaya;† when he received sudden news of the serious  
 " illness of his father. He hastened home and reached the  
 " capital in a single day on horse-back.‡ He found on reach-  
 " ing home that his father was stricken down with a fever which  
 " left little hope of his recovery. Prabhākaravardhana died  
 " at last, and his widowed queen, Yaśovati, the mother of the  
 " prince, went || sati with him, both being burned, on the bank  
 " of the Sarasvatī §. News of this having been sent to Rājya-  
 " vardhana, he hurried home a wounded victor of the Hūṇas,

\* The Hūṇas appear to have been giving much trouble at this time. Prabhākaravardhana is described as having made himself *गुफाम-  
 ष्ट*, 'a lion to the Hūṇas who were like so many deer.' His first  
 successes appear to have been against them. As he grew old and  
 was, therefore, unable to take the field in person, they were em-  
 boldened to renew their incursions, to repulse which he sent his  
 son Rājyavardhana.

† This is an additional proof that the dynasty reigned at Thanesar  
 and not at Kanauj.

‡ This would have been impossible, if Kanauj had been their  
 capital or residence. It clearly proves that Prabhākaravardhana  
 reigned at Thanesar, to which one could ride in a day from the  
 foot of the Himālaya.

|| It is remarkable that Yaśovati does not burn herself on the  
 funeral pile of her husband, but on a separate pile of her own. It is  
 further noteworthy that her immolation takes place before even  
 the king expires, though he was on the point of death. And yet  
 this immolation is described as what royal custom, observed among  
 virtuous women) required, says Yaśovati. Of course the usual custom  
 is recognised to be that whereby the widow burns herself with the  
 corpse of her husband. Yaśovati wished to avoid becoming a widow.

§ This leaves no doubt whatever that the family were living at  
 Thanesar and not at Kanauj.

" with many a wound dressed with white pieces of cloth. Having  
 " been very much attached to his father, he made up his mind  
 " to retire from this world and to enter a Buddhistic monastery  
 " as a recluse, and asked Harshavardhana, to succeed to the  
 " throne. The latter, equally attached to his late father,  
 " and to his brother, also resolved to take the same course,  
 " and refused to become king, giving among other reasons  
 " this one, that he feared his brother was thinking that his  
 " father had in his words addressed to him on his death-bed,  
 " shown preference for him (Harsha) over the other. Both  
 " prepared to retire into the forest. Great was the consternation  
 " of the people, and numerous were the entreaties made to  
 " them to desist from their intentions. Just at that time  
 " news was brought to the brothers by a messenger that  
 " the king of Málava\* (Málavarīja), as soon as he heard  
 " of Prabhakavardhana's death, had killed Grahavarma,  
 " the husband of their sister Rājyasri and confined her an  
 " enchained prisoner in a prison at Kānyakubja.† The same  
 " messenger also stated that it was further reported that the  
 " king of Málava, being desirous of possessing himself of the  
 " State of Śrīkantha, too, was preparing himself to lead an  
 " expedition thither, especially as he believed that Prabha-  
 " kavardhana's affairs were now without a leader. Hearing  
 " thus, Rājyavardhana determines to go and punish the king  
 " of Málava, and gives up his intention to retire into the  
 " forest. He accordingly goes forth with 10,000 horse,  
 " accompanied by his cousin Bhaṇḍi. Harshavardhana also  
 " proposes to go with him, but is persuaded by his brother to  
 " remain at home.

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\* It will be remembered that Prabhākavardhana had, while living, inflicted a mortal blow on the power and renown of the kingdom of the Málavas. See note\* above, page cxxvii, where he is called मालवहर्षीलतावर्युः।

† Does this incarceration of Rājyasri at Kanauj suggest that her husband was reigning there? and further, also, perhaps, that his family had been strengthened in their possession of that kingdom by the kings of Tharesar against the king of Málava who might have claimed supremacy, if not absolute right over it? The *Harsha-charita* is silent as to where the family of Grahavarma were living or reigning.

Q (*Gaṇḍavaḥo*)

"After some time a messenger arrives from the camp of Rājyavardhana and relates that after the latter had easily defeated the elephants of the king of Mālava,\* he was decoyed by the king of the Gaudas into his own house, alone, unarmed, and there treacherously put to death.

"On the receipt of this dreadful news, Harsha was enraged, and at once made up his mind to go and destroy the Gaudian king. But his generals Śūnhanāda and Skandagupta advise him to undertake, instead, an expedition against all the kings of India. To this Harsha at once agrees, and, after swearing that he would destroy the king of the Gaudas before many days are gone, sends letters to all the States demanding that they should either submit to him and accept him as their suzerain, or prepare for war.

"Kumāra, king of Prāgyotisha or Assam sends his submission to him in the shape of a magic umbrella, and only prays that he should be considered as an ally, and not as a vassal by Harsha. The latter gladly accepts this offer, received at the end of his first march, and sends word that he should come to see him" [Thus Kumāra *alias* Bhaskaravarma should not be confounded with Harsha's companion and friend Kumāragupta, prince of Mālava] "After Harsha had marched continuously for many days, Bhandi, who had accompanied Rājyavardhana, came to him, and gave him the particulars of Rājyavardhana's death, and showed him all the spoil and booty, that had been seized from the king of Mālava by Rājyavardhana. Among the objects thus shown were thousands of elephants and horses, many jewels, necklaces worn by the wives of the Mālava king, many chāmara's, many of the king's beautiful mistresses, his umbrella of

\* So Bāna : ऐकानिर्जितमाश्वानकमपि \* \* \* गौडराजिणेन ज्ञातं

वापादितम् अश्रीषीत्. It is not clearly stated that the Mālava king was slain or taken prisoner, but from what follows it appears plainly that he was slain. If he had been taken prisoner, the fact would have been mentioned when all the booty and the Mālava princes, prisoners of war, were exhibited to Harshavardhana by Bhandi. If he had not been killed, his mistresses and the ornaments worn by his queens on their breasts, could not have been seized.

"royalty, his throne and other signs of royalty, and all the  
 "princes of Málava, taken prisoners of war. Being asked  
 "for news of Rájyasri, Bhandi, said that after Rájyavardhana  
 "had been put to death, and after Gupta had seized  
 "Kányakubja,\* Rájyasri had escaped from prison and had with  
 "all her attendants entered the forest of the Vindhya: that  
 "having learned this he (Bhandi) had sent messengers to search  
 "for her, but they had not yet returned. Harsha then said he  
 "would himself go in search of her, and sent Bhandi against  
 "the king of the Gaudas. He accordingly started for the  
 "forest of the Vindhya and there with the assistance of the  
 "pupils of Divákaramitra, a Buddhist recluse, and formerly a  
 "friend of Rájyasri's late husband, discovered her just as she was  
 "preparing to burn herself alive as a helpless widow, forlorn  
 "of all hope, deprived of all relations and friends, and fearing  
 "to be recaptured by her enemies. When met by Harsha  
 "she related how the Gaudian king had been expelled  
 "(? Gauda-saṁbhrama) from Kányakubja, and how she was  
 "liberated from prison by the gentle Gupta, and how she  
 "heard after her liberation of her brother Rájyavardhana's  
 "death, and how she resolved to put an end to her miserable  
 "life. She then requested her brother Harsha to allow her  
 "to take the Buddhist uniform of monastic life and end  
 "her days in silent meditation. Harsha persuades her, with  
 "the help of Divákaramitra's advice to return home with  
 "him, and promises that after he had fulfilled his vow of  
 "destroying his enemy, the king of the Gaudas, she might  
 "retire into a convent, and that he would himself join her in  
 "the course. He then returns with her to the banks of the  
 "Ganges, where, at the forest village (vanagrāmaka) named  
 "Yachtigriha, he had left his army encamped. It was here  
 "that the poet made his first acquaintance of the king."

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\* This would seem to show that the Málava king was in possession of Kanauj after Grahavarman was killed, and until he was himself killed by Rájyavardhana. Otherwise it is difficult to see how that place could have been without a master, so that Gupta should have possessed himself of it immediately on the murder of Rájyavardhana.

Here ends the *Harsha-charita*, which seems, therefore, to record the history of Harsha up to the time when the poet made his first acquaintance of that sovereign, and says nothing about what was done to the Gaudian king (whom he does not name but whom *Hsiouen-Thsang* calls S'as'ânka), nor about the meeting of Kumâra, the king of Prâggyotisha, (Assam), nor about the taking of Kanauj, nor about the conquest of all the kings to whom Harsha had sent his demands of submission.

From the above summary it is certain that Prabhâkaravardhana, Râjyavardhana, and Harshavardhana reigned at Thanesar in the Punjab, and that up to the death of Râjyavardhana the territory of the dynasty was confined to the Punjab, and it is probable that it was after Harshavardhana had reduced the other principalities of India to subjection that Kanauj became their capital. That Harsha then considered that city as his capital there is no doubt, as the Chinese pilgrim seems to mention that fact, though he only lived there during the rains. For *Hsiouen-Thsang* calls Harshavardhana, as also his father and brother, kings of Kânyakubja.

If Harsha was not a declared Buddhist up to the end of Bâna's narrative, it is plain that he was very favourably inclined towards that faith, both from the fact of his very respectful treatment of the Buddhists, and from the fact that his sister Râjyas'ri was married into a Buddhistic family. Harsha even according to Bâna's account, was Buddhistic in his principles. He must have, therefore, rightly appeared Buddhistic enough to *Hsiouen-Thsang* to treat that distinguished Chinese traveller with such marks of esteem and respect that he should describe him as a devout Buddhist.

From Bāṇa's narrative it appears that up to the time that Rājyas'ri's husband was murdered, Kanauj was the capital of the Mālava kings, and after the destruction of the Mālavarāja by Rājyavardhana, followed immediately by his own death through the treachery of the Gaudian king, the city fell temporarily into the hands of the Gauda, who was, it appears, expelled by a certain nobleman ( Kulaputra ) named Gupta, and the latter must have remained in possession thereof until it was reduced by Harsha, who then turned it into his capital.

It will have been noted that in the main the two accounts of the Chinese pilgrim and the Sanskrit writer agree with each other, so far as they relate to the same period of time. Bāṇa's account, though full, does not extend beyond a certain event. As to the principal facts, the two writers confirm each other. But for the Chinese account, that of Bāṇa, owing to his dreadful exaggeration, might have been distrusted. But for the account of Bāṇa the Chinese narrative would have remained obscure and unintelligible.

The two narratives given above furnish us with three names of kings who reigned in the first half of the seventh century at Thanesar and Kanauj: 1, Prabhākaravardhana or Pratāpas'īlā, 2, Rājyavardhana; and 3, Harshavardhana, also called S'īlāditya. The death of S'īlāditya is placed by General Cunningham in A. D. 648.\* According to *Hsuen-Tsang*, these three kings were of the Vais'ya caste, whereas according to Bāṇa it is not certain whether they were Vais'yas or Kshatriyas. While 'Vardhana,' their suffix, would argue a Vais'ya descent, and while Bāṇa nowhere distinctly

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\* *Ancient Geography of India*, page 570,

says that they were Kshatriyas, they married the princess, Rājyas'ri into what must be a Kshatriya family, that of Avantivarmā Vākpati says, Yas'ovarmā was a Kshatriya of the lunar race, a statement which we may accept without much doubt, even though coming from such a panegyrist as our poet, especially when we have regard to the suffix 'Varṃā' which indicates the Kshatriya, and not the Vais'ya caste. Have we not, accordingly, to suppose that between the death of Ś'ilāditya Harshavardhana (*circa* A. D. 648) and the accession of Yas'ovarmā towards the latter part of the century a revolution occurred, which ended in the downfall of the Vais'ya dynasty of Harshavardhana, and in the establishment of the Kshatriya dynasty of Yas'ovarmā? Or, secondly, are we to suppose, what is not unlikely, that Yas'ovarmā, on his mother's side, claimed descent from a Kshatriya family, and assumed (either himself at his own instance or after some predecessor) the suffix 'Varṃā'? In the case of the former supposition, importance is gained by the statement found in *Hienuen-Tsang's* '*Mémoires*' that Ś'ilāditya Harshavardhana was advised by his supernatural adviser, the Bodhisatva, to accept the crown of Kānyakubja on condition that he should not call himself *Mahināja*, and that he should not sit upon the throne (*simhāsana*). For these extraordinary precautions, if taken, would reconcile the people to the rule to which they would otherwise be opposed. The kingdom of Kanauj having been acquired by Harshavardhana in war, a revolution after the death of that king is not improbable. A third supposition is that the Maukharas—the dynasty of Avantivarmā to whose son Rājyas'ri was married—reigned at Kanauj, and that it was there that Graha-

varmā, the husband of that princess, was killed by the king of Mālava, reigning at Ujjain, and that after Harsha's death the city and kingdom of Kanauj was restored to some member of the family of his sister's late husband, and that lastly, our hero Yas'ovarmā was descended from that king.\*

## NOTE II.

THE JAINS ON VĀKPAṬI AND YAS'OVARMĀ, AND THE  
VALUE OF THEIR DATES.†

*The Bappabhatta Sūri-Charita.*

This is a short tract purporting to give the life of the Jain scholar, Bappabhatti, in sanskrit intermixed freely with Prākṛit quotations. The date of the tract

\* After the above was written, I have seen that Colonel Cunningham already makes the suggestion (*Arch. Surv. of India*, vol. XVII. page 127) that Yas'ovarmā might have descended from the Maukharas.

† For a loan of the manuscript of the *Bappabhatti-Sūri-Charita*, the *Prabandhu-kośa*, and of the *Patavali* I am indebted to Ramchandra Dhananath S'astri, of Ahmedabad, whose long acquaintance with the literature of the Jains is very properly utilized by the Government of Bombay in the work of making their collection of Jain manuscripts. The MS. of the *Charita* is about two hundred years old: it is wanting in the first three folios, that of the *Patavali* is dated A. V. 1825 or A. D. 1769. I have had two MSS. of the *Prabandhu-kośa*, both very beautifully written, correct, and, what is of importance, very old, one particularly. The latter has in its colophon the following list of kings of the Chauhāns of Ranathambhor.—

- |                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Vāsudeva (A. V. 608).         | 6 Vijayarāja.                  |
| 2 Sāmanta.                      | 7 Chandrarāja.                 |
| 3 Naradeva.                     | 8 Govindarāja (defeated Sultan |
| 4 Ajayarāja (who founded Ajmer) | Vegvāris).                     |
| 5 Vighnarāja.                   | 9 Dullabharāja.                |



is not known, but it is supposed by Rāmachandra S'āstrī to belong to the thirteenth or fourteenth century of the

10 Vatsarāja.	24 Anāla Deva.
11 Siṅgharāja (defeated Hejivadin at Jethan).	25 Jagaddeva.
12 Duryodhana (defeated Nasiruddin).	26 Visala Deva (defeater of the Turushkas).
13 Vijayarāja.	27 Amaragāṅgeya
14 Vappeyivara (discovered a gold-mine at Sākambari).	28 Pethala Deva
15 Dullabharāja.	29 Someśvara Deva.
16 Gandurāja (defeated Mahmud Sultan).	30 Prithirāja, A. V. 1236, died A V. 1248.
17 Bālapa Deva.	31 Harirāja.
18 Vijayarāja.	32 Rāja Deva.
19 Chāmūdarāja (defeated the Sultans).	33 Bolana Deva (surnamed Bāvariya).
20 Dusala Deva (defeated the king of Gujarat).	34 Viranārayana Deva (slain in the battle by S'amsuddin Turushka).
21 Visala Deva.	35 Bahad Deva (conquered Mālava)
22 Prithirāja the great (broke the arm of Valugi Shah).	36 Jaitrasimha Deva.
23 Allana Deva (defeated Shah-Buddin).	37 S'ri Hamira Deva (A. V. 1342 died in battle A V. 1358).

The above list differs considerably from that given in Tod's *Rajastan* and also from the one contained in the *Hemant-Mahākāvya* of Nayachandrasūri (Ed. Rao Bahadūr Nukamth Janardan Kirtane, 1879). The three lists agree only as to some of the prominent names. The MS. in which my list occurs is between four and five centuries old, though it bears no date. Rājasekhara's own date is given by himself in the following lines which conclude his work —

श्रीप्रभवादनकुले कौटिकनामानि गणे जगदिदिते ।  
 श्रीमध्यमशाखायां हर्षपुरीवाभिषे गच्छे ॥  
 श्रीमल्ल (MS. ल)वारिगच्छे श्री अमयसुरिस्ताने ।  
 श्रीश्री श्रीतिलकसुरिशिष्यः  
 श्रीराजशेखरसुरीन्द्रबाहीकृतिरियम् ।छ।  
 शरग्वनमनुमिताब्दे १४०५ ज्येष्ठामुलीयचतुसप्तम्याम् ।  
 निष्पन्नम् इदं शास्त्रं श्रीप्रध्येनोः सुखं तन्वात् ॥१॥

Christian era, no grounds being given for the conjecture beyond the belief that works of this kind were generally written about and after the time of Kumārapāla and his successors. There is nothing to show that it may not be much later. It is certain that it is the work of some native of Gujarat, and it is also certain that the author is chiefly desirous of recording the miracles of Bappabhaṭṭi, by making him convert every renowned king, every famous poet, and every learned scholar of Jainism.

The style shows little learning, and oftentimes less grammar.

King Āma of Kānyakubja was reigning at Gopagiri, and king Dharma at Lakṣhaṇāvati on the banks of the Godāvart in the Deccan. Bappabhaṭṭi was at first at the court of Āma, which he left in dissatisfaction for that of Dharma. For some years he remained with Dharma as his spiritual guide. King Āma, by practising a deceit, planned by Bappabhaṭṭi, upon Dharma, managed to bring him back from Lakṣhaṇāvati, that he might remain with him as before as the head of the learned men at his court, and as his spiritual guide at Gopagiri or Gualior. Dharma was extremely sorry to part with his teacher, and considered his loss as a great and irretrievable misfortune.

After Bappabhaṭṭi came to Gualior he received a message from Siddhasena-Sūri, his teacher, who was in charge of the Gachchha at Modherakapūra, the modern Modherā, in Gujarat, that he, being now old and his end approaching, was practising starvation (*anās'ana*) with a view to hasten his death, and that he, therefore, requested him to come and administer to

him in his last days. Bappadhatti went to Modhera-kapura and assisted his master to secure his ascension to heaven, where he was welcomed by the Apsarases. Entrusting the Gachchha to Mahagovinda-Sûri, his fellow-student, he returned to Gualior. There he lived, often subjected to temptations by Âma, who wished to test his virtues, but who found that he was proof against all of them and was possessed of supernatural knowledge.

Some time after, king Dharma sent a messenger to king Âma, who delivered his master's message, to the following effect: "You and we have always been enemies of each other; instead of fighting with deadly weapons, let us settle our quarrel by a discussion of learned men. A learned Buddhist scholar, named Vardhanakunjara, has arrived in our kingdom. If you have any learned man to match him, bring him to us, that he may have discussions with him. If the Buddhist shall win, you shall surrender your kingdom to us. If your scholar wins, we shall resign our kingdom to you." Âma took Bappabhaddi-Sûri with him and proceeded towards Lakshanâvatî. The two parties met at a certain place midway between the two kingdoms. The discussions went on for six months, and there were no signs that they would come to an end soon. The disputants were Vardhanakunjara and Bappabhaddi-Sûri; Vâkpati, a great poet, born in the royal family of the Paramâras, and who was in the service of king Dharma, being present during all the time. King Âma thought the discussions were obstructing his public affairs. So he warned Bappabhaddi. The latter propitiated the god-

dess Sarasvatī who revealed the secret to him that as long as his adversary, the Bauddha, held in his mouth a certain pill, called 'uninterrupted speech' (*akshaya-vachana-guṭikā*), which she had herself presented to him as the reward of austerities (*tapas*) practised by him in his seven previous births, he would be invincible. So she suggested that, if he wished to overcome him, all should be made to gargle their mouths, and his adversary among them, the next morning, before proceeding with the disputations.

Bappabhatti sent a message to Vākpati the same night, to remind him that they were old acquaintances at Lakṣhaṇāvati, and to remind him of an old promise made by him, that he would one day oblige him; now was the time to fulfil his word, by directing the following morning that all should gargle their mouths before going on with the disputations. Vākpati promised compliance, and did as he promised. In the course of the gargling the Buddhist dropped his pill which was removed by Bappabhatti's pupils, and he was, thereupon, beaten by Bappabhatti. Dharma surrendered his kingdom to Āma, who, at the instance of his victorious teacher, generously made a present of it back to Dharma, and returned to Gopagiri with all his friends. There Bappabhatti-Sūri converted Āma to Jainism.

Meanwhile Vardhanakuñjara complained against the treacherous conduct of Vākpati to Dharma, who, however, in consideration of his long services and of his numerous victories won in the battlefield, pardoned his servant, the poet.

Some time after this, Yaśodharmā, the king of a

neighbouring country, invaded Lakṣhaṇāvati, defeated Dharma in battle, and took possession of his kingdom. He threw Vākpati into prison. While in prison, Vākpati wrote his great poem (Mahākāvya) in Prākṛit, called *Gaṇḍavādha*, and showed it to king Yaś'odharmā. The latter, who was a good judge of merit, liberated the poet, and begged that he might pardon him. Being thus honourably set free, Vākpati went to Bappabhaṭṭi, and became his great friend.

One day Āma asked Bappabhaṭṭi whether there existed any one like him, so great in learning and virtue. Bappabhaṭṭi named Govindāchārya and Nanna-Sūri, his fellow-pupils, who lived at Modherapura. The king proceeded thither in order to see them. He found Nanna-Sūri expounding and illustrating the Sūtras of Vātsyāyana on erotics. He felt disgusted, and returned to Gualior, without even bowing to the scholars, bringing a low opinion of their virtue with him. On learning this, Bappabhaṭṭi sent two Śādbus (disciples) to Modherakapura to inform his friends of the fact, and to suggest a remedy. Govindāchārya and Nanna-Sūri came under disguise to Gualior, and performed a play before Āma, in which they acted the parts of heroes (Viras) who were fighting a battle. The king thought that a real battle was raging before him, and he with the other spectators began to tremble through fear. The two actors then revealed themselves as Govindāchārya and Nanna-Sūri, and satisfied the king that their illustrations of Vātsyāyana at Modherakapura were likewise merely an exercise in the art of speaking.

Bappabhaṭṭi from time to time prevented king Āma from falling a victim to temptation, and kept him

straight in the path of virtue, of which illustrations are given in the shape of appropriate anecdotes.

Vākpati was now living at Mathurā, as a Sannyāsi practising austerities in the temple of Varāha. Āma said one day to Bappabhaṭṭi, "your powers of persuasion and your learning are known to me; you have made me a s'rāvaka. But I shall regard you as truly able, if you convert Vākpati, and make him your disciple and a S'vetāmbara." Bappabhaṭṭi undertook the task, and staked the truth of all his convictions and all his reputation on his success in that undertaking. He went to Mathurā, and, as Vākpati was deeply engaged in contemplation, preached the saving tenets of Jainism to him. He then took him to the Mandira built by king Āma, and showed him the image of Pārs'vanātha, which he had himself consecrated in it. As soon as Vākpati saw it, he gave up his belief in Brahmanism, and became at once a Jinārshi of the S'vetāmbara sect. Not only this. As he was old, he practised starvation (anaś'ana) according to the rules of the Jains, expired and went to Svarga.

King Āma once asked Bappabhaṭṭi-Sūri why, knowing the truths of Jainism, his heart was still being drawn now and then towards Brahmanism, as if he had committed some great sin to deserve such a misfortune. Bappabhaṭṭi said, the king had practised Brahmanical *tapas* in his former life, wearing a jaṭā (clotted hair) on his head.

In due course of time Āma had a son born to him. He gave him the name of Dunduka.

Āma besieged a fort called Rājagiri, held by king Samudrasena, but could not destroy the walls there-

of. Bappabhatti, being asked, predicted that Dunduka's son who was to be named Bhoja was to reduce the walls by simply looking at them. Âma retired, and reduced the surrounding country. As soon as Bhoja was born, he was brought in a cradle near the fort, and made to look towards the walls. The fort-walls fell to pieces, and Samudrasena, the king, left the place and took to flight. Âma entered the fort, but there were no cruelties practised by him, for Jain Râjarshis are not cruel.

A certain spirit, who presided over the fortress, predicted that Âma would die at the end of six months. Thereupon, with Bappabhatti, the king started on a pilgrimage.

He wished to visit Girnar, and there offer worship at the feet of Neminâtha. He first came to Cambay (Stambhatîrtha), and was so weak on account of his vow not to eat anything till he had seen Neminâtha, that he despaired of being able to see that image by proceeding to Girnar.

Bappabhatti enabled him to see an image of Neminâth at Cambay, which he by a miracle caused to be brought there by the goddess Kushmândî. That image is, still worshipped at Cambay under the name of Ujjayanta.

Âma then visited Vimalagiri (Palitana), and then proceeded to Raivatâdri (Girnar).

He found the latter place besieged by the Digambaras, and settled by a stratagem invented by Bappabhatti a quarrel between them and the S'vetâmbaras as to the ownership of the temples on Raivatâdri, in favour of the latter.

He next visited Prabhâsa (Pâtan) Returning to

Gualior, he proceeded to Magadha-Tirtha, and died there A. Vk. 890 (A. D. 834)

Dunduka succeeded his father Ama, and led an immoral life. An astrologer foretold that Bhoja, his son, would kill him, and then take possession of the kingdom. The maternal uncles of the young prince then removed him to their city of Pâtaliputra, in order to save his life from Dunduka, who wished to kill him, that the prophecy might be falsified

Dunduka attempted to bring back Bhoja in order that he might destroy him, but in vain. At last he directed Bappabhaṭṭi to go and bring him. The latter rather than do so, put an end to his own life by starvation (anas'ana), after he had gone a little on his way to Pâtaliputra on the fatal errand. Bppa-bhaṭṭi-Sûri was born in A. Vk. 800 (A. D. 744). He died in A. Vk. 895 (A. D. 839).

Bhoja succeeded to his father's kingdom in the way predicted by the astrologer.

2

*The Prabandha-kos'a.*

This is a work in Sanskrit by Râjas'ekhara-S'ûri, pupil of Tilak-S'ûri, who wrote in the year of Vikrama 1405 (A. D. 1349), and gives the *prabandhas* or lives of twenty-four personages: 10 of Sûris, 4 of poets, 7 of kings, and 3 of lesser kingly persons of the s'râvaka religion (râjāṅgas'râvakas). The 10 *prabandhas* of Sûris are, 1 Bhadrabâhu and Varâha; 2 Âryanandilakshapaka, 3 Jivadeva-Sûri, 4 Âryaravaputâchârya, 5 Pâdalîpta Prabhu, 6 Vṛiddhavâdî and Siddhasena, 7 Mallavâdî, 8 Haribhadra-Sûri, 9 Bappabhaṭṭi-Sûri, and



10 Hema-Sûri. The 4 poets are : 1 S'rīharsha, 2 Harihara, 3 Amarachandra, and 4 the Digambara Madanakīrti. The 7 kings are : 1 Sātavāhana, 2 Vanka-chūla, 3 Vikramāditya, 4 Nāgarjuna, 5 Udayana, 6 Lakshmasena, and 7 Madanavarman. The 3 lesser personages are ; 1 Ratna, 2 Abhaḍa, and 3 Vasupāla.

The account given in the *Bappabhaṭṭi-Sūtrī-prabandha* contained in this work is similar to that given in the previous work, except that it is at times fuller. When Jitas'atru was reigning at Pāṭalipura [Pāṭāli ?] in Gujarat, there lived in that place Siddhasena, the Jain Āchārya. Bappabhaṭṭi was his pupil. Bappabhaṭṭi's real name was Sūrapāla. He was the son of Bappa, a Kshatriya who resided at Dūmbāudhi in Pāñchāla. His mother's name was Bhaṭṭi. He was allowed to be made a recluse and a disciple of Siddhasena by his parents, on condition that he should adopt a name which would preserve the memory of his parents. The teacher and pupil lived at Modherakapura. Dīkshā was given to Bappabhaṭṭi in A. V. 807 (A. D. 751). While Bappabhaṭṭi was being educated by Siddhasena at Modherakapura, a young prince named Āma was educated in the seventy-two arts and sciences\* along with

\* The names given are:—

१ लिखितम्	१० शिक्षा	१९ तुरगारोहणम्
२ गणितम्	११ निरुक्तम्	२० तथोः शिक्षा
३ गीतम्	१२ कात्यायनम्	२१ मन्त्रवादः
४ नृत्यम्	१३ निघण्टुः	२२ यन्त्रवादः
५ वाद्यम्	१४ पत्रच्छेपम्	२३ रसवादः
६ पठितम्	१५ नलच्छेपम्	२४ यन्त्रवादः
७ व्याकरणम्	१६ रत्नपरीक्षा	२५ रसायनम्
८ छन्दः	१७ आयुधाभ्यासः	२६ विज्ञानम्
९ ज्योतिषम्	१८ गजारोहणम्	२७ तर्कवादः

him at the same place. He was the son of king Yas'ovarmā of Kānyakubja reigning at Gopālagiri-durga (Gwalior), by Yas'odevī, who, not being a favourite of her husband, was abandoned by him. He was born during her banishment and was brought up by Siddhasena. After his mother's and his own restoration he was expelled by his father, because he was a spendthrift, and came a second time to Modheraka, and it was during his second stay at that place that he was educated as above.

Yas'ovarmā was soon taken ill, and was on the point of death, and at the instance of his ministers, he sent for the prince, that he might be crowned king in succession to himself. Some time after Āma began his reign at Gopagiri, he sent for his friend Bappabhṭṭi, who, after he was made a Sūri\* by Siddhasena at the special request of Āma even during his own (Siddhasena's) life-time, was made the chief of learned people at the court of Gopagiri. While Bappabhṭṭi was

२८ सिद्धान्तः	४३ दर्शनसंस्कारः	५८ लेपकर्म
२९ विषवादः	४४ खेचरीकला	५९ चर्मकर्म
३० गारुडम्	४५ अमरांकला	६० यन्त्रकरसवती
३१ शाकुनम्	४६ इन्द्रजालम्	६१ वाक्पद्मम्
३२ वैद्यकम्	४७ पातालसिद्धिः	६२ अर्थकारः
३३ आचार्यविद्या	४८ धूर्तशम्भलम्	६३ इतिवम्
३४ आगमः	४९ गन्धवादः	६४ संस्कृतम्
३५ प्रासादलक्षणम्	५० वृक्षचिकित्सा	६५ प्राकृतम्
३६ सामुद्रिकम्	५१ कुत्रिममणिकर्म	६६ पैशाचिकम्
३७ स्मृतिः	५२ सर्वकरणम्	६७ अपभ्रंशः
३८ पुराणम्	५३ वश्यकर्म	६८ कपटम्
३९ इतिहासः	५४ पणकर्म	६९ देशभाषा
४० वेदः	५५ चित्रकर्म	७० धातुकर्म
४१ विधिः	५६ काष्ठपटनम्	७१ प्रयोगभाषाः
४२ विद्यानुवादः	५७ पाषाणकर्म	७२ केवलीविधिः

\* एकदशशतिकां तत्र जाते वर्षशताष्टके । विक्रमात् सोऽभवत् धरिः कृष्णपैत्राष्टमीदिने ॥

at Gopagiri, he happened to take offence at some thing done by the king, and at once left Āma's court, and wandering in the Gaudades'a,† he came to Lakshanāvati. King Dharma, who reigned there, received him with honour. The poet Vākpati was in the service of Dharma. He assisted Bappabhatti to get an honourable welcome from Dharma. Soon afterwards Āma regretted and very much missed the absence of Bappabhatti, and, after passing a trick upon Dharma, brought him back to his own court. King Dharma himself went to bring him away. He is described as having put up at a village on the banks of the Godāvari before he entered Lakshanāvati, and to have passed the night in a temple of Khandadeva (*khandadevasya devakule*). Khandadeva is, doubtless, Khandoba, a common enough village-god in the Deccan, and *devakula* is the Marathi word *devāḷa*, a temple. So there is no doubt, according to the author, that Lakshanāvati is situated in the Deccan, though in an earlier part of the *Prabandha* he speaks as if it lay in the Gaudades'a or Bihar.

After Bappabhatti returned to Gopagiri, he received, as described in the previous notice, the message from Siddhasena, and the incident is narrated here similarly.

In like manner the story of the disputation, which took place half way from the two kingdoms between Bappabhatti and the Buddhist Vardhanakunjara, the

† दिनेः कतिपयेर्गीहदेशान्तर्बिहरम् लब्धवावर्तानाम्वाः पुरो बहिरारामे समवासाद्योत् (sic) तत्र पुरि बमौ नाम राजा &c. This explains the mistake in the note at p. 253, *Indian Antiquary* Vol. XI., which places Lakshanāvati in Gaudades'a. The *Prabhavakāśharitu* on the authority of which the town of Lakshanāvati is placed in Gaudades'a was written A. V. 1334 (A. D. 1278), by Prabhāchandra-Sūri. See below pp. cxlviii fgg.

defeat, accomplished by means of a questionable transaction, of the latter by the former, the forfeiture and restoration of Dharma's kingdom, the complaint against Vākpati and his being pardoned by Dharma in consideration of his merits and previous services, are narrated exactly as in the previous work—indeed, mostly in identical words. Āma and Dharma are described as having had between them an old feud or enmity. Vākpati is called *Prabandhakavi*, writer of *prabandhas* or biographical poems.

The invasion by Yas'odharmā, the king of a neighbouring kingdom, of Dharma's territories, the latter's defeat and death in battle, the appropriation by the former of the latter's kingdom, and Vākpati's incarceration follow as in the previous *Charita*. Vākpati is liberated by Yas'odharmā when he shows him his *Gaudaradha*, which he wrote in prison, and is asked to pardon him. He then goes to Gopagiri-durga. He writes his great Prākṛit poem called *Mahamahavyayo*\* and shows it to Āma, who rewards him with one hundred thousand gold pieces. Then, after some anecdotes, follows that of Vākpati having been, when he was living the life of a strict recluse at Mathurā,† converted to the faith of Jina by Bappabhaṭṭi. The siege of Rājagiri, a fortress held by Samudrasena, the miraculous destruction of it when the sight of Āma's infant grandson Bhoja fell upon it, the prediction by the guardian spirit

\* तेन वाक्पतिना महा (sio) महविजयाख्यं प्राकृतमहाकाव्यं बद्धम् । आमाय दक्षितम् । आमा ईमदङ्कलक्षान् अस्मै व्यशिमणत् ।

कियती पञ्चसहस्री कियती लक्षा च कोटिरपि कियती ।

औदायोक्तमनसा रत्नवती बद्धमयी कियती ॥२॥

† समयान्तरे वाक्पातिराजो मथुरां गम्यौ । तत्र श्रीपादसिद्धिजी जहो सः ।

of the fortress about Āma's death at the end of six months, the pilgrimage to Cambay, Pālitāna and Girnar, Prabhāsa (Sidhapur-Pātan) and lastly to the Magadhatīrtha, follow as in the *Charita*, and then the death of the king in\* A. Vk. 890 (A. D. 834).

The death of Bappabhaṭṭi-Sūri follows in A. Vk. 895 (A. D. 839) under the same circumstances as those related in the *Charita*.

Bhoja, after he murdered his father Dunduka and took possession of his kingdom, sent for Nanna-Sūri from Modherakapura, and kept him at his court in place of Bappabhaṭṭi, Govindāchārya remaining at Modheraka at the head of the Gachchha.

The above *Prabandha*, though fuller at times, and though it gives a few more details and facts, is either the original or an amplification of the *Charita*, as the two agree not only in their facts but also in their language word for word. As Rājas'ekhara says that he committed to writing the stories as he heard them from his teacher, the inference to be drawn is that the *Charita* is a detached copy of the *Prabandha-kos'a*.

3

*The Prabhāvaka-charita.*

This is described as having been composed by Prabhāchandra-Sūri and revised by Pradyumna-Sūri, and is a collection of stories or memoirs in Sanskrit verse, containing *Charitas* or biographical notices, in twenty-two chapters, of the following Jain celebrities:

1 VAJRA.

3 ĀRYANANDILA.

2 ĀRYARAKSHITA.

4 KĀLIKA.

\* श्रीविक्रमकालाद् अष्टशतवर्षेभ्यु नवत्यधिकेभ्यु व्यतीतेषु भाद्रपदे शुक्लपञ्चम्यां पञ्च परमे-  
ष्ठिनः स्मरन् राजा श्रीमानः दिवम् अज्यञ्जात् ॥

5 PĀDALIPTA.	18 MĀNADEVA.
6 RUDRADEVA.	19 SIDDHA.
7 S'RAMANASIMHA	20 VIRAGANĪ.
8 ĀRYARĀVAPUTA.	21 VĀDIVETĀLA <i>alias</i>
9 MAHENDRA.	S'ĀNTI-SŪRI.
10 VIJAYASIMHA.	22 MAHENDRA and
11 JIVADEVA.	23 DHANAPĀLA.
12 VRIDDHAVĀDĪ.	24 SURĀCHĀRYA.
13 SIDDHASENA.	25 ABHAYADEVA.
14 HARIBHADRA	26 VIRACHĀRYA.
15 MALLAVĀDĪ.	27 DEVA-SŪRI.
16 BAPPABHAṬṬI.	28 HEMACHANDRA.
17 MĀNATUNGA	

The story of Bappabhaṭṭi in this collection has no title to be considered as an independent witness. It appears to be merely a versified amplification of that which is given by Rājas'ekhara. In many places whole expressions, phrases, and sentences of that writer are unmistakably reproduced in verse. Indeed Prabhāchandra-Sūri seems to tell us in so many words that his account of Bappabhaṭṭi is taken from Rājas'ekhara whom, for metrical convenience, he seems to call Rājas'vara Kavi (the poet or author Rājas'vara), *is'vara* and *s'ekhara* being synonyms for 'chief':

बपमहिः श्रिये श्रीमान् यद्वतपण(sic)नाङ्गणे ।

केलनि स्म गतायातै राजेभरकविमुदा \* ॥ XI. 1.

The story here is almost identical with that of the *Bappabhaṭṭi-charita* and of the *Prabandha-kos'a*, and

\* I have summarised this account from the Deccan College Ms. of the *Prabhāvaka-charita*, No 412 of 1879-80, an exceedingly incorrect and carelessly written recent copy. It reads मुदा for मुदा.

gives the same dates. *Bappabhatti* was born in A. Vk. 800:

विक्रमतः शतस्यद्वयवसुवर्षे भारपदतृतीयायाम् ।

रावेवारे हस्तक्षे जन्माम्बु बप्पभाट्टिरो ॥ X. 6 6.

He was ordained in A. Vk. 807. Thus:

शताष्टके च वर्षाणां गते विक्रमकालतः

सप्ताधेके राधशुक्रतृतीयादवसे गुरौ ॥ XI. 28.

मोदेरके विहृत्यायुं दीक्षित्वा नाम चादधुः

स्वाम्यानेकैकादशकाद् (?) भद्रकीर्तिरित श्रुतम् ॥ XI. 29.

*Yas'ovarṇa* is described as having descended from and been a bright ornament in the family of *Chandra-gupta* (XI. 46).

*Bappabhatti* became a *Sūri* in A. Vk. 811, under the same circumstances as are described in the *Prabandha-kos'a*:

एकादशाधेके तत्र जाते वर्षशताष्टके ।

विक्रमात् सोऽभवत् सूरिः कृष्णचैत्राष्टमीदिने ॥

But according to the *Prabhāvaka-clārīta*, *Āma*, like his father *Yas'ovarṇa*, appears to have reigned at Kanauj (XI. 119), and not altogether at Gopagiri, though it is to Gopagiri (XI. 452), that he and *Bappa-bhatti* return after their victory over the Buddhist *Vardhanakunjara*.

As in the *Prabandha-kos'a*, *Lakṣhaṇāvatī* is placed in the *Gaudades'a* (XI. 154, 187), which, however, is situated in the Deccan, in the valley of the *Godāvari*, and before entering that town *Āma* sojourns in a temple of *Khaṇḍobā* standing on the banks of that river (XI. 154, 225, 226, 232).

When, after his defeat by *Bappabhatti*, *Vardhanakunjara* complains to *Dharma* against *Vākpati*, he

calls the latter 'an enjoyer of Dharma's kingdom,  
( "त्वद्वाज्यपरिभोगी," XI. 464 ).

As in the *Trabandha-kos'a* the composition of the *Mahumahavyayo* is wrongly placed after that of the *Gaudavaho*.<sup>\*</sup> After Vākpati was set at liberty and left the prison at Lakṣhaṇāvati, he came, however, to Kanauj and not to Gopagiri, and there he was liberally patronised by Āma, even more liberally than he had been at the court of Dharma (XI. 471, 472). Āma thought he was fortunate in having Vākpati at his court,<sup>†</sup> but there is no allusion to his having ever been at Kanauj before, or to his having been connected with Yaś'ovarmanā !

Bappabhatti wrote fifty-two *Prabandhas* or memoirs, the first of which was called *Tārāgaṇa prabandha* :

द्विपद्याशङ्क प्रबन्धाद्य कृतास्तारागणादयः ।

श्रीवर्णभाट्टनाथोक्तकविस्तरस्वतौपमा ॥ XI. 649.

Bappabhatti died, aged ninety-five years, in A. V. 895 .

शरनन्दासिद्धवर्षे [८९५] नभःशुद्धाष्टमीदिने ।

स्वातमेऽजान पञ्चत्वम् आम्भराजशुरोरिह ॥ XI. 728.

Bhoja, the grandson of Āma, came to Kanauj, and not to Gopagiri, in order to kill his father Dunduka and take possession of his kingdom (XI. 739).

<sup>\*</sup> The passage is corrupt :

मौडवन्धो महमहि [sio] विजयशोते तेन च ।

कृता वाक्यतिराजेन द्विस्तुर्वा कविताविधिः ॥ XI. 470.

<sup>†</sup> समानातिशयो राजा विदधे तस्य भूभृता ।

गङ्गां गेहगतां को हि पूजयेद् अलसीषि न ॥

मन्यते कुतकुल्यं स्व स्वर्गनाथोपि वाक्यतिम् ।

प्राप्य वाक्यतिराजं तु नाधिकोऽपि मरुत्यते [ : अधिकः कोऽत्र मरुत्यते ] XI. 464.

465. This makes it certain that Vākpati was generally called *Vākpati-rāja*. See *supra*, p. lxxx., note†.



The story of Bappabhatti in this work occupies 757 stanzas. The author says, however, it is only an abstract of the well-known older work on the subject.\*

The author of this work lived long after Hemachandra (A. D. 1089-1174), because in addition to writing a story of the latter's life in his work, he speaks of him as having written *long ago* (purā, XI. 11) certain works on the lives of some of the men about whom he writes himself. Hemachandra is one of the authorities from whom he derives the materials of some of his stories. The author also mentions that he learned some of his stories from the writings of other well-informed old scholars (XI. 15).

4

*The Tirthakalpa.*

The following notice occurs about Mathura and Bappabhatti in a work called *Tirthakalpa* by Jinaprabha-Sūri, who lived in the fourteenth century.†

The *Tirthakalpa* is a treatise giving a description of the Jain places of pilgrimage, their origin, the names of their founders and of the kings &c. who improved them, dates of repairs, and other particulars.

‘Then thirteen hundred years after the Nirvāṇa of

\* इत्थं श्रीनन्दमहर्षिप्रमुचरितम् इदं विभूतं विश्वलोके  
प्राञ्चद् वि[MS. प्राचिद्वि°]ख्यातशास्त्राद् अभिगतम् इह यत् किञ्चिद् उक्तं तद् अल्पम्  
पूज्यैः क्षन्तव्यम् अत्रानुचितम् अभिहितं यत्तेषां [? यन्मृषा or यन्मत्ता] तत् प्रसादात्  
यत् सर्वभिगम्यं भवतु जिनमते स्वैर्वपान् भूषं च ॥ XI. 755.

The reader may observe the use of the word शास्त्रम् in this passage in the sense of *charita* or *prabandha*. See note † page olxviii.

† Jinaprabha-Sūri is believed to have written his commentary on the *Sādhupratikramana Sūtra* in A. V. 1364 (A. D. 1308). and the *S'āntinātha-charita* in A. V. 1317 (A. D. 1261).

‘ Mahāvira, [A. Vk. 830 or A. D. 774] Bappabhaṭṭi was born. He, too, improved this place of pilgrimage, and caused Pārśva Jina to be worshipped.

‘ S’ri Bappabhaṭṭi-Sūri, whom king Āma of Gopālagiri treated as his master, to be obeyed by him implicitly, set up the top-image at Mathura in Vikrama’s year 826 (A. D. 770).’

‘ The Ākās’a devī (? voice from heaven), having known that the world is a slave of temptation caused the golden stūpa to be concealed and to be covered with bricks. Then king Āma at the instance of Bappabhaṭṭi caused that again to be furnished with a dome of stones.’\*

## 5

*The Gāthāsahasra* of SAMAYASUNDARA.

This is a collection of one thousand couplets, giving among other matters the dates of men and events, mostly such as are connected with the religion and literature of the Jains. After giving the dates of Trairās’ika, Bodhiṇa, S’ātas’ila, Vajra, and Haribhadra, the work gives (couplet 101) the date of S’ri-Bappabhaṭṭi thus:

‘ More than thirteen hundred years after [the death of ] Mahāvira, was born Bappabhaṭṭi-Sūri, [ who ] be-

\* ततो बोरनाहे सिद्धि गये तेरससयहि वरसाण बप्पभट्टिसुरा उप्पण्णा । तेणवि पय सिल उद्धरिबं पासजियो पूजाविअं ॥

तेसुअे रिसइ गिरिनारे नेमि मरुअच्छे भुणिअुअवय मोअेरं वंग महुराए सुपास भडिआ. जुअुअमन्तरे निमिसा सोरठे दुण्णं विहरिता. गोवालगिरिअंम जो भुजेइ तेण आमरायसेविअकमकमलण सिरिबप्पभट्टिसुरिणा अटुरुअच्छेवास विअमसुअत्तरे विरविअं महुराए ठाविअ ॥

• • • अकासीए देवीए अइलोभपरअस जणं नाउं सोणिउं थूम पच्छाअं काउ इदुअय कय । ततो बप्पभट्टिअवयणाअं आमराएण उद्धरि सिलाबलाबविअं कारिअ ॥ Folio 28 of *Mathurā-kalpa*.

T (*Gāṇḍavaho*)

'came the greatest among scholars,'\* i. e., after A. V. 830 or A. D. 774.

6

*The Vichāra-sāra-prakaraṇa.*

This is written by Pradyumna-Sūri who flourished in the thirteenth century (he wrote the *Samarāḍitya-charita* in A. V. 1334 or A. D. 1278).

The following occurs about Bappabhaṭṭi-Sūri in the *Vichāra-sāra-prakaraṇa*.

'There Hari-Sūri, the old poet, was [born] one thousand fifty-five years [after the death of Mahāvīra]; Bappabhaṭṭi [was born] more than thirteen centuries [after the same event].'

7

*A Pattavali by Ravwardhana Gaṇi, A. V. 1739*  
(A. D. 1683).

'In the year of Vikrama 800, on the 3rd day of the bright half of Bhādrapada, the instructor of king Āma, S'ri-Bappabhaṭṭi-Sūri (had) his birth. He became an enjoyer of heaven (died) in A. V. 895 (A. D. 839).'

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Attention may be drawn to two points in connection with the works above summarized. first, the sources

\* तरस वाससपदि बीराभां समद्विषहिं निम्नुता ।

सिरिबप्पभट्टिचुरा बिउसाण सिरामणा जाणो ॥ २०७ ॥

† पणपन्नदससपदि हरिचुरो भासि तस्थ पुम्भकमा ।

तरसवरिससपदि आद्विषहिं वि बप्पभट्टिचु ॥ ३१ ॥

‡ विक्रमतः सप्तमरे ८०० वर्षे भाद्रपदशुक्लपुर्णिमायां, आमराजप्रांतवांश्चकः श्रीबप्पभट्टि-  
सुरिभ्यस्व ज्ञेयः । स च विक्रमः सवत् ८९५ वर्षे स्वर्गभाक् ॥

from which they derived the facts given by them; and second, their age.

The *Bappabhatti-Surv-charita* being identical in origin with the *Prabandha-kos'a*, it is enough to note that Rājas'ekhara, the author of the latter, says: 'I am going to collect here twenty-four *Prabandhas* or stories which I heard from my teacher, which are long, and which are rich in sentiment,' from which it is clear that he recorded in writing the stories which he had heard narrated orally by his teacher. It is impossible to say what the authority of his teacher was for all the detailed dates and the minute facts given in the several stories, though it is certain that he might have had ancient recorded authority for a few facts, such as the dates of a certain number of events, obtained from inscriptions on images, and the particulars of the lives of certain authors and the names of their works as given at the end of the latter. The bulk of the narratives, however, must have been derived from mere loose oral tradition which must have been affected by additions and modifications of various kinds from generation to generation.

No remarks are required to be made on the *Prabhāvaka-charita*, as that work is little better than the *Prabandha-kos'a* turned into verse, so far as the memoir of Bappabhatti is concerned.

The *Tīrthakalpa*, the *Gāthāsahasrī* and the *Paṭṭi-rālī* give no authority for the dates they mention, though some of these, we may believe, may have been traditionally handed down with tolerable correctness.

As regards the age of the seven works, none of them is older than the close of the thirteenth century, the

earliest being written more than five hundred years after the alleged date of Bappabhatti-Sûri.

It will have been noticed that they do not all agree as to the dates of Bappabhatti. According to the *Charita*, the *Prabandha-kos'a*, the *Prabhâvaka-charita* and the *Pattârali*, he was born in A. Vk. 800 (A. D. 744). The *Tirthakalpa* says that he was born thirteen centuries after Vira or after A. Vk. 830 (A. D. 774)—though it also states that he placed a certain top-image in a temple at Mathura in A. Vk. 826 (A. D. 770). The date of Bappabhatti's birth given by the *Tirthakalpa*, however, agrees with that of the *Gâthâsahasri*, and that given by the *Vichâra-sâra-prakarana*, both of which record that he was born more than thirteen centuries after Mahāvira or after A. Vk. 830 or A. D. 774, (the death of Mahāvira is placed in the *Gâthâsahasri* 470\* years before the beginning of the Vikrama era). Then, we have to remember that the *Charita*, the *Prabandha-kos'a* and the *Prabhâvaka-charita* give Bappabhatti a long life of ninety-five years, full of activity up till within two days of his death.

But the fact which shows the unreliable character of the dates and the whole story of Bappabhatti is that which gives to king Âma an extraordinary reign of much more than eighty years and a life of over one hundred years.

For Bappabhatti was elevated to the dignity of Sûri in A. Vk. 811. This event was brought about on the urgent recommendation of king Âma, as Bappabhatti would not sit on the 'seat of the lion' (*simhâsana*) because he had not been raised to the rank of Sûri, so

\* चत्वारिंशत्तरिंशत् शीराभो विक्रमो जायते.

that Āma sent him back to Modheraka with a prayer to Siddhasena, the teacher of Bappabhatti, that he might make him a Sūri. Before A. Vk. 811 Āma had reigned for some time already, and he is stated to have died in A. Vk. 890. Then as regards the length of his life, he was brought up by Siddhasena as an infant of six months, long before he gave dīkṣā to, i. e., made a recluse of, Bappabhatti in A. Vk. 807. and at the time when he began his education in the seventy-two arts at Modherakapura with Bappabhatti in, we will say, A. Vk. 807, it was his second stay at that place, and, as he had been expelled by his father Yas'ovarmā, king of Kānyakubja, on account of his having turned out a spendthrift and become addicted to youthful follies, he must have been more than eighteen years old before his expulsion or before, say, A. Vk. 807. This carries us back to A. Vk. 789 at the latest as the date of his birth, which would give him a life of over one hundred and one years at least. The facts about Vākpāṭi, as given in the *Charita*, the *Kos'a Prabandha* and the *Prabhāvaka-charita* are even more liable to suspicion as a Jain forgery than all the dates about king Āma.

He belongs to the kingly race of the Paramāras (Powars) and is in the service of king Dharma, king of Lakṣhaṇavati. Rājas'ekhara places this city in the Deccan, of which, however, he makes the Gaudades'a a part ! Vākpāṭi is an admirer and friend of Bappabhatti when the latter is at the court of Dharma. He is an honoured servant of his master, but he betrays his interests by causing the Buddhist scholar, Vardhanakunjara, to gargle out the pill of invincibility

from his mouth, so as to ensure the success of Bappabhatti, and the forfeiture of the stake of his own master, king Dharma. Then it is not till Yas'odharmâ, the king of some unnamed neighbouring kingdom, overthrows the kingdom of Lakshmanavati and sends Vâkpati into prison, that the latter writes his *Gaudaradha*. As soon as he shows it to Yas'odharmâ, with whom it has nothing to do, he is set at liberty. He then goes to Gopagiri, and writes his *Mahamahariyago*, which he himself has told us he had written long before he composed the *Gaudaraho*. But the most significant statement is that which contains the particulars of his conversion to Jainism. Bappabhatti goes, sees, and conquers the poet into a convert, and that too when the poet had to gain nothing by his change of faith, when he was at the end of his life, and when he was a sannyâsi. The story is told as if there were no connection between Vâkpati and his friend and patron Yas'ovarmanâ, the great king of Kanauj and the father of Âma, although it is that king whom he has eulogised in his poem, and whose achievements he has celebrated. The whole story of the life of Bappabhatti is little better than a fabrication intended to show how easily he converted such great kings as Âma, defeated such learned scholars as Vardhanakujara, and made even such poets and sannyâsis as Vâkpati abjure their faith and become Jains when they were on the point of death. There is little or no reliance to be placed on the Jain stories, which, therefore, cannot claim any right to correct the dates of the *Râjataraṅgiṇī*. Even if we leave out of consideration the extreme precocity of Bappabhatti, who is elevated to

the rank or Sūri of Āchārya at the age of eleven years, and who becomes, on account of his learning, the chosen preceptor of king Āma even before that date. the whole *Prabandha* has such a look of the miraculous about it, that little evidence can be derived from it for the purpose of correcting any inaccuracies of dates in such a work as the chronicle of Kashmir. All the credit that the Jain stories have a right to claim is, that king Āma was, perhaps, the son of Yas'ovarmanā, and was known to have been one who favoured Bappabhatti, that Dunduka was the son of Āma, and that Bhojā\* was the son of Dunduka, and that he also favoured the Jains, that the poet Vākpati was known to them, that his works were read and admired by them, and that he was believed to have lived *about*, not *at*, the time of Bappabhatti. The oldest tradition about Bappabhatti's age appears,

There seems to be little doubt that this Bhoja is identical with that of the Devgarh inscription. (General Cunningham's *Arch. Surv. of India*, Vol. X. 1880, pp. 100 fgg.) dated S'aka 784-or A. D. 862 (Samvat 918). The latter has been identified by General Cunningham with the Bhoja of the Gwalior inscriptions, dated Samvat 933 or A. D. 876. Bappabhatti must have lived years after the date (Samvat 895) of his death as given by his Jain biographers! It may here be observed in passing that General Cunningham's identification of the Bhoja of the Gwalior and Devgarh inscriptions with the Bhoja of the Benares copper-plate inscription cannot be correct, if the Jain accounts are to be—and I think in that particular they should be—believed. For the following table will show that the two cannot be the same:—

Genealogy  
according to the Jains.  
YAS'OVARMĀ,  
ĀMA  
DUNDUKA.  
BHOJA, \*

Genealogy  
according to the Benares  
copper-plate.  
DEVAS'AKTI,  
VATSARĀJA,  
NĀGABHĪTĀ,  
RĀMABHADRA,  
BHOJA DEVA,



doubtless, to be that which speaks of him as having been born after thirteen centuries had passed from the death of Mahāvira, without specifying the particular date of his birth. Those works which assign him a particular year, month, and day, deserve no credit for their trouble in forging those and other details. The date of his having put up the top-image at Mathura, given in the *Tirthakalpa* would be correct, if it was obtained from an inscription, but the date A. V. 809 of his birth, given in the same work is a clumsy fabrication of a detail, which results in the absurdity of making him put up the image four years before he was born.

If it is sometimes useful to speculate on the origin of obvious but strange errors, I may perhaps be permitted to suggest that for the origin of the story of YAS'ODHARMĀ, the king of a neighbouring kingdom, having first imprisoned Vākpati and then liberated him when he wrote his *Gaṇḍavaho* and showed it to him, we have probably to look in a misreading of 'Yas'ovarimā' the hero of the poem, into 'Yas'odharma' by the ignorant Jain Yatis, who afterwards wrote *charitas* of Bappabhatta or added to one already existing, the strange incident of Yas'odharmā, his killing of king Dharma in battle, and his imprisoning and afterwards liberating the poet. All the MSS. on which our edition is based invariably read Yas'ovarimā throughout, and so does the *Rājatarāṅgī* (both the Calcutta and Mons. Troyer's editions) as the name of Vākpati's patron. It is interesting to remember that in the Jain form of the Devanāgarī characters the letters ञ and ञ are so similar as easily to lead to a confusion of the one for the other.

One cannot help seeing a strange mixture of cor-

rect or nearly correct tradition with a great deal of absurd fiction in the reference to Vākpati, intermixed with the story which the Jains have written about Bappabhaṭṭi.

### NOTE III.

#### [ THE *Rājataranginī* AND ITS CHARACTER AS A HISTORY ]

As I have relied chiefly upon the *Rājataranginī* of Kalhaṇa in establishing that Lalitāditya's accession occurred in 695 A. D., and, consequently in placing Yas'ovarman and his eulogist Vākpati in the latter part of the 7th and the first part of the 8th century, the question naturally arises: how far is Kalhaṇa to be regarded as a trustworthy chronicler of the dates and events of the king of Kashmir? Unfortunately, in India, authors writing about kings as purely human characters, and about purely human events, especially with dates, are rare; and unfortunately, those that write about the two are so justly chargeable with the fault of writing for effect, and with using most extraordinarily exaggerated language, that it should not be a matter for wonder if scholars should at first distrust a solitary writer like Kalhaṇa, when he comes forward and claims to be heard as a chronicler of actual events recorded historically, especially when he writes in verse, and writes, to a certain extent, as a poet. When every one, whom you have known, has told fables or at least has mixed a little truth with manifold falsehood or exaggeration, you would doubt whether you could believe your eyes and ears when, as a singular case, somebody comes forward and claims to be heard as a

U (*Gaṇḍaraho*)

historian or as a chronicler of true events. Naturally enough all the presumptions would be against the veracity of the solitary witness. Under other circumstances he would be accorded some considerable credence, but here, in the company of story-tellers, he would be required first to prove his veracity and even to demonstrate it thoroughly before he can get a hearing; and, if that is impossible or difficult to accomplish owing to the nature of the evidence offered, the witness is sure to be told that unless he is corroborated by a perfect stranger he is entitled to no credit whatsoever.\* If he stammers or hesitates in his speech by a natural defect, he is suspected to do so because he finds it difficult to be straightforward in his cooked up and false narrative.† If his interpreters have not quite correctly understood him, *their* difficulties are but too convincing a proof of the want of veracity in the witness because all presumptions are against him.‡ Further if one person,

\* See Professor G Buhler, *Journal, Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Extra Number, 1877*, page 59; also Professor Max Müller's *India, What can it teach us?* p. 359.

† Kāthana's style has a great many peculiarities which appear to have contributed somewhat towards the unfavourable estimate which some scholars have formed of his work. He often uses words and phrases which are unfamiliar to general readers, and his constructions are frequently far from being easy. He is full of vocables which appear to be provincial, and uses ordinary words in very unusual senses.

‡ Though we are to be thankful for the Calcutta Edition of 1835, it cannot be too much to say over and over again, that it is full of mistakes, and appears, to have been every carelessly and unscrupulously corrected by the Editors, who must have supplied numerous deficiencies from no better sources than their imagination or their ingenuity, not very much controlled by any recognised rules of criticism. As for M. Tréver's French Edition, it is little better than the Calcutta

under the circumstances we have here set forth, has refused to believe part of his narrative, everybody else, without seeing him and examining him personally, is but too apt to follow suit, and to say that he cannot believe him. Part of his evidence is hearsay, though hearsay at secondhand only, and the rest, such as consists of what he knows personally. Though he distinguishes between the two kinds, and sets forth the names of those from whom he received his hearsay, and is even careful to say which of his informants he believes and which he does not, and though he tells you which part of his hearsay information is of a doubtful character, you would suspect that, as all presumptions are *against* him, he will in all likelihood exaggerate or falsify by adding to or cutting down the second-hand statements of his informants, and would say, that, unless those informants are produced before you and examined by you, you would not believe the hearsay evidence of the witness, as even hearsay. Even the dress and appearance of the witness would prejudice you against him. He is rough, you will say, he is unrefined, he appears to hide his feelings and his thoughts, and his inside is not transparent through his countenance; and all this you would put against him as indicative of a desire to deceive you. If at times his answers appear to be very easy to understand and consistent, you would feel inclined to say that that is the result of an endeavour to make falsehood look like truth, because forsooth the nature of that part of his narrative is such that its details cannot be consistent.

Edition, though in some respects considerably worse. See Prof. G. Buhler, *Journal, Extra Number, Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society*, 1877, pp. 55 ff.

This is not very far from what has actually happened to the author of the *Rājatarāṅgiṇī*, the only work hitherto discovered in India having any pretensions to be considered as a history, or at least as a chronicle of human events brought about by human means, and narrated for the most part in human ways.

Kalhana wrote in S'ake 1071-72 or A. D. 1149-51. But the period to which his narrative extends begins, according to him, from 1184 B. C., and comes down to the year A. D. 1151, or a length of over 2333 years. Indeed, he takes cognizance of a previous period of 1266 years which preceded B. C. 1184, as one during which some fifty-two princes reigned in Kashmir, but gives no account of them because he found no records about them existing in his time. Indeed, even the names of many of them are unknown. Accordingly all that he does in regard to the pre-historic period of 1266 years is to enumerate as many of the pre-historic fifty-two kings as he can, and perhaps in the order in which they were believed to have reigned, and, after enumerating such public monuments as their names were connected with as their founders or promoters, proceeds at once to his main narrative which begins with king Gonarda III. whom he places in B. C. 1184. As the pre-historic period of 1266 years is a blank on account of "no poets having recorded the deeds of the kings" who reigned during that period, or rather because the records of that period were lost, and as he is enabled to give a narrative of the subsequent period because poets have preserved its history, he pours out his thanks to the ancient members of his fraternity thus:

‘Worthy of obeisance is that indefinable virtue of good poets which is superior [in sweetness and immortality] to a stream of nectar, and whereby they preserve their own bodies\* of glory as well as those of others.’

‘What men, other than poets who resemble Prajapati, and who are skilful in producing lovely things, can place the past times before the eyes of men?’†

‘If a poet can realize with his genius things which everybody cannot comprehend, what other indication is wanted that he has the divine sight?’‡

\* वन्यः कोपि सुधास्यन्दास्कन्दी स सुकलेर्गुणः ।

येन याति यशःकायः स्यैवैव्य परस्य च ॥

On यशःकायः, ‘body of glory,’ ‘the body known as glory,’ see *Gaudavaho* 945. The expression ‘body’ is used to justify the comparison, implied here and expressed in the next verse, of poets to Brahmadeva or Prajapati who produces our bodies. सुधास्यन्दास्कन्दी, literally, ‘that attacks and defeats a stream of nectar,’ ‘is superior to,’ &c. It is equivalent to सुदास्यन्दाभिषविता.

† कान्यः कालम् व्यतिकर्तुं नेतुं प्रत्यक्षतां क्षमः :

कविप्रजापतीत्यनन्ता रम्यनिर्माणशालिन १. ४.

The author does not mean that in being compared to Prajapati, poets, who write about kings and their doings, make history out of nothing, but that they resemble Prajapati in giving beautiful shape to well-known facts, just as the latter creates material bodies with matter already existing in the world.

‡ न पश्येत् सर्वलोकान् भावान् प्रतिभवा यदि ।

तदन्वद् दिव्यदृष्टिर्मे किमिव ज्ञापक करे १. ५.

The author means, that that which bears witness to a poet being gifted with the divine sight is that he should be able to see, not what this or that single man may see, but everything which every man sees. That is, he should be able to see or know everything, and should not have a limited vision, as other people have. And if a poet does not see everything, what other proof can he give his divine sight? None. The translation given above is not literal, but gives the sense. The poet should know what all men put together know.

' There is no history of fifty-two kings of Kashmir, beginning with Gonarda 1., who in the Kali-yuga, were contemporaries of the Kurus and of the sons of Kunti,\* forsooth, because, in consequence of the evil deeds of those rulers of the earth, there were no poets to produce their bodies of glory.'†

Obeisance to that energy, naturally great, of poets, without whose favour even those mighty kings are not remembered, by enjoying the shadow of whose tree-like arms this earth, with its oceanic girdle, used to feel safe from danger from all quarters

' Even those who sat at ease with their feet on the temples of elephants, who even obtained prosperity, nay those even in whose places once dwelt young damsels fair as moons shining in the day, are not thought of even in dreams by this world, as if they never existed, though they were once the foremost on earth! But why praise thee a hundred times, O brother, work of good poets? Suffice it to say, that the world is blind without thee.'

\* तत्र कीर्यवर्तिन्येयसमकालमवान् बन्धौ ।

आ गोनर्दान् स्मरन्ति स्म न द्वापत्राशर्वं नृपान् ॥ ४४ ॥

स्मरन्ति स्म, soil. जनाः, do not remember, have no records of nothing is known of.

† तस्मिन् काले भुवं तथा कुङ्कने. काश्यपाभुजाम् ।

कर्तारिः कर्तिकायस्य नाम्भूवनं कविर्बभूवः ॥ ४५ ॥

भुवम्, 'because, I should suppose,' 'as if on account of.' काश्यपा is an ordinary name of the earth, so that काश्यपाभुज्=पृथ्वीभुज्. कर्तिकायस्य कविर्बभूवः 'makers or creators of the body by glory, in the shape of poets.' Kalhana does not really mean that no poets wrote about the deeds of the fifty-two kings. See *infra*, note\* page clxx.

‡ भुजतस्वनच्छायां येषां निषेव्य महीजसां

जलधिरमना मेदिन्यासीद् नमोऽवकुतोभया ।

Of Kalhaṇa's regard for facts and for the impartial chronicler of facts, the following will give an idea :

' That virtuous poet alone is worthy of praise who,  
' free from love or hatred, ever restricts his language  
' to the exposition of facts.'

What his materials were for the narrative, extending over 2333 years, and what he thought of them, and what value he attached to them, will appear from the following verses in his introduction

' The oldest extensive works, containing the royal  
' chronicles, have been lost in consequence of the work  
' of Suvrata, who condensed them in his narrative in  
order that their contents might be easily remembered.

' Suvrata's poem though it has acquired fame, is  
not easily understood, being difficult, owing to a  
pedantic show of learning.

' Owing to some strange want of attention there is  
' not a single part of Kshemendra's *Chronicle of  
' Kings*, that is free from mistakes, though it possess-  
' es the merit of poetry. !

स्मृतिर्मात्रं न न शान्तिं दद्याथा विना यदनमर्हं

प्रकृतिमप्यन कुर्मन्ममैव भयः काविकमणे ॥

येष्वासंश्रमकृष्मन्नावितपदा वेपि शिव लोभं

वषामप्यवमनं पुरा युवतर्था रंह्यहश्चेन्मित्रकाः ।

तालोकोपमं भवेति लोकतिलकान् स्मृत्यन्वयानामिव

भातः सत्कारकृत्स्नं किं स्तुतिस्तैरुत्तमैर्जनैर्वा विना ॥ १. ४७. ४६.

" भाष्यः न पत्रं पुत्रवान् राजद्वेषवर्हिष्ठुनः ।

भूताधिक्येन यस्या ज्येष्ठत्वेन मरुत्वती ॥ १. ५

This gives as good a definition of an honest chronicler as we could wish for, even in our own age of historical accuracy.

† विवर्तार्थाः प्रथमे ग्रन्थाः स्मृत्यै संश्रयनां वच्मः ।

सुव्रतस्य प्रबन्धनं छिन्ना राजकुलश्रयाः ॥ १. ११.

वा प्रथमां अममर्कति मापि वाच्यप्रकाशनां

पाटवं दुष्टैर्दुवर्तमां सुव्रतमारती ॥ १. १२.



But his claim to be heard he bases upon the two facts, viz., *first*, that he examined and compared a large number of works on the ancient history of Kashmir, and *second*, that he used inscriptions of former kings, genealogical tables, and works forming memoirs of famous persons :

‘ I have examined eleven works of former scholars ‘ which contain the chronicles ‘ of the kings, as well ‘ as the doctrine of the sage Nīla (i. e. the *Nīlapurāṇa*) .

‘ The edicts issued at the coronation of former kings, ‘ inscriptions on ancient objects with which those ‘ kings were connected, laudatory scrolls containing ‘ genealogical lists, and memoirs of renowned person- ‘ ages having been examined, I have removed all ‘ trouble caused by errors.’†

केनाद्यनवधानेन कविकर्मणि सत्यपि ।

अशापि नास्ति निदोषः क्षेमेन्द्रस्य नृपावली ॥ १. १३.

दृष्टेदुःखतावा ‘hard on account of bad learning’.

\* इत्येव च पूर्ववृत्तिन्या राजकथात्रयाः ।

मम स्वकीयदश गता मते नालमुनेरपि ॥ १. १४

As to the character of these previous chronicles, see further on translation of sloka 9.

† दृष्टेय पूर्वभूभर्तृप्रावृत्तावन्तुशासने ।

प्रदास्तिपट्टैः शास्त्रैश्च शान्तिोऽशेषत्रयमयमः ॥ १. १५. ॥

पूर्वभूभर्तृप्रावृत्तावन्तुशासनेः । i. e. पूर्वभूभर्तृणां सन्निधयः प्रतिष्ठाः अभिवेकारतासु नत्तत्कालेषु कृतानि शासनानि तथैव पूर्वभूभर्तृणां सेवार्थानि तत्तत्प्रामथारकाणि वस्तुशासनानि देवालयमठानिषु मत्तुषमेष्टानिषु आसपर्याविविशिष्टेषु च वर्तमानानि सैः । When kings are installed and crowned, edicts are issued for the purpose of announcing the fact, or for remitting certain taxes and imposts, or for stopping certain practices, such as the slaughter of animals for sacrifices or food, or for declaring certain rules of policy which the king crowned will follow, or granting lands and allowances to temples, monasteries, or to individuals. These would be called प्रतिष्ठाशासनानि.

As for the fifty-two kings who reigned before Go-  
narda III, the author has told us what his sources  
of information were in the following verses:

Besides these there are others, such as those inscribed on temples and other public buildings erected during their reigns as by them or by private individuals, on copper-plate grants made by them at other times than that of their coronation, on stone, wooden, and metallic pieces of household furniture, such as ornamental plates and salvers, on which the makers or donors, especially if patronized by or connected with the court of the king, have inscriptions engraved containing the name of the king and possibly those of one or two of his ancestors, his date, &c. These are the inscriptions which Kalhana refers to as पुरातनपुस्तकशासनान्.

प्रशस्तिपट्टेः. A patta is a piece of cloth to paint a picture upon, also on which the names and deeds of one's ancestors are eulogistically described. As the astrologer (ज्योतिषिद्) has his scroll containing events of the past and of the future year, which he reads in every family and in every temple on the new year's day (Chaitra tūdi 1), so the Chārana or Bhāta, or court bard, has his scroll of the king's ancestors, in which their names, their great and valorous deeds, their renowned virtues and their victories, are poetically described. The scrolls are sometimes read by the bard to the family circle and their friends on certain household occasions such as the Ś'radddha, marriages, &c. These are, what the author calls प्रशस्तिपट्टः, a term which subsequently came to be applied to short poetical or prose works, even when written on paper instead of on scrolls of cloth, and even when they were incorporated in long inscriptions engraved on stone slabs. The latter are also, perhaps, included in the signification here of the term. The practice of court or hereditary or professional bards reading to their masters or patrons the eulogistic accounts of their forefathers contained in their books and written by their (the bards') ancestors from generation to generation on festive occasions, is still in vogue in western India. These poets are technically called *Vahivanchas* that is to say, readers of *vahis* or manuscript books.

शास्त्रैः. This has been supposed to be a difficult expression. Lassen "takes it to mean books on law, *Dharmaśāstras*;" while Professor Bühler says: "The *Śāstras*, the works on the various sciences, or, to use a short expression, the *Manuscripts* of Sanskrit books, which in

' Out of the fifty-two kings of whom there is no history on account of the loss of the chronicles, four, viz. those beginning with Gonarda I., have been obtained from the *Nilamata* (i. e. *Nilapurāṇa*).'\*

" Kashmir mostly give at the end some information regarding "the author, together with the date." *Hsiuen-Thsang*, when speaking of Buddhist literature, especially in connection with the synods held by Kanishka and Aśoka, uses the word somewhat freely, as *abhidharma-Sāstra* &c. pretty much in the way we may use *siddhānta*, or *nibandha*. See *Hsiuen-Thsang*, *passim*. But it is certain that Kalhana uses the term neither in the sense indicated by Lassen, nor that suggested by Professor Buhler, nor that in which it is found used in *Hsiuen-Thsang*. His sense of the term must be as definite as that of *Sūśana* and *Prasastipatṭa*, and the word as a name must refer to a particular class of literature, and so it does. It means *memoirs of renowned personages*, or biographical works, historical sketches of the lives of famous persons, which we usually call *charitas*. In this definite sense the word is actually used by Jain writers. Thus the *Prabhāvaka-charita*, at the close of the memoir of Vriddhavādi and Siddhasena, says,

इत्थं पुराणकविनिमित्तशालमध्याद्  
आकर्ण्य किञ्चिद् उमवोरनबांश्चरित्रम् ।  
श्रीसिद्धवादिशुभवासर्बसिद्धसेन-  
वादीन्द्रवोरदितम् अस्तु धिये मुदे च ॥ VIII. 79

See also the last couplet of the *Prabandha-kōśa* copied in the footnote at page cxxxvi. Also page clii, footnote\*.

\* द्रापञ्चाशत्तम् आज्ञावर्धकाद् यान् नास्मरन् नृपान् ।  
तेभ्यो नीलमताद् दृष्टं गेनदादिचतुष्टयम् ॥ १. १६

It appears from this that in Kalhana's time the tradition was current, that records of the prehistoric fifty-two kings had once existed, but that they had been lost. When in stanza 45 the author says, that no poets had celebrated the doings of those kings, he is not apparently to be understood literally, as is shown by the particle *धुवम्*, 'as if.' In the following lines also the poet repeats that the records had been lost, not that they never existed :

आम्नायमज्ञाचिर्नष्टनामकृत्यास्ततः परम् ।  
वचनिकमदीपोऽयं नष्टः शिल्पसिक्तानरे ॥ १. ८३.

‘ Formerly the great Brahman ascetic\* Helarāja composed a chronicle of kings, containing twelve thousand couplets: Padmamihira having examined that work gave, in his own book, the eight kings beginning with Lava and preceding As’oka.’

‘ Further, the five kings among whom As’oka is the first, S’ri-Chhavillākara has declared, are out of the fifty-two. For here is his s’loka:†

‘ The five kings from As’oka to Abhimanyu, who have been mentioned, have been taken by the ancients out of the fifty-two and not out of any other list.’

If so many previous scholars had already written on the subject of the ancient and modern kings of Kash-

\* बद्धा द्वादशभिर्ग्रन्थसहस्रैः पार्थिवार्षिकैः ।

प्राक् महाव्रतितना येन हेकाराजद्विजन्मना ॥ १. १७

तन्मते पञ्चमिहिरौ इष्टाशोकादिपूर्वगम् ।

अष्टौ लवादीन् नृपतीन् स्वस्मिन् ग्रन्थे न्यदर्शयत् ॥ १. १८ ॥

On महाव्रतितना हेकाराजद्विजन्मना, see Professor G. Bühler, *loc. cit.*, p. lxix.

† येऽप्यशोकादयः पञ्च श्रीच्छबिहार्करोऽभवीत् ।

तान् द्वापञ्चाशतो मध्यात् शोकस्तस्य तथा द्वायम् ॥ १९.

आशोकाद् आभिमन्योर्ये प्रोक्ताः पञ्च महीशुजः ।

ते द्वापञ्चाशतो मध्यादेव लब्धाः पुरातनैः ॥२७॥

Do these lines not warrant a suspicion that, like some of us Kalhana would have desired to place within the historical period two or three of those kings whom we call historical—Asoka, Jalaukas, Dāmodara, Kanishka (with Hushka and Jushka), and Abhimanyu—and whom Kalhana also seems to have regarded in the same light, because he places them immediately before the historical period, but that he placed them before the historical period on the authority quoted, of S’ri-Chhavillākara? If so, it is not Kalhana, but his predecessors who are responsible for assigning to a period before Gonnarda III., the king of whom alone we know anything from independent sources.

‡ So I would propose to read instead of अशोकाद् अभि.

mir, what, it might be asked, was the object of the author in undertaking the task of writing the *Rājatarāṅgi*? The answer which Kalhaṇa gives is, that there was no one continuous and complete chronicle of the whole period from the time of Gonarda III up to his own; that the different works which already existed related to different parts of the period, and so far as they treated of the same kings, they differed in their narratives, that some of them were wrong, others not very intelligible or clear; that people did not care to read all the works to get an idea of the whole period; that he wished to point out the moral of many of the events which filled that period; and that *he* undertakes the work of compiling a general history of the whole period, because the subject was lying neglected in every respect and by everybody. Kalhaṇa observes: ' [when kings are overbearing ] in the prosperity of ' their times and their territories, or [when they are ' grieved] at the adversity of the same, this [*Rājatarāṅgi*] which contains soothing narratives which ' are so many medicines, will be useful [as furnishing ' those medicines] to those kings.'

\* Here the author proceeds to explain the object or use of writing his book. First, to whom will the book be useful ? He answers :

इवं नृपाणाम् उहासे ह्रासे वा देशकालयोः ।  
 भेषज्यभूतसंवादिकथायुक्तोपयुज्यते ॥२१॥

Laterally in the prosperity or adversity of place and time, this [*Rājatarāṅgi*], which possesses soothing narratives that are like so many medicines, will be useful to kings.' Construe: देशकालयोः उहासे ह्रासे वा सति इवं राजतरङ्गिणी भेषज्यभूतसंवादिकथायुक्ता सती नृपाणाम् उपयुज्यते. Perhaps संवाद would have been a better reading in place of संवादि. By देशकालयोः उहासे ह्रासे वा the poet means 'the gloriousness of their kingdoms and the prosperity of their administrations.' देशकाली may not

‘ Or\* even apart from that [use], what wise man does not delight in such a composition, which contains endless transactions of ancient times ?’

‘ Bearing† in mind the life, short, as a momentary flash, of created beings, let the predominance in this work be observed of the sentiment of disgust with the flitting and momentary things of this world.’

‘ Therefore, let this *Rajataranginī* (*lit. River of Kings*), which is beautiful with a vivid spring of *rasa* (sentiment), be imbibed with your ears which are like mothers of pearls.’‡

The nature of Kalhaṇa’s use of the authorities consulted by him, and the merit he claims for himself is set forth modestly in the following verses :

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be inaptly paraphrased by राष्ट्रम् . and the whole phrase illustrated by the following verse in the VIIIth *Tarāṅga* :

मायाप्रयोगान् अयोग्यम् उद्दिश्य सृशतोदयाः ।  
क्षणेक्षणेऽमजद् राष्ट्रं प्राप्नोऽस्य विबोद्धवाम् ॥२८८॥

\* This claims a large sphere of usefulness for the book, viz., the interest which all readers take in ancient history. The poet’s words are

संकल्पपाकवानन्तरावहारः सुनेतवः ।  
कस्वेदुषो न संदर्भो यदि वा हृदयगमः ॥२२॥

† The purport of the couplet is to describe the nature of the prevailing sentiment (रस) that will characterise his poem. The vanity of human greatness, the flitting nature of all earthly honours and the consequent disgust created by the reading of stories connected with them, form the moral which the poet wishes to point out in his book. The words are :

क्षगभाङ्गानि अमूर्तां स्फुरिते परिचिन्तिते ।  
मूर्धामिषेकः क्षान्तस्य रसस्यात्र विचार्यताम् ॥२३॥

‡ तद् अमन्दसस्वन्दसुन्दरैर्ष निषीयताम् ।  
श्रोत्रशुक्तिपुटैः स्पष्टसङ्गराजतरङ्गिणी ॥२४॥

On रससङ्ग° see Professor G. Buhler, *loc. cit.*, page lxx., note on stanza 24.

‘ Although I narrate again the subject-matter of  
‘ chronicles which others have written, the virtuous  
‘ ought not to turn their faces from me without hear-  
‘ ing my reasons.’\*

‘ What genius can be exhibited when men of modern  
‘ times compile in their own books accounts given by  
‘ those who died after composing each the history of  
‘ those kings whose contemporary he was? Hence in  
‘ this narrative of past facts—a subject which is neg-  
‘ lected in every respect—my endeavour is simply to  
‘ compile.’ †

Nor is the mention of inscriptions and scrolls or  
laudatory genealogical lists in his introduction the  
only reference to those authorities. He often mentions  
them in the body of his narrative as authorities for  
certain statements which he makes. For example, in  
I. 349. describing the character of king Gopāditya, he

‘ पूर्वैर्दं कथयन्तु मयि भूयो निवस्रति ।  
‘ प्रयाजनम् अनाकण्यं वैमुख्यं नोचितं सताम् ॥८॥  
† इष्टं इष्टं नृपोदन्त बद्धा प्रमथम् इत्युषाम् ।  
‘ अर्वाकालमवेर्वातां यत् प्रबन्धेषु पूर्वते ॥९॥  
‘ दास्य कियद् इदं ? तस्माद् अस्मिन् भूतार्थवर्णने ।  
‘ सर्वप्रकाररुल्लिते योजनाव ममोद्यमः ॥१०॥

पूर्वते, ‘ is compiled,’ ‘ is transferred so as to fill the book.’ Observe  
that the author speaks here of the previous chronicles as having been  
written by contemporary writers, and that he calls himself modern  
in comparison with them, which shows that, in his opinion at all  
events, the former chronicles were besides being ancient, works  
written by authors who narrated contemporary events. दास्य कियद् the  
poet means that no great genius or ability is required for a mere  
compiler like himself. सर्वप्रकाररुल्लिते ‘that has fallen in every way,’  
that is ‘which has been allowed to drop or lie neglected in every  
respect.’

योजनाव, ‘ to put together,’ ‘ compile.’

says that he reigned for sixty years,\* 'he who did not  
' allow the slaughter of animals except for sacrifices,  
' and whom the laudatory scrolls of genealogical lists  
' describe as having enjoyed fame as the most excel-  
' lent of kings.'

The whole narrative bristles with the names of towns, cities and villages mentioned as having been built by most of the kings after whom they were named, and of temples, Buddhistic monasteries, stûpas, convents, rest-houses, guest-houses, bridges, palaces and other public works erected by the kings, their wives, mothers, brothers, and their ministers or dependents, most of which were extant in the time of the author. There must have been many records connected with them, which Kalhana doubtless used as materials to check his other materials in fixing the dates of the kings, the durations of their reigns, or their places in the list.

Another remarkable feature of the work is the names of a great many authors and poets who flourished or found patronage in Kashmir, and who are mentioned both in connection with the reigns of the kings who patronized them, and in connection with the works they wrote. It is not disputed, that a large number of the literary productions of those authors existed in the time of Kalhana, though they have disappeared since. Some of them must have furnished the materials for the *Râjataranginî*, or authority for the dates and other incidents given by its author.

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\* उत्तमो लोकपालोद्भव इति खल्वप्रवृत्तिषु ।

यः प्राप्तवान् विना कश्चिन्नक्षत्रे न पशुसमम् ॥३४६॥





- 44 Godhara ..... (1) granted the agrahâra of Hastis'âla.
- 45 Suvarṇa ..... (1) built the canal called Suvarṇamāṇi in the district of Karāla.
- 46 Janaka ..... (1) built the vibhāra and agrahâra of Jālorā.
- 47 S'achinara .. ..... (1) made the agrahâra of S'amāṅgā (?) and S'ās'anārā (?)
- 48 A'soka .. ..... (1) spread Buddhism by building series of stūpas in S'uśkaletṛa, along the Vitastā and in other places (read सुक्लेद्रदितस्तादी in l. 102).  
(2) built the city of S'rī-nagara.  
(3) substituted an enclosure wall of stones in place of the one of lime round Vijayes'a.  
(4) built the two palaces near Vijayes'a, named As'okes'vara.
- 49 Jaloka ..... (1) made the agrahâras of Vāravāla and others.  
(2) His queen Is'āna-devī established groups of images of the divine mothers on gates and similar other places.

- (3) he encouraged pilgrimage to Sodara and other holy places.
  - (4) consecrated the shrine of Jyeshtharudra in S'rinagara, in rivalry of the shrine of Nandis'a that was situated at a great distance with a tirtha called Sodara attached, and caused another Sodara-tirtha to rise near the new shrine.
  - (5) built a vihāra called Krityās'rama ( कृत्याश्रमः, Troyer's edition), and established an image of Krityā-devī.
  - (6) built a stone-wall of enclosure round Nandikshetra.
  - (7) presented a seat of articles of worship, made of precious stones, to Bhūtes'a.
- 50 Dāmodara ..... (1) built the bridge called Gurusetu in the city built by him on the Dāmodara-sūda.
- 51 Hushka, Jushka, and Kanishka. (1) each built a city called Hushkapura, Jushkapura, and Kanishkapura,

after their respective names.

- (2) Jushka built a vihāra.
- (3) Jushka built the city of Jaysavāmpura.
- (4) the three built mathas and chaityas in the country of S'ushkaletra.

- 52 Abhimanyu ..... (1) granted the agraḥāra called Kāṇṭakautsa.
- (2) dedicated a shrine to S'iva, called after him.
  - (3) built the city of Abhimanyupura.
  - (4) patronized Chandra and other grammarians.
  - (5) introduced the *Mahābhāṣya* (of Patanjali) into Kashmir.
  - (6) Nāgārjuna, the Bodhisattva, was his contemporary.
  - (7) restored the worship of snakes, &c., as prescribed in the *Nīlapurāṇa*.

*Historic period.*

- 1 Gonarda III ... ..
- 2 Bibhishana ... ..
- 3 Indrajit ... ..
- 4 Ravana ... .. (1) established the shrine of Vātes'vara.

- |                   |     |   |
|-------------------|-----|---|
|                   |     | (2) built a maṭha having four halls, wherein he consecrated the image of Vātes'vara, and dedicated the kingdom of Kashmir to the god. |
| 5 Bibhṛtshapa II. | ... | ...   |
| 6 Nara or Kinnara |     | (1) burned thousands of viḥāras, and resuming their lands, give them to Brahmans.   |
|                   |     | (2) built a city called Kin-narapura on the banks of the Vitastā, which a Nāga afterwards burnt.                                      |
| 7 Siddha...       | ... | ...   |
| 8 Utpalāksha      | ... | ...   |
| 9 Hiranyāksha     | ... | (1) built a city which he called Hiranyapura after himself.   |
| 10 Hiranyakula... | ... | ...   |
| 11 Vasukula       | ... | ...   |
| 12 Mihirakula     | ... | (1) built the shrine of Mihires'vara in S'rīnagara.   |
|                   |     | (2) built a city called Mihirapura in Holā.   |
|                   |     | (3) granted thousands of agrahāras to the low Brahmans from Gandhāra.   |
|                   |     | (4) similarly favoured the barbarous Dārōdas and Bhāttas.   |

- (5) altered the course of the river called Chandrakulyā.
- 13 Baka
- (1) built the shrine of Bakes'a.
- (2) led a river called by him Bakāvatī into a lake.
- (3) built the city of Lavaṇotsa.
- 14 Kshitinanda... ..
- 15 Vasunanda ... ..
- 16 Nara ... ..
- 17 Aksha ... .. (1) built [? the vihāra of] Vibhus'rāma.
- (2) built [? the vihāra of] Akshavāla.
- 18 Gopāditya ... .. (1) granted the agrahāras of Sakholā (?), Khāgi, Kāhādigrāma Skandapura, S'amāṅga, and Āḍi ( read सखोलवागिकाहाडिग्राम-स्कन्दपुराभिधान् शमाङ्गादिमुख-वापहरान् in I. 345.)
- (2) consecrated the image of Jyeshthes'vara.
- (3) granted the agrahāras of Gopa in Gopādri to Brahmans from Āryades'a.
- (4) established a colony of holy Brahmans in Vas'chika and other districts,

- and granted them *agrahâras*.
- 19 Gokarṇa      ...      (1) built the shrine of Gokarṇes'vara.
- 20 Narendra *alias* Khin  
khila.      (1) dedicated many temples to Bhûtes'vara and a temple to the goddess Akshayinî.  
(2) His spiritual guide or teacher, Ugra, built the temple of Ugres'a, and established a Mâtrichakra, or group of images of the divine mothers.
- 21 Yudhishtira      ...      ...      ...
- 22 Pratâpâditya of the  
race of Vikramâditya      ...      ...      ...
- 23 Jalaukas      ...      ...      ...
- 24 Tunjina      ...      (1) he and his queen built the shrine of Tunge-s'vara and dedicated it to S'iva.  
(2) they built the city of Katika.  
(3) Chandraka the dramatist flourished at the time.  
(4) a terrible famine occurred, caused by snow-storms.  
(5) his queen Vâkpushtâ granted the two Agra-

hâras of Katimusha and Yamusha.

(6) she established a sattrā or annasattrā at a place where she afterwards burned herself as a sati, where poor people and fatigued travellers are "still fed." (II. 59).

- |    |            |     |     |  |
|----|------------|-----|-----|--|
| 25 | Vijaya     | ... | ... | (1) built a town round Vijaya'svara.   |
| 26 | Jayendra   | ... | ... | (1) Îs'âna was the teacher of his minister Sandhimati.   |
| 27 | Sandhimati | ... | ... | (1) established one thousand S'ivalingas every day, groups of which cut into slabs of stones "are still found." (II. 133).<br>(2) granted large villages for the maintenance of the Lingas. The villages "are not now continued." (II. 136).<br>(3) built great palaces, and established great Lingas, great Nandis, and great Tris'ûlas<br>(4) built a temple and dedicated it to S'iva, and called it Sandhis'vara, after himself, and another, dedicated to |



the same god, calling it Îs'es'vara after his teacher; built temples of Khedâ and Bhîmâ; and filled the whole country with mathas, idols, Lîngas, and palaces.

- 28 Meghavâhana... .. (1) put a stop by proclamation on his coronation day to slaughter of animals (II. 5, badly emended by M. Troyer from सर्वतोऽमानमर्यादा° into सर्वतो मानमर्यादा°)
- (2) made the agrahâra of Meghavâna.
- (3) built Yushtagrâma.
- (4) built Meghamat̥ha.
- (5) His queen, Amṛitaprabhâ, built a vihâra called Amṛitabbavâna for the residence of Bhikshus, natives of her country.
- (6) from Lo, part of her native country, came Lostânyâ the teacher of her father. He was induced by her to build a stûpa.
- (7) Yûksadevî, another queen, built a vihâra in Nadavâna

- (8) Indradevī, another queen, built a vihāra called Indrabhuvana and a stūpa having four halls.
- (9) Kṛādānā, Masmā and other queens built other vihāras, and called them after their respective names.
- 29 Pravarasena, *alias* Tunjina *alias* S'reshṭhasena. (1) built the temple of Pravares'vara, furnished with a group of images of the divine mothers.
- (2) consecrated various temples and laid foundations in the old capital.
- (3) allotted to the shrine of Pravares'a the territory of Trigarta.
- 30 Hiraṇya and Toramāṇa. (1) Toramāṇa struck dīnāras in his own name.
- 31 Mātrigupta. .... (1) prohibited slaughter of animals throughout the kingdom during his reign.
- (2) patronized the poet Menṭha, the author of *Hayagrīvavadha*.
- (3) built and dedicated a temple to Madhusūdana (Viṣṇu), and called it

Mâtriguptasvâmi, the villages granted to which were afterwards (A. D. 814-863) given by Mamma (IV. 702) to the family of his father-in-law.

- 32 Pravarasena II. .... (1) built the temple of Jayasvâmi in his new city.
- (2) built the first bridge of boats across the Vitastâ or Jhelum.
- (3) built a city, which he named Pravarasena-pura, on the site of the village of S'âritaka, and established five goddesses, viz., S'risadbhâvas'rî and others. The city stood only on the south of the Vitastâ.
- (4) Jayendra, the maternal uncle of the king, built the Jayendra-vihâra and the Brihad-buddhavihâra.
- (5) his minister Morâka built the vihâra called Morâkabhavana.
- (6) the shrines of Vardhamâna and Vis'vakarmâ

- (consecrated by him ?)  
 were the beauties of his  
 city (read सोमनौ for सोमयो  
 in III. 359. M. Troy  
 er's emendation is wild)
- (7) the king richly en-  
 dowed every temple in  
 his city.
- 33 Yudhishtîra ..... (1) his ministers Sarva-  
 ratna, Jaya, and Skan-  
 dhagupta built vihâras  
 and chaityas.
- (2) Vajrendra, the son of  
 Jayendra, was also his  
 minister, and built the  
 town of Bhavach-  
 chheda.
- (3) Kumârasena and  
 others also were his  
 ministers.
- 34 Narendrâditya. .... (1) built a temple called  
 Narendrasvâmi.
- (2) Vajra and Kanaka, the  
 sons of Jayendra, were  
 his ministers.
- (3) built an edifice or  
 library for the custody  
 of manuscripts and call-  
 ed it after himself (निबन्ध  
 III. 387).
- 35 Râṇâditya *alias* Tunjîna (1) built two excellent edi-  
 fices called after himself  
 and after his queen Râ-  
 ṇârambhâ, to receive two

Lingams; but established Hari in one and Hara in the other.

- (2) built the temple of Raṇas'vara, dedicated to S'iva. Brahmā, a siddha performed the consecration at the instance of the queen (read तया देव्या III. 4<sup>58</sup>), and established an image called Brahmaśattama in his honour.
- (3) consecrated the shrines of Raṇasvāmī and Raṇārambhādeva (? or Raumbhādeva), and built the maṭha of the Pās'upatas on the top of the Pradyumna mountain.
- (4) built a hospital for the sick.
- (5) consecrated a shrine of the goddess Senāmukhī.
- (6) consecrated a shrine of Raṇapurāsvāmī, dedicated to the sun, in the town of Siṃharotsikā.
- (7) Amṛitaprabhā, another of his queens, consecrated the god Amṛi-

tes'vara to the right side of Rāṇeś'a.

(8) the same queen, Amṛitaprabhā, placed an image of Buddha in the vihāra built by her namesake, the queen of Meghavāhana. (M. Troyer's translation, "Binnna, queen of king Meghavāhana," is characteristic of his work).

36 Vikramāditya. .... (1) his ministers were Brahmā and Galūna.

(2) the minister Brahmā built the maṭha called Brahmanamātha.

(3) Ratnāvalī, the wife of Galūna, built a vihāra.

37 Bālāditya. .... (1) conquered Vāṅkāla and established therein a colony called Kālambya for the residence of Kashmirians.

(2) made the agrahāra of Bhedara in the territory of Madava.

(3) his queen Bimbā (read विम्बा with M. Troyer) consecrated a shrine of Ś'iva called Bimb'es'vara.

- (4) Khaukha, S'atrughna  
and Málava, brothers,  
who were his ministers,  
built mathas and tem-  
ples, and also a bridge.

From the above analysis it will be seen, that out of the seventeen kings, whose names are preserved and who belong to what I call the non-historic period, the names of no less than thirteen were connected with foundations, endowments, grants and other monuments, many of which Kalhana must have seen, and of others of which he must have read accounts then extant. In the historic period treated in the first three *Taraṅgas*, out of the thirty-seven kings no less than twenty-three had left numerous monuments, grants and similar evidences of their time, their administration, and their liberality. The writings connected with the latter must have helped Kalhana to fix the order and the dates and the durations of the reigns of a great number of them. Of course it is possible that like *Romulus* from *Rome*, some of the kings, especially among the earlier ones, may have been imagined from the monuments, the real origin of these being forgotten. But looking to the nature of the monuments and the probability of copper-plate and other grants having existed, that theory cannot eliminate many of the kings.

One large class of miscellaneous inscriptions to which the author refers, besides those on foundation stones, consecration pillars, &c., is that of short inscriptions on objects of household furniture, coins, arms, copper-plates of grants of lands and allowances and similar things (*pūrvabhūṭhartri. vastus'āsanāni*).

It is well known that old copper and brass vessels, swords, daggers, and other arms have inscriptions, containing the names of kings and their ancestors. These must, doubtless, have been used for the purpose of setting at rest some doubts which had been raised in his mind by the conflicting accounts found in the books consulted by him.

Besides the historical works written by contemporary chroniclers, which Kalhana mentions and refers to, it is reasonable to suppose that he must have read legendary stories like those of Guṇādhya, connected with ancient celebrities and with many of the sacred places in Kashmir, so many of which appear to have been mentioned in the older chronicles of the Kashmirian kings.

Though, however, there is no reason to suppose that Kalhana's materials were not ample, and though the chronicles he used were written by contemporary authors—a fact which deserves the highest consideration—it must not be forgotten that he writes in verse and as a poet, and is liable to the defects which usually attend compositions in verse on a matter-of-fact subject. Though simple facts can be made the subject of poetry, all facts are not fit to be expressed in poetry, and a writer of verse is often apt to colour his narrative when it is likely to be otherwise dull, by the addition or omission of certain particulars. This has, doubtless, happened in the *Rājatarāṅgī* as it might have happened in any similar poetical work, or even in a prose work which treated of history from such an ancient date as B. C. 1184.

There appears good reason to believe, however, that



Kalhana's materials, though many of them written by eye-witnesses themselves, were of a highly coloured poetical character and that much of his own poetry is probably due to them. He must have given many incidents just as he found them in older works. We may observe, however, to his credit, that though he gives such incidents, even when of a miraculous nature, he often feels, and does not hesitate to tell us that he feels ashamed in narrating them in such a book as his *Rājatarāṅgi*. We may instance the reign of Meghavāhana A. D. 24 to 58, that is described as full of righteousness and of tenderness for the life of all creatures. That king prohibited the taking of life in his kingdom, and even led an expedition into Ceylon, in order to put down by force the slaughter of animals for any purpose whatsoever. He succeeded and returned to Kashmir. A Brahman brought to him one day the dead body of his only son, and declared that the goddess Durgā had killed him with fever, because that she had not been given a victim, though she had asked for one. The king determined to offer himself as a sacrifice to the goddess, in order to induce her to restore the Brahman's son to life. Durgā appeared before him, however, in the night and prevented him from sacrificing himself, and at once restored the dead son of the Brahman to life again. 'Relating this and similar deeds of the king, though he belongs to modern times, deeds which are considered possible among ignorant people only, we feel ashamed.'\* Again referring to the various accounts of the manner in which

\* इत्याद्यद्यतनस्यापि चरितं तस्य भूपतेः ।

पृथग्जनेषु संभाव्यं वर्णयन्तस्त्वयामहे ॥ ३.९४ ॥

king Lalitāditya must have met with his death, Kalhaṇa says, 'as one reads that this king performed very miraculous deeds, so one reads that his death also was very miraculous.'\* We might also refer to the author's remark on the older accounts of the cruelties of king Mihirakula, whom previous writers had represented as having killed three crores of people because he found so many women failing to prove their chastity. Kalhaṇa remarks: 'this is what is well believed, in the opinion of others. In truth, however, it is impossible. Of course the slaughter of people by him was very great, even if those cases alone were considered where he killed for good reasons.'†

The *Rājataranginī*, we must recollect, was written in A. D. 1149-51, and almost touches at its beginning that mythical period, in which the war of the *Mahābhārata* is believed to have occurred. If Kalhaṇa had begun his narrative from that king, Goṇarḍa I., who was a contemporary of the Pāṇḍavas and the Kauravas, his work, at least in its earlier parts, would have deserved no better credit, as a historical chronicle, than the *Mahābhārata* or the *Purāṇas*. But of a period of 1266 years from the time of the war of the *Mahābhārata* he says nothing, except that he gives the names of seventeen out of fifty-two kings who are believed to have reigned during that period. Of the rest, he says, even the names are forgotten. Many of

\* अत्यद्भुतानि कृत्यानि श्रुतान्यस्य यथा किल ।

विपत्तिरपि भूमर्तुस्तथैवात्यद्भुता श्रुता ॥ ४.३७० ॥

† कंठिप्रयं नरपतिः कुड्मस्तेनागता ततः ।

सपतिभ्रातृपुत्राणाम् अवधीन् कुलयोद्धिताम् ॥

इयं चान्यमते क्वाप्तिः प्रयते तथ्यतः पुन ।

अमभ्या सविमिस्तापि प्रतण्डिता गृहीयन्ती ॥ १.३२७,२८ ॥

those named are, doubtless, and some we know to have been, historical personages, such as As'oka, Hushka, Jushka, and Kanishka. Besides naming the seventeen kings of this period, the author narrates such details of some of them as tradition had preserved and as was borne testimony to by some very ancient monuments still extant in his time. But no dates or periods of reigns are given of any of them. His predecessors had recorded the dates and events of the reigns of kings beginning with Gonarda III., and Kalhana has, apparently on the authority of previous historians, commenced his own chronicle proper from the accession of that king. From B. C. 1184 to A. D. 1151 is, however, too long a period for accurate record to have been preserved thereof. Accordingly, while the history of the later parts of the period, say of the part which begins with Durlabhavaradhana *alias* Prajñaditya, the first of a dynasty called the Nāgas, appears to be reliable as to main facts and the durations of reigns of the forty-eight kings who reigned up to the time of Kalhana, the period previous to Durlabhavaradhana is—even besides the impossibility of Raṇaditya—often marked by statements as to length of reigns and to events, which are not free from suspicion. The periods assigned to the twenty-one kings who reigned from 1184 to 169 B. C., for a period of one thousand and fourteen years, nine months and nine days, are too long to be reliable, giving an average of a little over forty-eight years, to each king. Besides, the numbers of years of reigns are too round to rightly demand credence at our hands as to the accuracy of most of them. Gonarda III may have reigned 1184 B. C., and for

thirty-five years. Both his date and the duration of his reign are probably correct, because all accounts appear to have begun the chronicles of Kashmir from that king, so that they must have preserved them by an unbroken tradition. Nay, it is even probable that from Gonarda III up to Pratâpâditya of the Vikramâditya dynasty, the period given may be quite correct, having been based upon previous contemporary records, inscriptions, and other authorities which Kailâsha had before him. But what is also highly probable is that some mistake has occurred as to the number of kings who reigned during that period of one thousand and fourteen odd years. All the kings given are historical, but they could not be all the kings that reigned during that long period. Probably some of those fifty-two kings whose names have been lost and some among those whose names have been preserved, have to be brought on to the list; but besides this being a mere guess, it may be added that, unless undoubted evidence is obtained to justify the breaking up of the list in favour of any of those kings, all we can do is to doubt the accuracy of the list in its details, and leave it undisturbed for the present.

In the second group (from 22 to 27) six kings reign for one hundred and ninety-two years or a little more than thirty-eight years each on an average. As the average is taken from a very small number of kings, the lengths of reigns may not be very unlikely, but the taint of suspicion still seems to hover over the list. The same remark about suspicion may not be made as

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\* प्रायस्त्वृतीयगानर्दाद् आरभ्य शरदा तदा ।

इं सहस्रे गते विंशदधिके च शतत्रयम् ॥ १.५३ ॥

to the nature of the third group of ten kings (38-37); for there nine kings reign over a period of two hundred and seventy-two odd years, or just thirty years each king on an average. But then the group contains one king who is put down for the extraordinary period of three centuries ! This period, from A. D. 217 to 517, is obviously one of which no records were forthcoming, and Kalhana's predecessors had only recorded the name of one king during it. The period was perhaps one during which Kashmir was subject to foreign rule, and no king ruled in that country. No records were, therefore, kept, and so none were forthcoming. Otherwise it is difficult to say why Kalhana should have given the period as practically a blank in his narrative. We, accustomed as we are to the care with which he sifts his authorities, and averse as he is to put faith in miracles, can hardly suppose that he arranged artificially the reigns of the list up to the predecessor of Ranāditya, in order to come into harmony with the historical dates of his successors, or that for love of the miraculous he assigned to that king a period of three hundred years. The names in the group are all historical, and there is nothing in the narrative to excite suspicions about the events, which from this part of the chronicle forward begin to be more and more detailed.

But when we come to the fourth group, from 38 to 54, the list seems to improve in every respect. The lengths of reigns are moderate and quite probable; and what is of the utmost importance is, that towards the end of the group, Kalhana begins to give, along with the durations of reigns, the *dates* in the Laukika era of the Bṛihaspati cycle of the accession and death of

each king. Not only this, but the dates are often given henceforward of some of the important events in the administration of several of the kings, and this system he continues to the end of his narrative. Without doubt Kalhana's materials became more plentiful, more detailed, and more thoroughly historical from the beginning of the Karkotaka or Nāga dynasty, which came into power in A. D. 596. From this date to A. D. 1151, where the narrative leaves us, the date and general nature of the chronicle seems to be as reliable as can be expected under the circumstances.

My humble estimate, accordingly, of the value of the *Rājatarāṅgiṇī* as a historical chronicle is, that it is fairly reliable upto the end of the Gonarda dynasty, or end of the reign of Balāditya, A. D. 596, and is as accurate as we have a right to expect from the commencement of the Karkotaka dynasty up to the year 1151 A. D., a period of some 555 years. Upto the end of the Gonardas, whatever its defects are, they are patent, and Kalhana has made no endeavours to conceal them by any subtle means as he might easily have done if he had intended to do so. I do not believe there is any evidence to show, that the date of Gonarda III. is placed too early, but it is likely that some kings have been lost to history even during the time that elapsed between that king and Durlabhavardhana. But it does not appear that Kalhana took, as he is alleged to have done,\* any liberty with the lengths of reigns or dates of kings with whose administrations he dealt. Everything he

\* "To me 'only a story' carries more weight than history made 'on purpose, such as we know Kalhana's history to have been.'" Professor Max Müller, *India: What can it teach us?* page 356.

says, and everything that independent evidence has taught us, shows that his mistakes and defects—confined to the first three groups—are the mistakes and defects of his predecessors, the writers of previous chronicles and summaries. Greater mistakes and defects may be shown undeniably hereafter in those groups, and may perhaps be corrected. But nothing has hitherto been adduced which shows that Kalhana shortened or lengthened the years of a single king simply to suit a system of dates which he had adopted, not because it was correct, but because it was convenient or conventional. I make this statement because he has actually been charged with having done so, and having purposely done so, and, indeed, to have written his *Rājatarāṅgiṇī* for the purpose of enabling any of his readers also to do the same. As the charge has been preferred by one for whose opinions I have the highest and sincerest respect, it is not without the greatest hesitation and reluctance that I have here ventured to suggest that there are no facts to support the charge. Professor Buhler says\* :—

“As regards the use of the contents of the *Rājatarāṅgiṇī* for the history of Kashmir and of India a great deal remains to be done for the earlier portion, up to the beginning of the Karkota dynasty. Kalhana's chronology of the Gonardiya dynasties is, as Professor Wilson, Professor Lassen, and General Cunningham have pointed out, valueless. An author who connects the history of his country with the imaginary date of

\* See *Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society's Journal, Extra Number, 1877* (Vol. XII.), in which his excellent paper on Kashmir MSS. is given. pp. 58, 59,

“ a legendary event, like the coronation of Yudhishtira, and boasts that his narrative resembles a medicine, and is useful for increasing and diminishing the (*statements of previous writers regarding*) kings, place, and time, must always be sharply controlled, and deserves no credit whatever in those portions of his work where his narrative shows any suspicious figures or facts.”

The translation given at page clxxii above of Kalhana's S'loka I., 21, will have shown that his meaning is very different, and he does not boast that his work is useful for lengthening or shortening the periods of the Kashmirian kings or the statements about their times or territories, but only that it will be useful in furnishing a medicine in the shape of much consolatory and instructive matter—events and sayings—to cure any kings who shall hereafter suffer from the disease of the pride and arrogance of prosperity, or the disease of grief at the loss of territory or the adversity of their times. If the insolence of success and prosperity should make them overbearing, the end of Nara I. *alias* Kinnara, of Mibirakula, or of Yudhishtira the Blind, will teach them a lesson. If they are depressed with grief at the loss of territory or by the adversity of their subjects, wisdom, hope and consolation will be afforded by the story of the restoration of the Gonardas in the person of Meghavāhana or of Pravarasena II. (who succeeded to the heritage of his father after Mātrigupta), or by the story of Jaija and Jayāpīda, or by the story of the famine brought on by snow-storms in the time of Tunjina, the son of Jalaukas.\* I have shown my transla-

\* Also see I., 187-90, to which the author might refer for the purpose of showing what rewards await virtuous kings.



tion to several native scholars, and I am assured that no other sense is possible. I lay stress upon the proper meaning of the couplet being understood, not because I wish to prove—what nobody can prove—that Kalhana in no case misused his materials but because if the couplet is misinterpreted as proposed, it will throw discredit upon the whole of whatever of the historical there is in the *Rājatarāṅgīnī*. Already such an eminent scholar as Prof. Max Müller,\* has adopted the translation of my honoured friend Dr. Bühler, and endorsed the view that Kalhana's ideas of history are shown by that couplet, viz., that he could write an elaborate poem of more than eight thousand couplets, in order that scholars might afterwards lengthen or shorten the statements of Kashmirian chroniclers regarding kings, place and time, just as it might please them or as they might find it necessary.

Among the speculations of M. Troyer† about the *Rājatarāṅgīnī* one is that Chapters VII. and VIII. are not the production of Kalhana. Dr. Bühler has satisfactorily disposed of the view of M. Troyer, but he admits the correctness of a statement made by the latter that Kalhana, who brings his narrative down to the cycle year 25 or Saka 1072, mentions in the eighth chapter events which took place eight years later, or in the cycle year 33. This fact, if shown to be correct, would go directly to establish two things: first, that Kalhana, though he brought down his narrative to the end of the Laukika or cycle year 25, was really writing his eighth *Tarāṅga* in the year 33, and second, that he

\* *India: What can it teach us?* page 359.

† See *supra*, page. cxii, footnote †.

introduced an anachronism into his work by anticipating in the year 25 events which did not take place until eight years after that year. The first of these conclusions would go to show that he did not write the history of Jayasinha's reign for the eight years from 26 to 33, which would be unaccountable and inconsistent with Kalhana's language; the second would vitiate the value of his history as a reliable chronicle even of his own time. Professor Buhler meets the charge, which, as I have said, he admits, by saying that Kalhana did not finish his work till the cycle year 33. But this would not remove the fault of anachronism, and that is a fault of the greatest significance, because Kalhana was writing then of his own times. Now there appears available another and less objectionable way of meeting the allegation of M. Troyer. It is this : Kalhana does *not* mention in his VIIIth book any events which took place in the cycle year 33 or eight years after the year about the history of which he writes towards the close of that *Tarāṅga*. There is no real foundation for M. Troyer's statement, which I find is based on a mistake made by him, owing to his having misinterpreted the following couplet :

स एवमेकविंशेऽब्दे ज्येष्ठस्य दशमेऽहाक ।

त्रयस्त्रिंशद्वर्षेभ्यः समग्रस्त भूमिजा ॥ VIII., 3280.

'In this manner he, when nearly thirty-three years of age, was taken by the king\* on the 10th day of the

\* M. Troyer's translation is : " Il fut accueilli par le roi dans sa vingt<sup>e</sup> et unième année, le dixième jour du mois Djâichta (mai-juin), l'an "trente-trois du pays." The mistake is that the expression त्रयस्त्रिंशद्वर्षेभ्यः has been translated by " the thirty-third year of the country." It is needless to prove that this is wrong. Conf. ईष्यसमाप्ति कालवर्षेभ्यः पञ्चमः : Pāṇ. II. 3. 67.

'month of Jyeshtha in the year 21.' This refers to the taking of Bhoja, son of Sulhāṇa, by order of king Jayasinha, an event which Kalhāṇa distinctly says took place in cycle year 21, when Bhoja was nearly thirty-three years old, and not in cycle year 83 or eight years after the date to which he brings down his narrative. I have already shown that the author finished composing his eight *Tarangas* of the *Rājatarāṅgiṇī* in Laukika or cycle year 25 or just at the close of Śake 1072 or in the early part of A. D. 1151, i. e., two years after he began it in the early part of Laukika year 24.

I have already said that the pre-Karkotaka part of the history in the *Rājatarāṅgiṇī* is not in some parts quite reliable, being marked by a good many inadmissible periods of reigns and by improbable and miraculous events. That does not prove that the whole of the period before A. D. 596 is fabulous or even suspicious. Far from it. The kings appear to be all historical, and the more we approach the commencement of the Karkotakas, the more reliable appear the facts and dates given by Kalhāṇa. And as yet no facts have been so undeniably established in regard to the dates and names of the kings of the early dynasties as to clearly prove the incorrectness of the accounts contained in the *Rājatarāṅgiṇī*. Even the date of Kanishka, one of the fifty-two kings, whose historical character has been established by coins and inscriptions, is still unsettled, and varies by centuries. The identity of As'oka, also one of the fifty-two kings, if he be a historical reality in Kashmir, with the Buddhist emperor of that name who reigned at Pāṭaliputra in Magadha, though very probable, is not free from doubts. As yet no inscriptions, coins, chro-

nicles, or independent evidence of any other kind has been found, which has proved beyond doubt that any given part of Kalhaṇa's narrative, though probably containing many faults, is wrong. As yet the unusually long reigns of several of the early kings, the perhaps too great antiquity assigned to some of them, and some flagrant improbabilities, merely raise our suspicions that the early dynasties are not quite correctly given in all their details. Nor has any proof been adduced to show that those faults are the result of Kalhaṇa's handling of the previous contemporary chronicles and other materials which he used, and not of the latter.

Suspensions regarding the duration of the reign or the date of one or more kings in a given list such as that of the first three groups of Kalhaṇa, ought not to vitiate the whole list, when we know that Kalhaṇa used older chronicles by contemporary writers and other materials of an equally reliable character in making out his lists, and when it is highly probable that there were separate records or other evidence bearing upon separate kings. Even though he may have fixed by guess or computation the dates of one or more obscure kings about whom either there was no detailed history or he was uncertain, the rest of the list must be presumed to have been fixed by means of the previous chronicles, inscriptions, coins, &c. Unless we knew that the whole list was fixed by guess or computation, it would not be right to suspect the whole of the list.

So far as independent evidence has come to light, it has rather gone to prove that Kalhaṇa in his earlier chapters has faithfully handed down the ancient traditions of Kashmir, and that in his later chapters he has

given dates which are shown to be correct. Thus, the Chinese pilgrim *Hien-Tsang* translates legends about the desiccation of the lakes of Kashmir and the first colonization of that country, which closely agree with those given by Kalhana. Again, Kalhana states that the Karkotakas had come into power in succession to the Gonardas in A. D. 586, which is confirmed by *Hien-Tsang* who says that when he visited Kashmir (according to General Cunningham circa 631 A. D.) the *Ki-li-to*, a nickname by which the Karkotakas were known, had already come into power after many centuries of rule by the philo-Buddhistic Gonardas, and that one of them was on the throne, who had not much faith in Buddhism.

As Professor Bühler truly says, "it may seem scarcely credible that a book which has engaged the attention of so many Sanskritists, and of some of the first rank, is, after all the labour expended, not in a satisfactory condition, and that its explanation leaves a great deal to desire." To this I would only add that at least until the text of that admittedly valuable work—the only historical compilation of any pretensions that has yet come to light—has been carefully edited and restored to its original purity by competent and patient hands, it will be only reasonable to expect that, after all that some great scholars have written about it, we should suspend our judgment as to its historical value, even in regard to its earlier parts, and though, failing independent evidence, we might hesitate to accept its correctness in some parts and even ignore certain stories as merely mythical, we should not be prepared to reject *all* it says, even in

its earlier portions, until and unless independent evidence proves that everything contained in it is incorrect. Probably Kalhaṇa himself did not expect or even desire that the same credence should be given to the whole of his narrative in all its details in the first three *Taraṅgas* which he expected as of right in favour of the dates and events of the subsequent, and especially the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth *Taraṅgas*. He clearly indicates now and then, that as we go back towards antiquity the story becomes more and more traditional and then even legendary, and that as you approach modern times it assumes a truly historical character with as correct details as you can expect in a work of the kind based upon materials like those which were available to him.

#### NOTE IV.

##### THE DATE OF KUMĀRILA-BHAṬṬA OR KUMĀRILA-SVĀMĪ AND OF S'ĀṆKARĀCHĀRYA.

The date of Bhavabhūti having been fixed by the aid of the *Rājatarāṅgiṇī* and the *Gaudavaho* to be in the latter part of the seventh century, I now have the pleasure to place before the public an important statement, which I have met with in an old manuscript, and which, if not shown to be incorrect, or if not found to be a forgery, goes definitely to settle the date of the great Mīmāṃsā writer Kumārila-Bhaṭṭa or Kumārila-Svāmī, and thereby, perhaps, contributes to the determination also of the date of the great S'āṅkarāchārya and of those with whom the latter may be shown to have come in contact, or whom he has mentioned in his writings. The statement referred to occurs in two passages in the colophons of two of the

ten acts of a manuscript\* of Bhavabhūti's *Mālātī-Mādhava*. At the end of Act III occur the words: इति श्रीमद्भुमारिलोचनकृते मालतीमाधवे तृतीयोऽङ्कः, 'here ends Act III of the *Mālātī-Mādhava* composed by the pupil of S'ri-Bhaṭṭa-Kumārila', folio 19, side 1. The colophon at the end of Act VI is as follows: इति श्रीकुमारिलस्वामिप्रसाद-प्राप्तवाग्देवश्रीमदुंबेकाचार्यविरचिते मालतीमाधवे षष्ठोऽङ्कः, 'here ends Act VI of the *Mālātī-Mādhava* composed by S'ri-mat Uṃvekāchārya, who attained to his learning through the favour of S'ri Kumārila-Svāmī,' folio 31, side 2. That Bhavabhūti is meant as the author is shown by the fact, that at the end of Act X we have the words, इति श्रीमद्भवभूतिविरचिते मालतीमाधवे दशमोऽङ्कः, 'here ends Act X of the *Mālātī-Mādhava* composed by S'ri-mat Bhavabhūti', folio 50, side 2. The colophons first mentioned occur in the body of the manuscript, and as parts of the original writing, with matter written before and after them; so that it is not possible to suppose that they may have been interpolated subsequently to the original writing of the MS. The first leaf of the MS. is wanting. No date is given on the last or any other page; but, judging from the appearance of the paper, the MS. can hardly be less than between four and five hundred years old. The paper is very old and looks throughout made dark-brown by age, not by use, as the manuscript does not appear to have been much used for reading, bearing no corrections and no marks of

\* I am indebted for this manuscript to my friend Mr. Mahadeva Vyankatesha Lele, B. A., L. C. E., of Indore. It contains 50 folios, with thirteen lines to the page, each line containing thirty to thirty-five letters. The paper is very rude and of uneven thickness, full of patches and joints of the manufacturer. The size of the leaves is 9 inches by 4½ inches.

yellow paint. The first four leaves are much worn out and torn here and there, and many others have been eaten through by moths. There is no reason to doubt that the two colophons quoted above preserve and old tradition, how old, and whether based in fact or not, are of course different questions.

What, however, Bhavabhūti says about himself and his family would seem to be not inconsistent with the tradition that Kumārila-Bhaṭṭa was one of his teachers. Both at the beginning of the *Mūlati-Mādhava* and of the *Viracharita*, we are told by him that his ancestors were teachers (वरुणगुरुवः) of their s'ākha of the Veda (Taittiriya), so learned and pure as to be fit to purify by their association those requiring purification (पङ्क्तिपावनाः\*), the keepers of the five-sacrificial fires (पञ्चामयः), faithful to their religious vows (पुत्रव्रताः), performers of sacrifices (सोमपीयिनः, lit. 'drinkers of Soma'), and students of theology; and that his grandfather Bhaṭṭa Gopāla had performed the sacrifice called Vāja-peya. This description would favour a supposition that they must have been versed in the Mīmāṃsā; and if so, it is only natural to suppose, that Bhavabhūti learned that s'āstra on account of the partiality of his immediate ancestors for the Veda, the vedic rites, and perhaps, also the Mīmāṃsā. For, the Mīmāṃsā S'āstra has always been believed to be necessary for an orthodox exegesis of the Vedas. It is true that, though

\* अपाङ्कस्यापङ्क्ता पङ्क्तिः पाथ्यते वेदिजोत्तमेः ।

तान् निबोधत कास्त्र्येन द्विजाम्यान् पङ्क्तिपावनान् ॥

अङ्गवाः सर्वेषु वेदेषु सर्वप्रवचनेषु च ।

श्रोत्रियान्ब्रह्मर्षीन् विद्वांसः पङ्क्तिपावनाः ॥ Manu III, 143 184ffgg.



Bhavabhūti tells us what he had learned\*—the Veda, the Upanishads, the Sāṅkhya, the Yoga, and the Alankāra—he does not mention a knowledge of the Mīmāṃsā S'āstra among his acquirements. But this omission on his part is very welcome to us, indeed, as rather proving, that the tradition that he was a pupil of Kumārila-Bhaṭṭa was not invented by his admirers from his being known to be learned in the Mīmāṃsā, but was independent of any such spurious origin. Nor can it be supposed, that the tradition might have arisen from the famous description of his ancestors given by himself, as there is no mention therein, that they were learned in the Mīmāṃsā, their having had any knowledge thereof being merely a matter of supposition which is not even quite necessary, though only reasonable.

If the date of Kumārila-Bhaṭṭa may be taken to be fixed by the statements under consideration, he may be placed somewhere about the middle of the seventh century. For, we have already seen, that Vākpati knew and admired Bhavabhūti when he was young, and regarded him as his teacher or leader. If we place Yas'ovarmā's reign between A. D. 675 and 710, Vākpati would have lived, we will say, from A. D. 660 to 720. Bhavabhūti, who was patronized by Yas'ovarmā, and was older than Vākpati, would then be assigned to, we will say, from A. D. 620 to 685. In that case Kumārila may be placed between, say, A. D. 590 and 650. For, to have been a teacher of

\* वद् वेदाध्ययनं तथोपनिषदा सांख्यस्य योगस्य च  
ज्ञानं तत्त्वज्ञेनेन किं न हि ततः कश्चिद् गुणो नादरे ।

यत् प्रौढत्वम् उदारता च बचसां वचार्थतो गौरवं

तच्छेद् आस्ति तत्तस्तेदेव गमकं पाण्डित्यवैदध्ययो ॥ Mālat. 1. 7.

Bhavabhūti, Kumārila must be placed earlier than his pupil, or in about the middle of the seventh century, assigning about forty years or somewhat more than one generation to each before the time of Vākpati. Thus: Kumārila-Bhaṭṭa A. D. 590 to 650... S'āṅkarācharya† 610 to 760 Bhavabhūti ..... 620 „ 685 ..... Vākpati.....660 „ 720 ..... Yaśovarman, reigned ... 675 „ 710\*... Lalitāditya ... 625 „ 730

I may observe that this date agrees with that assigned to Kumārila-Bhaṭṭa by Tārānātha in his history of Indian Buddhism, and accepted by the late Dr. Burnell in his preface to his edition of the *Sāmavedhāna Brāhmaṇa*, (Preface, page VI. See also *Le Bouddhisme, par Vassilief*, French Edition, footnote pp. 45-56) Further, if we accept the above approximations they explain why S'āṅkarācharya, who mentions† S'ābara-Svāmī by name and calls him 'Ācharya', § 'the great teacher,' and who mentions Upavarsha and calls him 'Bhagavān,' || 'the venerable,' omits to name Kumārila-Bhaṭṭa one of the greatest authorities on the Mīmāṃsā.

If S'āṅkarācharya lived at the end of the eighth and the beginning of the ninth century, Kumārila-Bhaṭṭa,

\* In putting down this date it is not necessary to pay any regard to the Jain statements that Yaśovarman was living in Samvat 860 (A. D. 744), as I have already shown that those statements are not reliable.

† See further on.

‡ Colebrooke (*Essays* Vol. I., footnote to p 298) states that S'āṅkarācharya, though he does not name Kumārila, refers to him in his works. Racking all the known works of S'āṅkarācharya (the *S'ārīrakaśāstra*, the *Bhāṣya* on the ten *Upanishads*, and the *Gītābhāṣya*), I have failed to find any passages containing any reference to Kumārila-Bhaṭṭa personally or to his works.

§ See the *S'ārīraka-Bhāṣya* III. 3. 53.

|| *Ibid.*

we must suppose, was not thought worthy of being mentioned by name or even referred to. As to the statement made by the author of that *S'aukāra-dig-vijaya* which bears for its author the pseudonym\* of Ānandagiri, that S'aukāraśāhārya met Bhaṭṭaśāhārya, the name by which Kumārila-Bhaṭṭa is usually quoted, at Ruddhapura near S'ripurvata in the south, and that he was told by him, to satisfy his desire for disputation with his brother-in-law Maṇḍaśāhārya, it would be reasonable to suppose that it was an anachronism, the story being invented by his modern biographers or praise-singers for the purpose of completing the *dig-vijaya* (conquest or defeat of all scholars in all directions) by S'aukāraśāhārya. For the latter's date as accepted by a certain tradition is Kali 3889 or Sāmvat 844, A. D. 789†. If, therefore, Kumārila-Bhaṭṭa lived in the middle of the seventh century he could not have been interviewed by S'aukāraśāhārya who was born in A. D. 789. Even if the date assigned by the correction of General

\* Edited by Nārāyaṇa-Tarkapañchānana, under the superintendence of the Bengal Branch of the Asiatic Society, 1868. To suppose that this work could have been written by Ānandagiri is an insult to the memory of S'aukāraśāhārya and of his distinguished pupil, even if it be assumed that Ānandagiri is synonymous with Anantānandagiri, which appears to be the name given to himself by the author.

† See *Ārya-vidyā-sudhākara* by the late Yajñeśvara S'āstrī : pp. 226, 227.

“शंखाचार्यप्रादुर्भावरतु विक्रमार्कसमयादतीते पञ्चत्वारिंशदधिकशतशतीमि ते संवत्सरे  
वेरलदशे कालवीप्रामे..... । तथा च संप्रदायविद आहुः ।

निधिनगेमवह्वयभदे विमर्षे मासि माघवे ।

शुद्धे तिथौ दशम्यां तु शंकरायोऽयः स्मृतः ॥

शते ३८८९।.. तथा शंकरमन्दारसौरमे नीलकण्ठभट्टा अपि एवमेवाहुः ।

प्राप्तुं तिथ्यंशरक्षाम् अतिशयतत्त्वाम्

एकादशाधिकशतोनवतुः सप्ततन्नाम् । ३८८९ ।

इत्यादि ॥”

Cunningham to the accession of Lalitāditya about 727 A. D. ) be assumed to be correct, Kumârila-Bhaṭṭa, if he was Bhavabhūti's teacher, could not have met S'āṅkarācārya, as the latter could only have challenged him after some ten or fifteen years at least of the ninth century had passed, granting that he was a prodigy of learning at twenty-five.

The belief, however, that Kumârila-Bhaṭṭa slightly preceded S'āṅkarācārya is very general, and is probably fit to be accepted as well founded. The very fact that the writers of the *Dig-vijayas* should invent a story that S'āṅkarācārya included him among his conquests may, perhaps, be taken to point to either the immediate priority or the contemporaneity of the celebrated Mīmāṃsā writer.

If he was contemporaneous with S'āṅkarācārya, the date assigned to the latter by Mr. Kāshinath Trimbak Telang\* would be somewhat too early—by more than fifty years. Of course as yet nothing has been discovered to *establish beyond dispute the necessity* of placing the two scholars in the same generation or even in the same century, since the tradition about their being contemporaneous is based upon grounds which need further confirmation. At present all that we can say is, that it is highly probable that they both lived in the middle of the seventh century, Kumârila-Bhaṭṭa being the senior of the two, as will be shown further on.

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\* See his paper attached to his edition of *Mudrārākṣasa*, Bombay Sanskrit Series, 1884, in which he very ably discusses the question.

The above discussion on the age of Kumārila-Bhatta leads us to the question of the date of S'āṅkarācārya, because tradition considers the two teachers as contemporaneous. I may observe then that in addition to the passages quoted by Mr. Telang in his able paper already referred to as bearing upon the date of S'āṅkarācārya, we may collate at least four more, found in the several commentaries of that scholar, that claim consideration in the determination of his date. They all contain names of kings who appear to have been contemporaries of each other and of S'āṅkarācārya also.

The most important of those passages is in his comment on *Brahma-Sūtra* उभयव्याप्नोहान् तत्सिद्धेः IV. 3, 5, where the question is, what is meant by the phrase तेऽविद्यम् अभिसंभवन्ति अविद्याऽहः । अह आर्प्यमाणपक्षम् । आर्प्यमाणपक्षात् : : षण् मासान् । which is found in the *Chhândogya Upanishad* 10, 1, 2, The passage literally means, that the dead in going to Brahma-loka first 'go to Archis, from Archis they go to Ahus, from Ahus to Āpūryamanupaksha &c. Ordinarily Archis means a flame, Ahus means day and Āpūryamanupaksha is the light fortnight of the lunar month. What is the sense in which these and similar expressions are to be understood here ? S'āṅkarācārya says, that the presiding deities of those things are meant. These deities conduct the dead safely one after another each through its own province on to that of the next deity. By way of illustration S'āṅkarācārya says : लोकप्रसिद्धेष्वपि आतयादि-  
केषु एवजातीयक उपदेशो द्रश्यते । गच्छ त्वम् इतो बलवर्माण ततो जयसिंहं ततः  
कृष्णगुप्तम् इति । which may be translated thus 'in the  
'case of those also who are known in the world and who  
'afford safe passage such a direction is heard 'go from here  
'to Balavarmā, from thence to Jayasimha, and from thence to  
Krishnagupta.' Here the illustration being intended to show  
that the presiding deity of a region may be signified by a word  
which is the name of that region, we have to understand that  
the three persons Balavarmā, Jayasimha, and Krishnagupta were  
the rulers of three different territories. It cannot be supposed

that they are merely imaginary persons, because they would in that case fail to illustrate the proposition; Balavarmā, Jayasimha, and Krishnagupta not being conventional names for guides or for kings who provide safe passage. Nor can it, for the same reason, be said that they may be real but common individuals, because they would be rulers of nothing. They must, therefore, be some three kings who ruled over three different kingdoms through which travellers used, as through other kingdoms, to get an escort, because of the inaccessible nature of the country or of the unsafe condition of the roads, and of which, that governed by Balavarmā was nearest to the place where S'āṅkarāchārya was writing. The kingdom of Jayasimha was next to that of Balavarmā, and farthest was that of Krishnagupta. Besides the order in which the three kings are named, the passage illustrated also requires that the three kingdoms should be removed from the speaker in the order in which they are named. Now one of the works on the life of S'āṅkarāchārya—the *Saṅkshepa-S'āṅkara-vijaya*, attributed to Mādhava—states that he wrote his *Bhāṣya* on the *Sūtras* and on the *Upanishads*, and other works at Badri in the Himālaya. If this be a fact, 'Balavarmā' must be the name of a king who reigned at a place not far from Badari. What is this kingdom, and who is this Balavarmā? I may suggest the Balavarmā mentioned in the inscriptions at Barmāvar in the Chumba State in the Punjab, published by General Cunningham.† Unfortunately the date of the Balavarmā has not yet been ascertained, but the writing of the inscriptions will certainly justify us in refer-

\* *Saṅkshepa-S'āṅkara-vijaya*, VI. 60-63. Mr. Telang, who has already brought to public notice the fact of S'āṅkarāchārya having gone to Badari about this time, makes out that S'āṅkarāchārya composed his works—the *S'arīraka-Bhāṣya* at all events—at Benares merely going to Badari to write them down quietly. But Mādhava, whoever he is, is distinct that S'āṅkarāchārya merely received the *prasāda*, the grant of power and authority, from S'iva at Benares, and that the composition took place at Badari after discussion with other sages ( *ṛṣabhaiḥ* ) who were residing there, on various points connected with the *Upanishads*. At Benares he merely made up his mind to write his commentaries and did nothing more,

† *Arch. Surv. of India*, Vol. XIV., pp. 109 fgg.

ring them to the eighth or ninth century of the Christian era. They are of king Meruvarmā, whose father was Divākaravarman. Divākaravarman was the grandson of Balavarman; so that between Balavarman and Meruvarmā a period of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred years must have elapsed. We may, therefore, place Balavarman about the first quarter or middle of the seventh century. The exact date when Balavarman lived cannot of course be fixed without further evidence.

This evidence does not seem to be available at present. But we may refer to a copper-plate edict of a king Balavarman, translated by Dr Fitz-Edward Hall and published at pages 538-542 of the Vth Volume of the Journal of the American Oriental Society in 1860. This copper-plate inscription describes Balavarman as the son of Pānduvarman, and appears clearly to make out that his father was the disciple of a Buddhist Arhat named Devesvarasvami, and that he himself was a devout Brahmin.

The inscription records the grant as an agrahāra of the village of Bhujāṅgikā situated on the banks of the river Veśa to Bhogasvāmi Gautama the Madhyandina, Narasvāmi Aupamanyava the Kauthuma-Chhāndogya, Vāśasvāmi Śāṇḍala the Kauthuma-Chhāndogya, Bhūmasvāmi Vacishtha the Kauthuma-Chhāndogya, and Rudrasvāmi Gautama the Kauthuma-Chhāndogya.

It is dated *Saṃvat* 61, *Chaitra Sudi* 2, Dr. Fitz-Edward Hall gives no fac-simile of the original, but merely a transcript of it in modern 'Devanāgarī' characters. He adds that he believes the original is at Benares. He cannot say with assurance what the age of the inscription may be. The inscription mentions the neighbouring village or town of Chitrāsira. Dr. Hall remarks that neither this place nor Bhujāṅgikā nor the river Veśa has been identified. Now it is probable that the *Saṃvat* era mentioned in this inscription is the era of Śri-

\* बृहद्विंशत्यब्दी देवायुगं शरोऽमुकः खरनम्रभाविष्णुरितपादपद्मयुगकस्य ऋतुतानेकवत्तर-  
नेकवत्तरस्य देवेशस्वामिनः पादमूलाद् अवातपद्ममहाशब्दमहासामन्तधीपाप्सुवर्गदेवपादा-  
नुपपातः परममादेशरः परमपद्मपद्मः सप्तमहाशब्दमहाशब्दमहासामन्तधीवक्त्रवर्गदेवः ।

Harsha-deva which began in 607 A. D. If so the date of the inscription is 668 A. D. A king Balavarmā who was referred to by S'ankarāchārya as brave like a lion ( see further on ), and as giving safe passage to travellers through his kingdom in the year, we will say, 630 A. D., may very well be supposed to be still reigning in A. D. 668, and so old as to make grants to Brahmans for the enhancement of his own merit as well as of that of his father and mother. Indeed, the reference to his bravery in the passage in the *S'ārirakī-Bhīhya* would require that he was in the prime of youth at the time when that passage was written, say in 630 A. D., just in the same manner that the language of the grant would favour the supposition that he was in his old age when he made it in A. D. 668.

As to Jayasīma I cannot say who he may be. He might be the ruler of one of the kingdoms in the Madhyadeśa. For that would follow if the Krishnagupta mentioned by S'ankarāchārya is a king that was one of the later Gupta kings of Behar. He can hardly be the Krishnagupta of Eastern Magadha whose name occurs in the inscription at Apsar in Behar. Though the date of this Krishnagupta\* is unknown he is the first of a list containing the following names :†—

- |                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Krishnagupta.           | 6. Mahīsenagupta, son of 5   |
| 2. Harshagupta, son of 1   | 7. Mādhavagupta, son of 6    |
| 3. Jivitagupta, son of 2   | 8. Harshadeva.               |
| 4. Kumāragupta son of 3    | 9. Ādityasenadeva, son of 8. |
| 5. Dāmodaragupta, son of 4 |                              |

Now from an inscription of Ādityasena found at Shahpur ‡ and the date of which is read by Dr. Bhagwānlāl Indrajī as Sāmvat 88 ( the Sāmvat having been shown by General

\* An inscription without date of a Krishnagupta is mentioned at p. 155 of the *Arch. Surv. of India*, Vol. XIX., as occurring at Ismaghar near Swat.

† See *Arch. Surv. of India*, Vol., XV. P. 166. General Cunningham omits No. 8, Harshadeva, probably because he is not called Gupta and the passage where his name occurs is confused. I have supplied the name from the list given by Dr. Rājendralāl Mitra in his note on the Apsar inscription at page 267, vol. XXXV., Part I., of the *Journal of the Bengal Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for 1867*, which see.

‡ *Arch. Surv. of India*, Vol. XV., p. 11.



Cunningham to be that of S'ri-Harsha, beginning with 607 A. D.), the date of Ādityasena, would be about 694 A. D. Counting back from Ādityasena, it would be necessary for us to assign ten years on an average to each king, or rather to each generation if we would place this Krishnagupta about 620 or 630 A. D. That of course is not possible. General Cunningham reads Ādityasena's date in the Shahpur inscription as 55 instead of 88, and assigns twenty-five years to each king, so that, according to him, Krishnagupta is assigned to about 475 A. D. If we adopt Dr. Bhagwānlāl's reading, Krishnagupta would be assigned to say about 500 A. D. In either case the date is too early for S'aṅkarāchārya if he lived at the time of the Pūrṇavarmā of *Hiouen-Tsang*.

Whoever, however, is the Krishnagupta named by S'aṅkarāchārya, it is certain that the date of that Krishnagupta, and of Jayasimha, and of Balavarmā, whatever it may be, must now determine the date of S'aṅkarāchārya.

There is yet another passage in which Balavarmā is mentioned. It is in S'aṅkarāchārya's comment upon the *Sūtra* तथा प्राणाः । ॥ ४१, where he says. सद्यस्ये हि सति उपमानं स्यात् । यथा सिंह-स्तथा बलवन्नेति, 'comparison is possible only where there is similarity; thus : Balavarmā is like a lion.' Here too Balavarmā cannot be any one but a certain individual who was well known at the time to be so brave as to deserve, by all common consent, comparison with a lion. Further it is natural that S'aṅkarāchārya should have named some one who was most known in the place in which he writes; and this fits in well with the Balavarmā of Barināvar or Chambā in the Panjāb, if other evidence should prove that S'aṅkarāchārya and that king were contemporaries.

Besides the passage relied upon by Mr. Telang in his paper already referred to on the date of S'aṅkarāchārya, there are two more in his commentaries in which king Pūrṇavarmā is mentioned, and that in a way which leaves little doubt that he and Pūrṇavarmā were contemporaries of each other. Both these passages occur in S'aṅkarāchārya's commentary on the

*Chhândogya Upanishad.* The first occurs in the comment on त्रयो धर्मस्त्विधा यज्ञोऽध्ययनं दानम् इति । प्रथमस्तप एव द्वितीयो ब्रह्मचार्य-चार्यकुलवासी तृतीयोऽन्यन्तम् आत्मानम् आचार्यकुलेऽवसादयन् । सर्वे एते पुण्यलोका भवन्ति । ब्रह्मसंस्थाऽमृतत्वम् एति II. 23, where three branches of religion are mentioned, viz., first, sacrifice, study, and giving largesses, second, practising austerities, and third, the student unmarried, living in the family of his teacher, and serving him his whole life. All who practise these attain to Punyaloka. As for him who has dedicated himself to the contemplation of Brahma, he becomes finally immortal so as never to return to this world again. The question is, is the mention which is here made of the Punyaloka and of the Amritatva (final immortality) meant to *enjoin* those things as the reward of those practices respectively? S'ankarāchārya says, no, that mention is merely made in order to recommend the practices. Then he gives an example to illustrate this position : यथा पूर्णवर्मनः सेवा भक्ष्यपरिधानमात्रफला राजवर्मनस्तु सेवा राज्यतुल्यफलेति तद्वत् । Thus the service of Pūrṇavarmā is merely rewarded with food and clothing, but the service of Rājavarmā is rewarded almost with a kingdom,\* where it is not *ordered* that Pūrṇavarmā and Rājavarmā shall reward their servants with food together with clothing and with a kingdom respectively, but which merely recommends the services of Pūrṇavarmā and Rājavarmā, and shows the difference between the two.

Here again Pūrṇavarmā and Rājavarmā can only be kings who were reigning at the time of S'ankarāchārya, though who\* Rājavarmā was I have not been able to find out. It does not appear reasonable that S'ankarāchārya should have named as illustrations of the service of two persons one of whom was

\* If it was allowed to indulge in speculation, a speculation which did not, however, venture to do more than merely make a suggestion or throw out a hope, it might one day turn out that this Rājavarmā was identical with S'āsāṅka the adversary of Pūrṇavarmā. If Pūrṇavarmā who is described by *Hsiuen-Thsang* as "full of respect for the sages and esteem for the learned," and who was a staunch Buddhist, had many virtues which S'ankarāchārya extolled, it stands to reason that S'āsāṅka Rājavarmā (Oh! that this were a reality!) who was such a staunch Brahmanist, should appear to S'ankarāchārya as even more liberal than Pūrṇavarmā.

BB (*Gaṇḍavaho*)

more liberal to his dependents than the other, two kings who were not then living, or who were not so recent as to be quite familiar to his readers.

The other passage occurs in S'aṅkarācārya's comment on the sentence असदेवेदम् अग्र आसीत् III. 19, 1, which means that before the sun was created this creation was non-existent. S'aṅkarācārya explains, that the creation was not really non-existent before the creation of the sun, but in a state which was like non-existent, viz., it did not exist as it exists now, i. e. it had no form, no name. Name and form (*nāma-rūpa*) were given to it after the sun was created. That is, it existed, but one might say it did not exist. S'aṅkarācārya illustrates this by saying : यथा असदेवेदं राज्ञः कुलं सर्वगुणसंपन्ने पूर्णवर्मणि राजन्यसतीति, 'as this family of the king [ Pūrṇavarmā ] ' did not exist when the king Pūrṇavarmā who is endowed ' with all good qualities did not yet exist.' This proves, *first*, that Pūrṇavarmā was regarded as an excellent king; *secondly*, that it was he who brought his family to great prominence, it having been very obscure before; and *thirdly*, that Pūrṇavarmā was living when the commentary on the *Chhândogya Upanishad* was written. The last inference appears unavoidable because of the expression इदं राज्ञः [ पूर्णवर्मणः ] कुलम् *this family of the king [ Pūrṇavarmā ]*, as 'इदम्' 'this' would otherwise be inexplicable, and also because the illustration would fail to illustrate the commentator's meaning, which requires that the 'sun' of the family should be existent at the time in the same manner that the sun of the universe was existent.

When the passage to which Mr. Telang has drawn attention, as well as the two here quoted are taken together, the conclusion seems irresistible that S'aṅkarācārya and Pūrṇavarmā were contemporaries.

If this Pūrṇavarmā is, as is most probable, identical with the king of that name mentioned by *Hsüen-Thsang*, we have then got to consider the date of that king. Mr. Telang, depending upon the fact that *Hsüen-Thsang* did not go to see Pūrṇavarmā, infers that the latter must have ceased to

live before 637-638 A. D., when the Chinese traveller is made out to have visited Magadha, and that, *therefore, the Magadha king must have lived somewhere about the end of the sixth century A. D.* The first part of the statement, though it happens to be correct as a fact, is not necessary as an inference. The latter portion of the inference appears to be rather wide of the mark. My own conclusion is that Pūrṇavarmā must have been reigning late in the first quarter of the seventh century, nay even much later, as I hope presently to show.

If *Hsuen-Tsang*, who must have visited Magadha about 637-638 A. D., does not mention that he went to see Pūrṇavarmā, it does not follow from this that he was not living at the time. *Hsuen-Tsang*, does not, as a rule, go to see all the kings whose territories he visits, nor, even if he sees them, does he mention their names. Thus he received a splendid reception at the hands of the king of Kashmir, where he lived for two years, and where, besides giving him much assistance in his studies and in the work of making copies of manuscripts, the king showed him his personal hospitality and once treated him in his palace to a dinner, at which all the principal Buddhist scholars of the capital were invited to meet him. But he does not give the name of that king. He goes to Karmasuvarṇapura, the city where King S'āṇka reigned, but does not say who was reigning there at that time. (Vide *La vie de Hsuen-Tsang* pp. 180 fgg.). Again, he visits the king of Mahārāṣṭra, and gives a very interesting account of the people of that kingdom, and, besides telling us many strange characteristics of the king, his treatment of his defeated generals, his army, &c., he says, that the king was so brave and powerful, that even Harṣavardhana S'ilāditya was unable to subdue him; but he does not name the king, (*idem*, pp. 202, 203). Nor does he mention the name of the king of Ujjain, though he visits that kingdom, and though he names a King S'ilāditya who, according to tradition, had reigned for fifty years at that place, sixty years before his visit. Sometimes, of course, he does mention the

name of the king whose kingdom he visits, as of Dhruvapati, the king of Valabhi, and son-in-law of Harshavardhana of Kanauj. But even if Pūrṇavarmā was not living about 637-638 A. D., it is not necessary to put him so far back as towards the end of the sixth century. He may have reigned from 600 to 635 as well as somewhere towards the end of the sixth century.

What, however, is the conclusion which *Hsuen Tsang's* own references to Pūrṇavarmā lead us to draw? To answer this question, we may consider not only what he says about Pūrṇavarmā, but also what he says about Śaśāṅka, the contemporary and adversary of Pūrṇavarmā. Those references prove that though it is quite true that both Pūrṇavarmā and Śaśāṅka were dead, they had been reigning up till a very short time before the pilgrim's visit to Magadha.

Harshavardhana from the fact that his era commenced in 607 A. D.\* must be supposed to have come to the throne in that year. That, therefore, is the year in which his brother Rajyavardhana was perfidiously murdered by Śaśāṅka. And Śaśāṅka was not punished for this perfidy at least till after six years from the date of Harsha's accession, as is clear when we consider together the accounts given by *Hsuen-Tsang* and Bana. How much longer it took Harsha to punish Śaśāṅka, we are not told in so many words. But *Hsuen-Tsang* says, that Harshavardhana could not finish his military operations for thirty years. While writing about Magadha, which he visited in 637-638, the Chinese pilgrim speaks of the stone slab which bore traces of Buddha's foot, and which was near Aśoka's palace, thus:—'In these recent times, King Śaśāṅka having abolished the law of Buddha, immediately repaired to the place where the stone was, and wished to efface the sacred traces, but hardly had the stone begun to be cut with the chisel than it became united again, &c.' The expression 'in these recent times' (*dans ces derniers temps*), shows that the event must have taken

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\* I take this as established by General Cunningham. See his reports on the *Archæological Survey of India*, *passim*.

place not so long as thirty or forty years, but a very short time, before the date when he is speaking. Again, when Harshavardhana sends a pressing request to Śuddhadvā, the head of the Nālanda monastery, to send *Houen-Thsang* to him, and threatens, in case of his failure to do so, to go and destroy the monastery, he says: 'I am burning with a desire to see and hear him; it is for this reason that I despatch a fresh messenger respectfully if he does not come, your disciple [the writer] will know that he is for ever given to vice and misfortune. In these recent times even king Śāsāṅka could abolish the Law and destroy the tree of intelligence. Do you believe, master, that your disciple [*i. e.*, the writer] has not the power to do likewise? &c., &c.' (*La vie de Houen-Thsang*, p. 235). Here, too, the phrase 'in these recent times' (*dans ces derniers temps*), appears to show that Śāsāṅka's destruction and Pūrṇavarman's restoration of Buddhist institutions, had not taken place many years before, but quite recently. Then, speaking of the incident about the destruction and the replacement of the Bodhi tree at Gayā, and having described how 'Aśoka by his piety had once resuscitated it, *Houen-Thsang* says, Aśoka surrounded it with a stone-wall ten feet high. That enclosure still subsists to-day. In these recent times King Śāsāṅka, who was attached to the heretical doctrine, calumniated through base envy the law of Buddha, and destroyed the monasteries. He pulled down the tree of intelligence, and dug the ground up to the source of the water without being able to extirpate the deepest roots. Then he set fire to them and sprinkled them with sugarcane juice, that he might consume them entirely and destroy the last offshoots. Some months after, that event came to the ears of Pūrṇavarman, the king of Magadha and the last descendant of king Aśoka.' He revived it and 'in the fear that it might be destroyed again, he surrounded it with a stone-wall twenty-four feet high. That is why, this day, the tree of intelligence is protected by a stone-wall which is higher by twenty feet than the tree.' If *Houen-Thsang* is to be believed, and

<sup>2</sup> See *Les Mémoires de Houen-Thsang* Vol. II., p. 464.

there is no reason why he should not, this passage seems to show that the restoration of the Bodhi tree by Pârnavarmâ had taken place *very* recently indeed. As the tree was only four feet high when *Hiouen-Thsang* writes, it could not then be more than two or three years old; and if so, Pârnavarmâ who planted it or, in the language of the pious Buddhists, resuscitated it, must have been living up till two or three years before the time at which *Hiouen-Thsang* is speaking, i.e. he must have been alive in about 635 A. D.

The expression "who was attached to the heretical doctrine" shows that S'âśanka had ceased to live at the time. And this is shown to be a fact by another passage, according to which it appears that he had met with his death not at the hands of Harshavardhana, who had vowed that he would destroy him, but in a somewhat less honourable manner, as the following will show. Speaking of the statue of Buddha, *Hiouen-Thsang* says that King S'âśanka, having pulled down *the tree of intelligence*, wished to destroy that statue, but when he saw that benevolent figure, he failed in his courage, and made up his mind to return. He then said to one of his ministers: 'You must remove that statue of Buddha, and put in its place one of the god Mahêśvara.' The minister thought it sinful to carry out the order and dangerous to disobey it. So he called a man of proved fidelity and caused him to surround the statue with a wall, a lamp being kept near the statue, and to exhibit the image of Mahêśvaradeva before the wall. 'When that work was finished, he went and informed the king. At the receipt of that news, the king was seized with fright. The whole of his body was covered with tumours, his skin was torn up, and at the end of a few moments he died. \* \* \* Although many days have passed since, the lamp has not yet gone out the statue is always upright, and the work of the god has not shown the slightest damage.' (*La vie de Hiouen-Thsang*, p. 469). The expression 'many days' does not by itself perhaps decide much either way. It might mean that only a few *days*, and not *years* had elapsed, or that some *years* had passed. But when we interpret it in the light of what

*Hiouen-Thsang* states regarding the height of the Bodhi tree, it seems fair to suppose that *Hiouen-Thsang* means by *many days* a period less than a year or so.

Speaking of Nālanda, and having described a vihāra wholly made of copper that was built by S'ilāditya Harshavardhana, he says: 'quite close, towards the east, at a distance of one hundred paces, one sees a copper statue of Buddha eighty feet high. To cover it, it has become necessary to raise over it a pavilion of six storeys. the statue was formerly founded by king Pūrnavarmā' (*La vie de Hiouen-Thsang*, p. 161). This passage would go to show, that king Pūrnavarmā had consecrated the statue some years before the time the pilgrim writes, and probably also that he was not living at the time.

The expression 'in these recent times' is used of even Harshavardhana while he was of course living and reigning. Thus in reference to the incident about Harshavardhana having made a demand of the tooth of Buddha from the king of Kashmir, it is said. 'in these recent times (*dans ces derniers temps*) king S'ilāditya, having learned that there was a tooth of Buddha in Kashmir, went himself to the frontier and demanded permission to see and adore it &c., &c.' (*La vie de Hiouen-Thsang*, p. 251).

The reference, therefore, to S'āṅka and Pūrnavarmā do not require that the latter should be placed earlier than just a very short time, say two or three years, before the year 637 or 638 A. D. But there is a passage which proves that though when *Hiouen-Thsang* was in Magadha Pūrnavarmā was no longer living, he must have died just such a short time before as I have indicated above. This passage occurs in the account of the visit of the pilgrim to Jayasena S'āstri at Yashtivana Giri.\* Having described how Jayasena, who originally came from Surāshtra or Kāthyawad, had learned the various branches of the Buddhist law and other S'āstras from Bhadraruchi, Sthitimati, and S'labhadra (the celebrated

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\* Is this the same as the "Vanagrāma named Yashtigriha" mentioned by Bāṇa in his *Harsha-charita*, II?



head of the Nalanda monastery), *Houen-Thsang* says that Pūrṇavarmā, king of Magadha, 'was full of respect for the sages and of esteem for the learned. Having been informed of the reputation of the S'āstri (Jayasena), he became very glad. He sent messengers to invite him to come to him, named him *supreme doctor* of the kingdom, and assigned for his maintenance the revenue of twenty large townships; but the S'āstri declined those brilliant offers

'After the death of Pūrṇavarma, king S'īlāditya invited him likewise to receive the title of *supreme doctor* of the kingdom and assigned for his maintenance the revenue of eighty large towns of the kingdom of Orissa. The S'āstri declined as before.' He returned and remained at Yashtivana Giri, teaching many monks. *Houen-Thsang* himself read with him many works during a period of two years.

King S'īlāditya could not have offered the revenue of eighty towns of the kingdom of Orissa for several years after 607 or indeed till the year 637 A. D., because it was not till then that he succeeded in making himself supreme ruler of India. At all events Harshavardhana, whose father and brother ruled at Thanesar and do not appear to have had any territory south of the Jumna, and who took six years to make any impression on his neighbours, could not have possessed the kingdom of Orissa at the earliest till 613 A. D. Till that year at least Pūrṇavarma may be safely presumed to be reigning. The probability, however, is that he was reigning much later, till perhaps the year 635 A. D., because the S'āstri was living and was in the full vigour of his literary activity as a teacher at the time when *Houen-Thsang* left India towards the end of the year 643 A. D. If, therefore, this Pūrṇavarmā is the contemporary of S'ankarāchārya, the latter must have lived in the beginning or middle of the seventh century A. D., and might well be a contemporary of Buḥa as stated in the *Saṅkshepa-Saṅkara-vyāsa*, attributed to Mādhava (XV. 111),

Unless, however, we are able to fix the date, from indepen-

dent evidence, of at least one of the other kings named by S'aṃkarāchārya—Balavarmā, Jayasinha, Krishnagupta, and Rājavarmā—the identification of the two Pūrnavarmās must be considered as somewhat hypothetical, resting, as it does, almost upon the single fact that no other Pūrnavarmā than that of Magadha, the adversary of Ś'āśāṅka, has yet been brought to light. What would seem further to threaten our faith in the identification is the fact, that while *Hiouen-Thsang* calls Pūrnavarmā the 'last descendant' of the family of Āśoka, S'aṃkarāchārya says, that his family was so obscure before he became king, that it was fit to be described as not existing at all. This could hardly be said of a family of which king Āśoka had been one of the members. Of course it is possible to explain this difficulty away by saying, that the immediate ancestors of Pūrnavarmā, though claiming descent from Āśoka, were so insignificant that S'aṃkarāchārya was right in describing them as almost non-existent.

## NOTE V.

## WHAT HIUEN-THSANG SAYS ABOUT KASHMIR.

(See pp. lxxxi. fgg.)

In the notice on the kingdom of Kashmir which occurs in the *Mémoires de Hiouen-Thsang* (Lab. III.) no statement is met with either that the reigning king in Kashmir when *Hiouen-Thsang* entered it, was Pratāpāditya nor that the king's mother's younger brother came to meet the Chinese traveller; nor is the date of his arrival in the country given therein. It is in the *Vie et Voyages de Hiouen-Thsang* (by M. Stanislas Julien), pp. 90 fgg., a work different from the '*Mémoires*' that the statement is found that the king ordered the younger brother of his mother to go out to receive him with chariots and horses as he arrived at the stone-gate which formed the western entrance into the kingdom. *Hiouen-Thsang* passed

CC (*Gaudavaho*)

the first night in the *Huse-kia-to* the 'Vihāra' built by the Scythian king Hushka; a mention of a building that *protanto* goes to prove the reliable character of the facts narrated in the *Rājatarāṅgī* (i. 169). It is also said that when *Hiouen-Thsang* approached the capital city the king came to meet him at the head of all his officers and with monks of the city, forming a cortege of more than a thousand persons. The road was covered with parasols and banners, and the whole route was inundated with perfumes and flowers. When the king came into his presence, he loaded him with praise and marks of respect, strewing with his own hand an immense quantity of flowers in his honour. He then made him mount a grand elephant and marched back with him. When they arrived at the capital *Hiouen-Thsang* was lodged in the Vihāra called 'Jayendra-vihāra' which the pilgrim says had been built by a former king. (See *Rij.* II. 65-84). The next day *Hiouen-Thsang* was invited by the king to dinner in his palace, who also invited for the same purpose scores of eminent monks of eminent virtue. After the dinner was over the king requested him to open discussions on the difficult points of the (Buddhist) doctrine.

Having learned that the pilgrim had come from the distant East to study the doctrine of Buddha in its very home, and that he felt the want of books when he endeavoured to study, the king gave him twenty copyists to copy the Sūtras &c., for him; and also other servants to wait upon him—(*Vie et voyages de Hiouen-Thsang*, pp. 90-92).

It is strange, however, that *Hiouen-Thsang* nowhere mentions the name of the king (probably because he was not a sincere Buddhist), nor the date of his own arrival in Kashmir. Nor does he even distinctly say that the king was of the *Karkota*, i.e., Nāga dynasty. As much may, however, be inferred, and perhaps also that *Hiouen-Thsang* refers, though not by name, to the first of the Karkotas, when he says: 'as for the *Ki-lu-to*, as the monks had several times destroyed their family and abolished their sacrifices, they had, from century to century, cherished a profound rancour, and had conceived a hatred for the law of Buddha. After a long lapse

' of years, they again seized the royal power. That is why, to-day, the king of the kingdom has not a great faith [in Buddhism] and interests himself only in heretics and the temples of the gods.\* (*Les Mémoires de Hiouen-Thsang*, Vol. I., page 180).

It may be remarked that if General Cunningham's correction of thirty-one years be accepted, Durlabhavardhana's reign would extend from 627 to 663 A. D. *Hiouen-Thsang*, therefore, writing, four or five years after the accession, i. e., in 631-32 of the event which brought the Karkotas or 'Ki-li-to' into power, would certainly have used the perfect tense and said 'have seized again' (ont ressaisi) instead of the aorist 'seized again' (ressaisirent), a tense which accords better with A. D. 596, the date supplied by *Rājatarāṅgī* as the date of Durlabhavardhana's accession.

Durlabhavardhana was a Kāyastha, an ordinary inhabitant of the valley (See *Rāj.*, III. 491). The race to which the kings of whom he was the first belonged is nicknamed, says *Hiouen-Thsang*, *Ki-li-to*, that is to say, 'bought' *krīta*, as he himself explains the term (acheté). According to his account the term was applied to them in reference to the legend given at length by him, that their ancestors had been brought and imported as household servants when the valley was first colonized. According to him all kings of Kashmir, who were taken by the people from among themselves, were *Ki-li-to*, because the common people were the descendants of former slaves. Such kings, he says, were those who succeeded Madhyāntika, the mythical Arhat king who first peopled Kashmir, those that succeeded Kanishka, and the Karkotas. Much curious speculation has been bestowed on the meaning of the term, and we are told by General Cunningham, and (he says)

\*Professor Max Müller's suggestion (*India: What can it teach us?* p. 317) that Bālāditya was "the most likely host of *Hiouen-Thsang* in Kāśmīra," loses sight of the fact that Bālāditya was the last of a dynasty which had already become extinct, and that the fall of that dynasty is mentioned, as also the fact that a king of the *Ki-li-to* or Karkota race, was on the throne at the time, by *Hiouen-Thsang* himself.

by Prof. Lassen that *Ki-k-to* is the same as *Kṛitā*, a demon wicked, evil-minded. I think *Hsuen-Thsang's* meaning *bought*, hence 'base,' 'mean' is the correct one, as he was distinctly transliterating *kṛita* and not *Kṛitā*, and as the latter word is never used as an adjective and is not met with as qualifying a people. In semi-mythical language it would be intelligible if the Buddhists called their opponents 'demons'; but in every-day parlance, such as *Hsuen-Thsang* found spoken, the lukewarm semi-Buddhistic Karkotas, one of whom received him so hospitably, could scarcely have been called 'demons,' the word being consciously used as bearing that meaning. The same objection does not, I think, apply to 'bought.' It is remarkable that in all the passages where the word *Ki-k-to* occurs *Hsuen-Thsang* uses it of the race of kings and not of the people from whom they came, so that he does not call the people 'bought.'

What may be the significance of the term *Karkota* or *Nāga* as applied to the dynasty begun by Durlabhavardhana? General Cunningham thinks it shows that Durlabhavardhana who was the son-in-law of his predecessor "is said to have been the son of a *Nāga*, or Dragon; and the dynasty which he founded is called the *Nāga* or *Karkota* dynasty. By this appellation I understand that his family was given to opulenta-try or serpent-worship," &c. It is most improbable that *Karkota* or *Nāga* should refer to serpent worship, even though it be admitted that the Karkota kings were serpent-worshippers (which Kalhana does not say they were) but can only refer to their origin. Now although Durlabha was a Kāyastha, we are told that he was in reality begotten in his chaste and pure (*susnātā*) mother by a *Nāga* who was named Karkota, and not by a Kāyastha (for it is perfectly certain that we have\* to read राज्यायैव हि संजातो राजा नागायि तेन सः in *Rāj.*, III. 492) and that such had been his birth because destiny intended him for the kingdom of Kashmir. That is, the Karkotas were as worthy of

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\* I see. Mons. Troyer has already mended the passage partly as indicated above.

sovereignty as the Gonardas,\* whom they succeeded. Now the traditions of Kashmir relate that in the beginning the valley was filled with waters or rivers running down the hills that turned it into a lake; and that it was originally reclaimed from the *Nāgas* or Dragons who possessed it, and that even after the lake had long disappeared the kingdom continued to be under the benevolent protection of the *Nāgas*, i.e., certain benevolent spirits called after that name. The explanation of the tradition is, in my opinion, this: originally the rivers that filled the valley, being of courses that resembled those of snakes, were probably called *Nāgas* or snakes. Kālhana calls one of them, viz., the Vitastā, *nāgamukhī* and *gūhonmukhī* i.e., having the head of a snake and ready like a snake to enter into a hole, (*Jeg.*, I. 20) The presiding deities of those rivers were naturally also snakes or *Nāgas*. As may be expected these live in the middle of the rivers and lakes of the valley (*Mémoires de Hiouen-Thsang*, p. 168-70: *Rej.* I., 252-60), and it is natural that the Buddhist as well as the Brahmanical chronicles should describe Kashmir as having been originally reclaimed from these *Nāgas*. Long after the valley was peopled it was natural that the *Nāgas* should be spoken of as certain benevolent spirits protecting

\* It has been suggested by my honoured friend Professor G. Buhler that in the *Rājatarāṅgī* the form *Gonarda* is a misreading for *Gonanda* due to a mistransliteration from S'ārādā MSS. into Devanāgarī characters. The *Ognand* of the Persian translations of the *Rājatarāṅgī*—made since the time of Akbar—would seem to confirm the correctness of the suggestion (the substitution of *Oy-* for *Go-* being due to a mistransposition in the Persian transliteration of the *ś* and, *ṅ*). But *Gonarda* does not for that appear to be wrong. At all events if *Gonarda* has always been a mistake for *Gonanda*, the mistake did not first occur when the S'ārādā MSS. of the *Rājatarāṅgī* were transliterated into Devnāgarī for the editors or printers of the Calcutta edition, but is a very ancient one. *Gonarda* occurs in the *Mahābhārata* and other works more frequently than *Gonanda*. And according to Bhattoji Dikshīt the word signifying the name of a country is *Gonarda*. (*Pūn.* I., 1, 75). There is very little doubt that one of them is a corruption of the other, probably *Gonarda* being the original. But the corruption need not be due all over to a mistransliteration of consonants. We have at least two other words in which similar corruption, though a little popular, has occurred independently of mistransliteration of consonants. Thus we have *Jagarnath* for *Jaganāth* and *Harman* for *Harmanā* (=Harmanān).

Kashmir. It was also natural that these ancient spirits, so benevolent, should become the object of worship, and even that certain pious families, like, perhaps, that of Durlabhavardhana, should have borne the names of some of their species—such as Karkota—just as Gaṇeśa, Viṣṇu, Śaṅkara, &c., are borne in other parts of the country as individual names, or Deva, Bhūta, Pitṛa, Brahme &c., as names of clans. And when the distinguished dynasty of the ancient Gonardas of imperial fame came to an end with the death of Bālāditya, and the crown passed into the hands of an ordinary Kāyastha, it was also natural that the chronicles should tell us that Durlabha was in reality begotten in his virtuous mother by a Nāga named 'Karkota,' that is, one of those benevolent spirits who concerned themselves with the good of the happy valley, just as Karna had been begotten of the sun in Kunti. As for *Houen-Thsang's* statement that the family of the Karkotakas was called *Ki-ti-to*, 'bought,' 'base,' we have got to contrast with it the high character given to it by Kalhana who calls it even purer than that of the Gonardas (*śūcheḥ atīśucā, Rāj.*, III., 432). I cannot but think that *Houen-Thsang* underrated the family of the Karkotakas because the Buddhists of Kashmir had done so, and the Buddhists were hostile to them because they, as a rule, were not devout followers of the law of Buddha.

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## NOTES ADDED TO THE SECOND EDITION.

### I

Among the points of importance treated by S. P. Pandit, after the excellent summary of the poem (Intro. pp. XIII-XLI), one is regarding the nature and form of the poem as a whole (pp. XLI-XLIX). Among those scholars who have contributed towards the elucidation of this as also to the many other problems connected with Vākpatirāja's *Gauḍavaho* is Buhler. It would be remembered that it was Buhler who first discovered the poem, and it was he who handed over the work to Pandit for being edited. Naturally therefore the learned Doctor took almost a paternal pride in the work when it was issued; and his appreciation of the same is contained in two notices of the *Gauḍavaho* that appeared in the *Vienna Oriental Journal* (Vol. I, pp. 324-330, and Vol. II, pp. 328-340.)

In the first of these two notices, Buhler first corrects certain minor inadvertences in Pandit's statements. Thus, Buhler says that the copy of the *Jesalmir Ms.* of the poem was neither made during his stay at the place and that by an ordinary scribe, nor under his superintendence, as Pandit has stated on p. I of his *Critical Notice*, but that it was six months before the transcript, made by the best Shastri in *Jesalmir*, came to his hands. Again with regard to the transcript of the *Ms.* designated P by Pandit, Buhler points out that this *Ms.* belonged, not to Hemachandra's library as Pandit states (p ii,



critical notice), but to the Sāṅghavi Bhāṇḍāra at (Aṇhilvād) Paṭṭaṇa.

After adverting to the discrepancy in the number and order of verses and that in the readings, as disclosed by the four Mss. utilised by Pandit, Buhler comes to the rather perplexing question of the exact meaning of the designation of the Commentary as *Gauḍavadha-sāratikā*. Pandit understands this expressing as a commentary on the *Sāra* (substance) of the *Gauḍavadha* (p vii, critical notice). In fact he did not regard the poem, even after it was reconstructed on eclectic principles, as the entire poem, but simply a *Sāra* of it, or at best, a prelude to the *Gauḍavadha* proper that was to follow the existing work (Intro. pp. XLI ff, in particular p. XLVIII). Pandit's arguments to support his opinion are (apart from the question of the commentator's statement that his Commentary is on a *Sāra* of *Gauḍavaho*) first, the fact that the theme announced by the title of the work, viz., an account of the killing of the king of *Gauḍa* is barely alluded to in the existent work, and that, secondly vv. 1073, 1074 and 1209 in the present text raise in us the expectation that the poet's greater narrative was to follow, to attend to which—*nisāmeḥa*. vv. 1073 and 1209—they prepare us. Buhler (as against Pandit) says that the words *Gauḍavadhasāratikā* had better be construed as "a short or substance-commentary" on *Gauḍavadha*. He quotes the instance of Vallabha's com. on the *S'is'upālavadha*, which, though explaining the whole of the poem, is named *S'is'upālavadhasāratikā*, and another of a com. on the *Daśakumāracharita*, which

under similar circumstances, is called *Sārāms'a-Tīkā*. The nature itself of the com. of Harapāla would seem to justify such a conclusion. "It rarely explains," as Pandit remarks (*Cri. Notice*, p. V), and in many places is nothing more than a Sanskritised paraphrase of the original Prakrit.

We must not therefore be disposed to attach undue importance to the statement of the commentator regarding the nature of the text. When we come later to Jacobi's views in the matter, we shall have also to decide, I think, that Pandit's supposition that the present poem was to be regarded as a mere prelude to a much more extensive work, was wide of the mark, and that there are also indications left for us to hold, that the poem as we have it, was probably all that ensued from Vākpati's hands. The four Mss. of the work might after all represent different versions of the author's work. It is this view that has been elaborated by Jacobi in his review of Pandit's work, to be referred to below.

Buhler then quotes (*ibid.* p. 328) instances of passages which are omitted in J (the commentator's version) but which are necessary for the context and are, accordingly, to be found in the other Mss, thus proving the genuineness of the additional verses. Thus referring to vv. 465-471 in the present text, Buhler points out that in Harapāla's version, v. 465 leaves the hero on the banks of the Narmadā and the next verse in the same version (v. 471 in the present text) would indicate that the hero was in the deserts of Mārṇad. Now it is unlikely that the hero would care to invade such a poor and sparsely  
DD (*Gaiḍavaho*)

inhabited province as Mārwād unless he was forced to do so. The reason is however furnished in vv. 466-470, these verses which are ignored by the commentator, but are found in the other three Mss. make the hero go to the shore of the ocean (Kāthiā-vād or Dvārakā: v 470); and with this additional information, his march through Mārwād is at once plain, as his road homeward lay through the latter country. An equally cogent reason for the authenticity of the three Mss as against J, is furnished by the fact that Hemachandra quotes the last pāda of v. 866 in his Prakrit Grammar although with a different reading, this verse being ignored by Harapāla. This shows that Hemachandra used a Ms which (in its readings) considerably differed from K. P. and Dc., and yet contained this particular verse.

Buhler, therefore, holds that Pandit has done well in not exclusively following J, and in admitting verses and readings from the other three Mss.

Opinion is likely to be divided regarding the justifiability of each individual addition. Thus Buhler holds that the three verses 798, 800 and 801 should not have been received into the text. Now, in spite of the doubt expressed by Dr Buhler, it should be remembered that, *prima facie*, there is nothing suspicious about these verses whatsoever. Verse 798 (wanting in P and of course in J) mentions Kamalāyudha, who, it appears, fraternised our poet Vakpatirāja; v. 800 (wanting in J. P. and Dc.) mentions Bhāsa, Jvalanamitra, Kuntideva Raghukāra, and Subandhu and Harichandra, in whose works

Vākpati had his delight; and v. 801 (wanting in J. and P.) enumerates the characteristics of Vākpati's poetry. Some of these writers are of course not much known; thus Kamalāyudha is known from only two verses attributed to him in Vallabhadeva's *Subhāshitāvalī* (Nos 3328 and 1840, ed. Peterson. See also p. 15 of Peterson's Intro.); and one of these verses is quoted in *Das'arūpāvaloka*. A "Vaidya Harichandra" claims one verse (No. 2547) in the same Anthology.

With regard to Harichandra, whose work Vākpati refers to in v. 800, it should be mentioned that there appears to have been more than one Harichandra. Peterson (Report on Mss for 1883-84, p. 77) discovered among the Digambar Jains a poem called *Dharmas'armābhyudaya-kāvya*, composed by Harichandra, son of Ardradeva, a Kāyastha of the Nataka family, and Rādhā (Rāthya?). This Harichandra had a younger brother Lakshmaṇa by name. This Kāvya has since been edited in the Kāvya-mālā Series (No. 8). The editors of this Kāvya however say (p. 1 note 1) that they are unable to fix with certainty the date of this Harichandra but draw attention to the fact that Bāṇa in the introductory verses to his *Harshacharitra* (v. 13; B. S. S. edition, p. 6) mentions a Bhaṭṭāra Harichandra (who according to Peterson should be a Jain), and whose work should very probably be a prose composition, *Gadyabandha*, only the Cal. Ed. of the *Harshacharitra*, reading ण instead of ण (See the v. ls. in the B. S. S. edition). This Kāvya, viz, the *Dharmas'armābhyudaya*, cannot

therefore be identified with the work referred to by Bāṇa, and consequently these two Harichandras are distinct personalities. Still a third Harichandra has to be taken account of. He is (to quote the editors of the *Dharmas'armābhyudaya*) "the physician in chief to king Sāhasāṅka, and a commentator on the *Charaka-Saṁhitā*, and one of the ancestors of Maheśvara, the author of the *Viś'vaprakāśakosha*". This physician Harichandra is probably the "Vaidya Harichandra" whose verse is quoted in Vallabha-deva's *Subhāshitāvalī*, No. 2547 (Peterson's ed. see also p. 136). Regarding this Vaidya Harichandra, nothing further seems to be known. Thus Jolly in his treatise on Medicine in the *Encyclopaedia of Indo-Aryan Research*, p. 11, says "the older commentary (on *Charakasamhitā*) by Harichandra or Hari'schandra, which is referred to by Chakradatta and other older authorities, is apparently lost."

It has further to be noted that Jacobi in an article on Māgha and Bhāravi (V. O. J. III, p. 138 ff) has drawn attention to the remarkable coincidences in language and thought between certain passages of the *Dharmas'armābhyudaya* and the *Gaudavaho*, and he comes to the conclusion that Harichandra positively borrowed his ideas from, and almost slavishly copied the style of Vākpati, the author of *Gaudavaho*, and that therefore, Harichandra, the author of *Dharmas'arma*, must be younger than Vākpati. This point is further complicated by the additional circumstance that Vākpati himself refers in v. 800 to the Bandhas of Subandhu and Harichandra which delighted him : सोदग्धं अ दग्धं हि हरिकन्दं अ आणन्दी । ). Though as just now said, the

authenticity of this verse has been challenged by Bühler and though the verse is found in only one of the Mss, still there is no reason why the verse should be altogether rejected as spurious, more particularly, if each Ms. is to be looked upon, as some hold, as an independent epitome of the poem. Indeed, by indirectly corroborating the statement of Bāṇa regarding the existence of a भट्टारहरिचन्द्रस्य गद्यबन्धः it establishes its own genuineness.

For our present purpose therefore the question to be decided is whether the Harichandra of Gāṇḍavaho v. 800 is identical with the Harichandra, the author of Dharmas'armābhyudaya, or with that Harichandra whose prose composition is referred to by Bāṇa. In view of the fact that a very striking parallelism exists between the language and ideas of Gāṇḍavaho and the Dharmas'armābhudaya, and that Vākpati himself refers to a "Harichandra bandha", one would have been almost tempted to conclude that Harichandra, the author of the Dharmas'arma Kāvya must have preceded Vākpati. Such a supposition however is precluded by a close consideration of the grouping of the authors in v. 800 of our text. The first line evidently mentions poets, and the second line, prose-writers : the Bandha of Harichandra should correspond to the Bandha of Subandhu and as the latter is in prose, the former also must be in prose, notwithstanding the evidence of the divergent reading of the Calcutta Edition of the Harshacharita referred to above. We must therefore hold that the author of the Dharmas'armābhyudaya-kāvya could not have been the Harichandra intended by Vākpati, and

that the one referred to by Vākpati is the same as the Harichandra mentioned by Bāṇa. Jacobi therefore is probably right in his view that the Harichandra, the author of the *Dharmas'armābhyudaya* freely copied, and was later than Vākpati.

With regard to the other authors mentioned by Vākpati in vv 798 ff., Bhāsa, Raghukāra and Subhanda are well known; and there is nothing improbable in the fact that a poet who drew bits of poetic inspiration from the "ocean of Bhavabhūti," might have also found delight in the works of the other more or less illustrious writers mentioned by him. The same may be said with regard to v. 801 which enumerates the merits of Vākpati's poetry. Buhler says that Vākpati, who for a Hindu poet speaks very modestly of himself, could not have written this verse. Sanskrit poets do not however inevitably try to hide their light under a bushel and do not all of them fight shy of expressing a just pride in their own productions. One recalls to mind the self-confident tone of Bhavabhūti, the model, and most probably the master of Vākpati when he utters (*Mālatīmā. l. ll. 42 ff.*, B. S. S. Edition),

ये नाम केचिदिह नः प्रवयन्त्यवशम्  
जानन्ति ते किमपि तान्त्रि नैव यतः ।

Kālidāsa in his own inimitable subtle manner says the same thing almost in a chiding tone (*Mālavikā. I*)

पुराणमित्येव न सावु सर्वम्  
न चापि काव्यं नवमित्यवदम् ।

Indeed, these two verses (800 and 801 of our text) mutually support each other. if Vākpati did really

study the authors mentioned in the former verse, it is but natural to suppose that he should also have been influenced in forming and expressing the attitude which poets (and therefore he himself personally) should adopt in judging of their work, and that Vākpati should call his work सारदन्तं च विस्मृज्यं च छायावर्णं च गी-विलसिद्यं Buhler winds up his first notice of Pandit's work by bestowing on him unstinted praise for the scrupulous care he has evinced all through the very difficult work.

In his second notice of this work ( Vienna Oriental Journal, II, pp. 328-340 ) Buhler begins by saying that one of the striking aspects of our Kāvya is that " the author bestows as much care as possible on the accessories, and gives as little as possible on real history." With regard to the question, whether the present poem is to be regarded as merely a prelude to another larger work, he is inclined to agree with Pandit's conclusions. An additional reason adduced by Buhler should carry much weight. Two of the Mss. (Do. and P) style the work in their colophon Kahāvidham; K calls it Gāhāvidham; J has neither. Buhler now says that Kahāvidham is Prakrit for Kathāpitham, which is the title of the first or introductory Lambaka of the Sanskrit rendering of Guṇādhyā's Brihātkathā both by Kshemendra and by Somadeva, and which therefore must have been found in the original Prakrit work of Guṇādhyā. On this analogy therefore he agrees with Pandit in holding that our present poem too should be the introductory part of another larger poem. As regards the reading Gāhāvidham found in



K., Buhler supposes it to be a mistaken reading for *Kahāvidham*.

The other scholar who has bestowed special consideration on the text-problem of our work, on the mutual relation of the four available Mss, and on the nature of the poem as a whole, is Dr. Jacobi. His contribution contains many pregnant and shrewd observations and it is contained in a German review ( *Gottingische Gelehrte Anzeigen* for 1888, pp. 61-75 ).

After a few prefatory remarks, Jacobi refers to those peculiarities of the *Gauḍavaho* which mark it off from the rest of the known *Mahākāvyas* of the Sanskrit and Prakrit literature. It is not divided into chapters though such division is laid down in the works on the *Alaṅkārasāstra* ( e g *Kāvyaḍarsa* I. 14 ), but contains only consecutively numbered verses. The poem does not contain anything which its title would lead us to expect therein, viz. how *Yas'ovarman*, the king of *Kānyakubja* killed the king of *Gauḍa* ( or *Magadha* ). This event is only hinted at in a few verses; but neither the name of the *Gauḍa* king nor anything else connected with him, is mentioned in our work. And still the poet promises to sing in detail the early exploits of *Yas'ovarman*. What the poem does now really contain is a description of nature ( which every *Mahākāvya*, according to the requirements of the *Alaṅkārasāstra* should contain ), and a portrayal of grotesque events from Indian mythology. Jacobi therefore says that he would agree with Pandit in holding that the work has not come down to us in that form which the poet might have given to it, or at least had

thought of giving to it. But his agreement with Pandit ends here. He would not hold (as Pandit does) that the present work was only a prelude to another work which might be regarded as the *Gaṇḍavaho* proper, which unfortunately however, has not either come down to us, or was perhaps never executed.

Jacobi argues that if the existent work is to be looked upon as a prelude to another larger historical work, the former would have to be regarded as a very unique work indeed, without any like of it in the whole range of Indian literature. The preface of a work is generally an organic constituent part thereof, and as such generally shares its division into *Sargas*, *Ās'vāsas* &c. The present work however is too great to have formed only *one* *Ās'vāsa*, being only a little shorter than, for instance, the *Rāvaṇavaho*, the most famous *Mahākāvya* of the Prakrit literature before or after *Vākpati*. If the present 1209 (or 1233) verses of the work were to represent *only* the preface, what colossal extent we shall have to postulate for the whole poem proper!! If this objection be not regarded as very serious, still there is another difficulty that confronts us. What should have led the poet to put the best part of his work (description of nature &c) in the body of this (presumed) preface? In the case of other poets, we find on the other hand, this item reserved for the main part of their work, and gradually worked up with their subject-matter.

All such difficulties are removed, if we hold (says Jacobi) that the present work was only an epitome

EE (*Gaṇḍavaho*)

(Auszug) of the original work, from which all that concerned historical incidents was dropped, as being neither of general nor of lasting interest. Thus only did it appear to be possible to preserve at least the gems of Vākpati's poetry. As an epitome of the original poem, the Gaudavaho must have come to lose its division into Ās'vāsas &c, though the internal division of the subject-matter was preserved. Thus we can still recognise distinctly the successive parts of the poem:—(1) the poet's introduction, consisting of the usual Maṅgala and praise of poetry in general, (2) the work proper, of which even though there are left now only the description of nature and such other secondary matter, still sufficient traces are left to enable us to formulate the general march of events, such as (a) the praise of Yaśovarman, (b) his triumphant march, and (c) his life of enjoyment after his grand achievement, and (3) as conclusion, the poet's own life. Bilhara's Vikramāṅkadevacharita is composed on similar lines, and this type seems to have been the usual one for historical poems.

This, in short, is Jacobi's view regarding the nature of the poem as a whole, and as he says, it has much plausibility to support it. This hypothesis easily explains why the number of the verses of Gaudavaho varies in each Ms. J has the least number of them (1102), which are however to be found in the same order in the other three Mss., the latter having in all 133 verses more than J. Pandit himself is not inclined to regard these verses as spurious; and the question therefore is, how we are to explain their

great number ( i. e. about one-eighth of the whole). Jacobi says (ibid p. 68) : "This or that copyist of the prevalent epitome might have put in, at their appropriate places, such verses from the original poem as might have pleased him or such as he would not find wanting for other reasons". The Mss. K. P. and Dc. go back in the last resort to such "enlarged editions". "Our supposition further explains ( says Jacobi ) in a natural way, the colophon, and the title of the commentary, Haripālavira-chita-Gaṇḍavādha-sāra-tikā. Haripāla, who besides his father, had many predecessors, probably found in the old Mss. the colophon Gaṇḍavādhasāra, an epitome of Gaṇḍavādha, and therefore he called his commentry Gaṇḍavādha-sāra-tikā".

In saying that the present work was to be regarded as prefatory to Gaṇḍavaho proper, Pandit bases his conclusion on verse 1209 ( amongst others ) in the present text. This verse however does not form the conclusion of the work, as one more verse in Upajāti metre follows ( according to the Mss. Dc. and P.). Jacobi rightly points out that this verse has been altogether lost sight of by Pandit. The verse in question is as under:—(see Various Readings p. 395)

कहराय लंछण( स्तव ) बप्पहरायस्त गण्ड( वहम् ) ।

( नामे )ण कहावीढं रइयंविच तह समत्तं च ॥

The bracketed portion is wanting in P, which also reads, य for इ in बप्पहरायस्त. The colophon of K is in prose, and is what has been admitted by Mr. Pandit in the text. J. has nothing to correspond to either of these. Now, this verse shows that the

present prefatory text was also the real Gaūḍa-vaho, and that the poem therewith came to an end.

Passing over certain minor emendations and conjectures proposed by Jacobi ( p. 64 ) we may agree with him when he says that “ so much is certain that after v. 1209 there followed ( only ) a verse or ( few ) verses, which brought the poem to its finish, and that therefore it is not at all necessary to hold that after v. 1209, the history proper of Yas'ovarman was to follow ”.

In support of his opinion that the present text was only a prelude, Pandit relies on v. 1074 ( compare, Intro. p. xlvii ). The verse is:—

साहिज्ज गडडवहो एस मए संपयं महारम्भो ।

णिष्ठुए मुयन्ति दप्यं जम्मि णरिन्दा कइन्दा य ॥

Jacobi however points out that साहिज्ज is not to be derived from √ सङ् ( as has also been done by the commentator ) but from √ साहङ्-कथयति ( compare, Hemachandra, Prakrit Grammar, IV. 21 ), and that महारम्भो can as well signify “ a mighty exploit.” The first line should therefore mean “ I shall now sing the Gaūḍa's death, that heroic or mighty deed ”, and there is no need to see in the verse in question any allusion to the composition of another Gaūḍa-vadha ( Kāvya ) of mighty dimensions. The same argument holds good of the word Viyaḍa in v. 1164. ( cf. also v 799 ).

Jacobi has still a few words to say ( p. 72 ff ) regarding the readings received by Pandit in his text. The Mss. of our work fall into two groups. The first group consists of only one Ms., designated J by Pandit, which might be called the commentator's

recension. The second group is made up of the remaining three Mss., differing on the whole from J, as also, in many cases, from each other among themselves. Pandit has, in the choice of the readings followed an eclectic principle ( p. VI of his cri. Notice ), and Jacobi admits that in most cases Pandit's choice is faultless. " Such an eclectic process I do not hold in theory as objectionable, when the Mss. are later copies—as is too often the case in Indian works—and can therefore be arranged only in groups and not in any genealogical tree. In classical philology, matters stand quite differently. To apply its method without more safeguards to Indian works, e. g., to receive a reading into the text on the authority of the " best " Ms. would in innumerable cases land us into error. " Jacobi evinces a decided partiality for the text and readings of our work as embodied in the commentary of Haripāla, whose readings Pandit has not, as he himself admits, always adopted ( Cri. Not. p. VI ). This preference for the commentator's readings is based on the fact that he is older than all the Mss., that his father seems to have devoted special attention to the study of Gāṇḍavaho, ( Com. to v. 788 ), that probably his family was in possession of good and old Mss. of the work, and that finally, his work probably represents the first and most faithful epitome and text of the poem; and a number of instances are given in support of this. We have now passed in review the opinions of the two scholars, and as I believe the only two scholars, who have treated, besides Pandit, of the text question of our work in great details. Of course

there are other scholars, who have referred to this question, but only incidentally. Thus, e. g., Pischel in his *Grammatik der Prakrit Sprachen*, speaks (Einleitung. p. 15) of the "many recensions (of *Gaṇḍavaḥo*) which in their number and arrangement of verses differ very much from each other." Vincent A. Smith also (*J. R. A. S.* for 1908, p. 778) quotes Pandit's opinion that the poem appears to be only the prelude to a missing work. Apart from this, however, the opinions of Pandit, Bühler and Jacobi differ considerably, and it is worth while to indicate here in brief, the position of this particular question.

Pandit's argument is that the present work should only be regarded as a prelude to another larger work no longer available to us, containing a more detailed narration of the killing of the Gauda king. His reasons are : (1) There is very little in our present text to satisfy the expectations raised in us regarding the contents of the poem. The scanty mention of *Magaha-nāhā* in v. 354, and of *Magahā-hiva* in vv. 414-417 and v. 696 scarcely justifies us in holding that with this indirect and passing allusion to the theme announced in his title, the poet did regard himself as absolved from his promise as contained in the title of the poem. (2) There are, further, indications in our poem, in which the poet himself lets us understand that his larger work was to follow; e. g. vv. 844, 1074, 1184, 1209 etc. (3) Specially noteworthy is the abrupt ending, v. 1209, which also prepares us to listen to "this purifying, newly-composed heart-rejoicing and no mean narrative about *Yas'ovarman*". (4) The de-

signation of the commentary as Gaudavadhasāraṭīkā would lend weight to the same conclusion. As Pandit understands it, the name shows that the commentator regarded that he was annotating a Sāra ( substance ) of Gaudavaho and not the Gaudavaho proper, which was still to follow. Buhler generally agrees with these opinions, except in the meaning of the compound Gaudavadhasāraṭīkā, which ( as we have already seen ) he would render as "short annotations Sāra-ṭīkā [=Sārātmikā or Sāra-bhūtaṭīkā] on the Gaudavaho. He further adds the important fact that most probably Guṇāḍhya's Prakrit Brihatkathā had its first or introductory Lambaka called by the name Kahāvīḍham, and that this latter designation has been preserved for the present text in at least two out of the four Mss. of our work, a circumstance that goes to support Pandit's contention that our text was merely introductory to a larger work. Lastly as regards the varying number of verses of the text as found in the four Mss, both agree in holding that the verses found over and above Haripāla's version, are not all of them spurious or interpolations. This however does not satisfactorily explain their presence in only some of the Mss and their omission from the rest.

Of this latter point, Jacobi in his review referred to above, offers a very ingenious explanation. He would regard the different Mss. as each presenting a different epitome (Auszug) of the original poem. On this supposition we can easily understand why the number of verses in the different Mss. varies. Each epitome contained more or less ver-



ses, according to the taste—and we might almost say the pleasure, of each copyist. It should be here mentioned that Jacobi regards the recension as presented in Haripāla's commentary as the first epitome executed of the original Gaudavaho. The fact that the killing of Gaudavaho receives such a scanty treatment in any of the recensions ( according to him epitomes, ) now available, Jacobi attributes to the purging away of all matter " which treated of historical incidents only, and therefore could neither be of general nor of lasting interest. " Jacobi seems to have in mind the general unsettled conditions in which the poem was written. There was therefore the danger of the entire poem of Vākpati being lost, and " thus only ( i.e. by suppressing the historical allusions in it, ) it seemed possible to preserve at least the pearls of Vākpati's poetry".

Then it is to be noted that Jacobi differs from both Pandit and Bühler, in holding that no additional matter probably followed the present text, and that therefore the present poem should be regarded as all that Vākpati ever wrote. He takes his stand on a verse ( quoted above ) found in two of the Mss., according to which it would appear that " Gaudavaho, otherwise called the Kathāpīṭha ( the foundation of the story ) has been composed and finished too. " This, Jacobi urges, leaves no doubt that the Gaudavaho had been completed in the form in which we have it. Bühler, ( V. O. J., II, p. 331, ) suggests the reading Gaudavahe ( locative ) for Gaudavaham. This would mean accordingly, " in Gaudavaho, the Kathāpīṭha has been &c.

It now remains to be seen how Jacobi's argument fits in with the other considerations urged by Pandit. V. 1074 of our text means according to Pandit that the real *Gaulavaho* was about to be composed. But *साहिज्ज* means as already stated, "is narrated, or told". (See also v. 1184 : *सा साहिजं पयसो चरिजे चाणक-चरिजस्स* | where *साहिजं* has been rendered as *कथयितुम्*, where the text of Haripāla also has *सासितुम्* as against his *साहिज्ज=सायते* under v. 1074 ). Besides the high authority of Hemachandra in taking the root *साह* in the sense of "narrate", we have the word *साहिर* in v. 1206, which the commentator notices as a variant and explains as *कथनशील*. This word has descended to Modern Marathi in the form of *सा(श)हिर* in the sense of a reciter of narrative or ballad poetry: there is therefore no reason why the word *साहिज्ज* in v. 1074 should be understood in the sense of compose (*sādhyate*).

Therefore, it may be said that if there are indications in the poem that the narration was to follow, it can be urged that there are also passages which tell us that the narration has been begun, and therefore presumably, been completed. Thus v. 1184 (already referred to) distinctly says that "then he (the poet) having finished the duties to be performed at the close of night and therefore being refreshed, set about narrating (*Sāhium payato chariam*) to them (his audience) the life (of *Yas'ovarman*), of *Chāṇakya*-like conduct". After a *Kulaha* of twenty verses, describing the state of expectancy created among the quarters of the earth and in the heart of the divine damsels &c., and con-  
FR (*Gaulavaho*)

taining a further praise of the hero, the poet says vv. 1205-6 : " Now on that blessed day, long looked for by the people,—a day that was rendered yellowish on account of the dust arising out of the friction of golden ornaments, and which therefore became golden,—the ( whole ) world through curiosity became in an instant as though dumb-struck, on account of the poet's encompassing the entire range of learning as he narrated his story " ( *sāhitya tammī Kathanaś'ile Vākpatirāje*, com. ) This shows that the narration was begun and completed and the contents of the narrations are, in all likelihood, to be found in the verses that have preceded. Finally " this life ", *imam chariam* of v. 1209, is as likely to refer to that to which it forms a conclusion as to the " something " that was to follow.

To conclude, therefore, we may rest content with accepting Jacobi's conclusion that the present poem was all that Vākpati ever wrote. His second conclusion however that what he wrote suffered epitomisation at different times by different hands may not be so readily agreed to. Though the poem does not hint at it expressly, it looks very probable that the political conditions in which the poem was written are largely responsible for the rather imperfect state in which the poem has been left to us. Perhaps the author could not give the final touches and the final arrangement to his mass of verses. This may be the reason why the verses that refer to the poem as being narrated are left standing where they at present are.—If one of the traditions is to be believed, we shall have to admit that Vākpati thus sang

in his work the glories of Yas'ovarman, when the latter had thrown him into prison, as stated by the Yas'astilaka ( Peterson, Subhāshitāvalī, p. 115 ). We may argue that after his release, the poet might not have found time or even deemed it necessary to carry to end his task, undertaken under such circumstances. Another less reliable tradition as preserved in Rājas'ekhara's Prabandhakosā, however, does not agree with this. According to this, it would appear that Vākpati belonged to the next generation after Yas'ovarman ( R. G. Bhandarkar, Report on Search for Mss during 1883-84, p. 15 ).

Further, with regard to the contention that if this poem was to form the whole of the Gaudāvaho over written by Vākpati, the title of the poem becomes a misnomer as the real killing of the king of Gauda receives only indirect and an all too brief mention, it can be urged that Vākpati wrote more as a court-poet than as a historian, his object being to produce a poem containing a fulsome praise of his royal patron, in which incidents, otherwise historically very important indeed, were brought in only as serving his main purpose of lavishing unstinted praise on his master. Buhler is perfectly justified when he draws attention to the peculiar phenomena of our poem in which "the author bestows as much care as possible on the accessories, and gives as little as possible on real history". Pandit says ( Intro. p. xliii ) that the treatment which the Gaudian king receives in the poem is no better and no fuller than the allusions to some other kings whom Yas'ovarman conquered, e. g. the kings of

**Vaṅga** or of the Deccan and others; and that therefore the question why the name of the Gaudian king should have been immortalised in the designation of the poem remains a puzzle. The reason for the selection of the name of the Gauda king in preference to other kings subjugated by Yas'ovarman, to form the designation of a highly-pitched poem, containing mainly the panegyric of Yas'ovarman, the king of Kanouj, may possibly have to be sought for, I would tentatively submit, in the latent ill will that can historically be proved to have existed between the two kingdoms of Kanouj and Gauda before the time of Yas'ovarman. The treacherous murder of Rājyavardhana, the brother of Emperor Harsha, at the hands of Śaśaṅka, the king of Central Bengal (the latter being called a Gauda by Bāna) and the consequent attitude of persecution which Harsha, who soon thereafter became the king of Kanouj, adopted towards the Bengal king are matters of history (compare, V. A. Smith, *Early History of India*, Third Edition, pp. 337-339). At a later period (circa 800 A. D.) Dharmapāla king of Bengal and Bihar deposed Indrāyudha, king of Kanouj, and installed in his place Chakrāyudha (ibid. p. 378, cf. also Duff's *Chronology of India*, p. 75). Of course this does not prove anything directly bearing on the reign of Yas'ovarman; still, it is worth while emphasising this side of the mutual relations between these two powerful kingdoms. Again, religious motives may have had their share in the ill will existing between the two states. Yas'ovarman seems to have been a staunch advocate of the nascent Hinduism, while the kings of Bengal from the

beginning of the eighth century A. D. to the end of the 12th century had been, with the sole exception of Ādisūtra, zealous adherents of Buddhism (Smith, *op. cit.* p. 402). That religious feelings might have had a share in the dispute of Yas'ovarman with the unnamed king of Bengal of that time is what has been also suggested by Pandit himself in his Introduction (p. xlvii, footnote). It is not therefore improbable that hereditary political causes, added to religious motives, might have led to a feud between Yas'ovarman and the Gauda king, and this feud, serving to our poet as a theme on which to pivot his patron's glories, might have been sung and alluded to in our present poem, albeit in haphazard and all too brief manner.

\*            \*            \*            \*            \*

The above notes were written some years back, and since then a third scholar—J. Hertel—has considered the question about the general nature and form of Vākpati's Gaudavaho, in an article in *Asia Major*, Vol. 1, Fasc. 1, January 1924, pp. 1-23: "A Note on Bhavabhūti and on Vākpatiśāja." Hertel thinks that v. 799 of the Gaudavaho shows that "Bhavabhūti was still living and advising Vākpati when the latter was composing his Gaudavaho" (p. 10). He agrees with Pandit in holding that Vākpati's present poem is but a prelude to a larger work he contemplated, and draws attention to the fact that "it can scarcely be due to a mere chance that two works of the two most celebrated court poets of Yas'ovarman were not finished" (namely, the Mahāvīracarita of Bhavabhūti, and the Gaudavaho

of Vākpati ). Relying on the concluding words of the colophon of the MS. K, कद्राय लंछनस्त वप्पद्रायस्य गउवदे ॥ गधार्वाढं समतं ॥ he regards the existing poem as but the introduction—the *Katāpīṭha*—, and holds that its author never executed his intention of writing the real *Gaudavaho*. Hertel has also reviewed in details all the objections of Jacobi, ( some of which are noted above) who, it will be seen, would regard the present poem as a mere abstract or summary of a larger work in which all historical traces had been deliberately passed over.

Hertel, it seems, has not taken into account the indications mentioned by us above, which are given in the poem itself and which suggest that the narration of the poem did take place, or in other words, that the poet did not evidently intend any other sequel to his existent poem ( vv. 1184 and 1206. ff. See above ). We may also say that the concluding verses make it evident that the poem is called *Gaudavaho* more or less by courtesy only. The poet perhaps began with that idea, but ended by singing the story of his patron's *Digvijaya*. His *Viayāhisea* = *Vijayābhisheka* is referred to in v. 1208, and his giving away his enemies' wealth " even outside " i. e., without bringing it back with him to his capital, in v. 1207. All this implies that the poet had more in his mind the traditional *Digvijaya* of a hero, than the killing of the Gauda king by Yas'ovarman. The poet's request to " listen to the narrative " in v. 1209 can be understood as a general one addressed to readers, and need not necessarily be taken with reference to something which the poet thought was to follow.

Then, with regard to the evidence, afforded by the colophons of Mss, we have to bear in mind that the colophons are in their nature, the peculiar product and property of the copyists, and that they are often liable to be added to, abridged or changed or omitted according to the liking of the copyists unless we have evidence otherwise. This is borne out even in the present case. J has no colophon at all. K has it as quoted above, and this would appear to be in prose. I' and Dc, have it similarly, in the form of a Gâthâ, though a few letters of the former of these are worn off. The colophon seems to be preserved in its complete and perfect form in Dc, which is an excellent and very old Palm-leaf MS. This reads the colophon as ..... गउडवहं । नमिण कथावीरं । ग्दयं चिय तह ममत्तं च । against गउडवहं गथावीरं of K which Hertel relies on. According to Dc, therefore, Gaudavaha, ( in the form called ) the Kathâpithaka, has been composed and *finished as well*. No real objection can be taken against the ( neuter nominative ) form ° वहं, which is grammatically correct. ( Compare शिशुपालवधम् Neu. Nom. Sing. ) We may therefore conclude by saying that the present poem represents all that Vâkpati wrote, and that there is no reason to hold that the poet had an intention of writing more, an intention which he did not execute as Pandit, Buhler and Hertel hold; neither is the present poem merely an abstract or summary of some larger poem no longer available, as Jacobi, and following him, Winternitz ( Geschichte d. indischen. Litteratur, Vol. III, p. 84 ) think.

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## II

Another important point dealt with by Pandit is about the date of Yas'ovarman, on whose date depend those (as is well known) of Bhavabhūti and Vākpati. The date of Yas'ovarman again depends on that of the Kashmirian king Lalitāditya Muktapīḍa, an account of whose reign we have in Kalhana's *Rājatarāṅgiṇī* (IV 126 ff.) and who inflicted a defeat on Yas'ovarman. But there is a wide difference between the date assigned to him by Pandit on the one hand, and all other scholars on the other. Pandit exhaustively deals with the dates of the successive dynasties of Kashmir and even of each individual king, and arrives at 695 A. D. as the date of Lalitāditya's accession, and 732 A. D. as that of his death. Incidentally Pandit puts in a strenuous plea for the reliability of Kalhana's chronology, and subjects to a detailed and searching criticism the correction of thirty-one years applied to Kalhana's chronology by scholars, mainly relying on Chinese sources. This correction Pandit does not accept, and, hence mainly, the discrepancy. With this correction accepted, Lalitāditya's date becomes 724-760 A. D. It was Jacobi who first suggested a still nearer approach to arrive at the date of Lalitāditya (in his *Review of the Gaudavaho* referred to above). (*Gaudavaho*, verses 827-832, mentions certain portentous events that took place in the world. Among these v. 829 mentions an eclipse of the sun; and this, Jacobi states, was visible according to astronomical calculations at Kanouj on 14th of August 733 A. D. Verse 832 according to Pandit's text is:—

इय तदया खण-निव्वडिय भू-लया-भक्त-भक्तुरावहे ।

आए इमम्मि भुयणेसु दाहणा आसि उप्पाया ॥

The reading भू-लया here is on the evidence of one MS only. The other three MSS and the commentator read instead, नि(णि)यय-पय which certainly is better, the meaning being the corner of his (Yas'ovarman's) eye became twisted (भक्तुरावहे) on account of the shaking of his position (नियय-पय-भक्त=निजक-पद-भक्त) that was brought about temporarily or in a moment—(खण-निव्वडिय). This "shaking of his position" Jacobi takes to be a reference to Lalitāditya's invasion on the domains and subsequent defeat of Yas'ovarman. R. G. Bhandarkar too agrees with Jacobi in thus interpreting the verso (Preface to his edition of the *Mālatī-Mādhava*, BSS, Second Edition, 1905, p. xv). Pandit's reading, supported as it is by one MS only, would seem to indicate the same meaning, though in a confused manner. A further conclusion may perhaps be drawn from the mention of the king's temporary loss of position, viz., that this invasion of Lalitāditya against the king of Kanauj took place after the latter had returned from his Digvijaya-yātrā, or his expedition against the Gaudian king.

R. G. Bhandarkar with reference to Stein (Translation of *Rājatarāṅgiṇī*, Intro. p. 89, and note on IV. 134) also mentions (l. c. p. xv) the fact that a king of Central India of the name of I-cha-fon-mo is mentioned by Chinese authors as having sent an embassy to China in 731 A. D. This I-cha-fon-mo has been "properly identified" with Yas'ovarman. Generally speaking therefore, the correction of thirty-one years applied to Kalhana's

GG (*Gāṇḍavaho*)

chronology by scholars, against which Pandit so vigorously contends, seems to be justified. R. G. Bhandarkar also was once inclined to reject this correction of 31 years (Report on MSS. for 1883-84, p. 15) but has accepted it later in his second edition of the *Mālatī-Mādhava*.

The dates of Lalitāditya's reign being thus ascertained be 724 to 760 A. D., Yas'ovarman's reign may generally be said to cover the second quarter of the eighth century. His defeat by the king of Kashmir will have to be placed in 733 A. D., before which Yas'ovarman must have defeated the king of the Gaudas. Yas'ovarman had sent an embassy to China on his own behalf in 731, and was claimed as an ally by Lalitāditya in an embassy which the latter himself sent to China in 736 A. D. This last fact would go to show that though Lalitāditya had defeated Yas'ovarman in 733 A. D., the former did not annex the Kanauj territory but kept Yas'ovarman on the throne and formed an alliance with him: in the words of Kalhana, the kingdom of Kanyakubja came under the control (of Lalitāditya) as if it were the yard of his house—कन्यकुब्जोर्वा...अभूत्...यहप्राङ्ग-नवद्वारे । Vincent A. Smith (Early His. of India (1914) p. 378) following Stein, gives 740 or 741 A. D., as the year of Yas'ovarman's dethronement. In his Oxford History of India (1920, p. 182) he speaks of the king being slain in or about 740. Evidently this date does not take into account the more precise approximation to this event, viz., A. D. 733, which is afforded by Jacobi's calculations based on the mention of the Solar eclipse in the *Gaudavaho* and

which is relied upon by R. G. Bhandarkar in arriving at the dates of Vakpati and Bhavabhūti. The same may be said with regard to the date proposed by Lévi and others ( V. A. Smith, l. c. ) as lying between A. D. 736 and 747.

Hertel in his article referred to above regards ( p. 23 ) 733 A. D., as the date not of Lalitāditya's victory, but that of Yas'ovarman's departure for his Digvijaya. This conclusion, it seems to me, is based on his interpreting v. 832 of the Gaudavaho in a very different manner, though he reads that verse differently from Pandit's text and substitutes *जिययय* for *भूल्या*. His translation is:—"Such terrible portents then arrived in the worlds, when the king, having by a side-look restrained in a moment his vassals' transgression of their rank, set out ( on his Digvijaya )."—This translation, it appears is based on a two-fold misunderstanding. In the first place, Hertel following the commentator understands *निजकपदम्भ* as the transgression by Yas'ovarman's vassals of *their* rank. There is now hardly any necessity for bringing in the vassals in this way. Pandit has put stars on the words *निजकपदम्भे* in the commentary only because he had accepted *भूल्या* as the reading in his text for *जिययय*. ( Preface, p. VI ). And in the second place, Yas'ovarman's Digvijaya is already over. He has returned from his Vijaya-Yātrā already and is described as ( *जोआरिय-बाब* ) = *अवतारित-बाब* in v. 694 and as praised by his bards on his return, and as sporting with his women ( vv. 695-749 ). There is therefore no reason to hold that A. D. 733 represents the year of Yas'ovarman's starting on his Digvijaya.

especially under the shadow of "terrible" portents, and that therefore his defeat by Lalitāditya must have taken place "some years later than 753 A. D.", as Hertel urges.

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### III

A brief mention of one or two other points dealt with by Pandit in his learned and exhaustive Introduction may appropriately be made here. In Note IV of his Introduction (pp. ccv ff) Pandit makes an "important statement" on the evidence of a Manuscript of the *Mālatī-Mādhava*, tending to establish the identity of Bhavabhūti with "Umvekāchārya," this "Umvekāchārya" being called the pupil of Kumārīlabhaṭṭa, and more expressly described as one "who had acquired greatness of learning through the favour of the revered Kumārīla-svāmin" श्रीकुमारलक्ष्मणमित्रादप्राप्तवान्वैभवं. These two statements (occurring in the colophons of two of the ten acts of the *Mālatī-Mādhava* in the particular Manuscript mentioned by Pandit) evidently mean that Bhavabhūti was also known by the name of Umvekāchārya, and that this last, *alias* Bhavabhūti, was the pupil of the famous Mīmāṃsaka Kumārīlabhaṭṭa. This interesting and important piece of evidence was brought forward by Pandit as early as 1888; but for want of other corroborative evidence, it naturally did not win general acceptance. Thus R. G. Bhandarkar in the Introduction to his Second Edition of the *Mālatī-Mādhava* in the Bombay Sanskrit Series, 1905 p. VIII, was inclined

to treat this tradition about Bhavabhūti's being a pupil of Kumārilabhaṭṭa as unsupported by what Bhavabhūti has to say about his learning in his preface to the *Mālatī-Mādhava*. S. K. Belvalkar in the Introduction, to his translation of the *Uttararāma-charita* in the Harvard Oriental Series refers to this tradition, but is evidently reluctant to take it as conclusive. The individuality of Bhavabhūti has of course been long well-defined and recognised as such; that of Umvekāchārya however, remained long shrouded in mystery. Recently however, the personality of Umvekāchārya as a Mīmāṃsā writer is slowly emerging forth out of the indistinctness that encircled it formerly, and other evidence identifying Bhavabhūti with Umvekāchārya, is also available. This is largely due to a deeper study of the Mīmāṃsā Śāstra, and especially to the labours of Dr. Ganga Natha Jha of Allahabad and Prof. Kupuswami Sastri of Madras.

Dr. Jha published in 1922 as No. 6 of the Princess of Wales Sarasvati Bhavana Texts, the first part of Maṇḍana Miśra's *Bhāvanā Viveka* with a "running commentary attributed to one Bhaṭṭa Umbeka" (Prefatory Note, p. 1). In the Introduction contained in the second part of the work published in 1923, the same scholar, out of his intimate acquaintance with the Mīmāṃsā literature was able to supply some definite information about Umbeka (pp. 2 ff). This name "is found to be written variously : Ombeka, Aumbeka, Umbaka and so forth. He is said to have written a commentary on Kumāri's *Ś'loka-vārtika* from which a quotation .....

is made by Pratyaksvarûpa Bhagavân in his commentary on the Chitsukhi. " Umbeka is quoted by Chitsukha himself and by Ânandapûrṇa, and is referred to by Bodhaghana. The Jain writer, Guṇaratna, in his *Shaddars'anasamuchohayavṛtti* speaks of Umbeka as knowing the Kârîkâs ( i. e., the *S'lokavârtika* of Kumârila ? ). Prof. Kupuswami-Shastri of Madras points out that Bhaṭṭomveka is also quoted in Râmakrishṇa's commentary on the *Tarkapâda* of the *S'âstradîpikâ* ( *Proceedings, Second Oriental conference, Calcutta, 1923, p. 411.* )

It is however to be noted that according to a tradition preserved in the *S'mkaradîgvijaya*, Umbeka was the popular name of Maṇḍanamis'ra ( and not of Bhavabhûti ).

It is Pratyaksvarûpa Bhagavân, the commentator of Chitsukhi, who lends direct support to the identification of Bhavabhûti with Umbeka. Chitsukha himself ( in the passage quoted by Jha, *op. cit.* p. 4 ) says that Bhavabhûti who before is a wise man ( *युग आस एव सन्* ) does not cease to be a wise man, simply because he has composed some *Nâtaka* and *Nâtikâ* &c. Chitsukha next adds *उक्तं चैतदुम्बेकेन* and then quotes a *Nyâya*. The commentator Pratyaksvarûpa adds to this : *भवभूतिरुम्बेकः ।*

The statements therefore in the colophons of the Manuscript, first brought to notice by Pandit to the effect that Umbeka and Bhavabhûti are one and the same person, and that that person was a follower of the famous Mimâmsaka Kumârîlabhaṭṭa, are confirmed by other evidence including the commentator of the Vedântic work Chitsukhi. The words of the

author of this last-named work itself, very likely indicate that Bhavabhūti was first an authoritative personage (आप्त) in some line, (and evidently Mīmāṃsā) but that thereafter he wrote his plays, and that notwithstanding his doing so, he was still regarded as an authority in that special line.

These statements identifying Bhavabhūti with Umbeka have to be taken for what they are worth; there is also the conflicting tradition of Umbeka being the name of another illustrious disciple of Kuṇḍarīla, viz., Maṇḍana Miśra. There is, however, nothing inherently improbable in Umbeka-Bhavabhūti's having been a famous Mīmāṃsaka writer before he turned to write dramatic works. His ancestors are described as चरणगुरुः पञ्चामयः, वृत्तप्रताः सोमदीपिनः, and withal, ब्रह्मवादिनः. There is no reason to hold that Bhavabhūti broke off from one of the traditions of his family, viz. the Karmamārga, or the way of sacrificial knowledge, which is the essence of the Pūrva Mīmāṃsā. It is true Bhavabhūti does not expressly include Mīmāṃsā in the Śloka containing his famous "Vācho yukti" in the Mālatī Mādhava (Act I, संवेदाध्ययनम् &c lines 46-49, R. G. Bhandarkar's Edition, Bombay, Sans. Series), where he refers to his knowledge of Veda, the Upanishads, Sāṃkhya and Yoga. But we may regard the Mīmāṃsā to be included in the general term Veda, the Mīmāṃsā being the formal systematisation of the sacrifices referred to in the Samhitās, Brāhmaṇas &c. Besides, Bhavabhūti calls himself पदवाक्यप्रमाणज्ञः and a श्रीशिवपुत्र in the Introduction to the Mahāvīracharita (p. 4 and 5 Nirṇayasagara Edition). प्रमाणज्ञः is explained by Bhavabhūti's commentator Virarāghava as मन्त्रितानिज्ञः. We may



also say that the reason why Bhavabhūti does not feel called upon to specially put in his knowledge of Mīmāṃsā, at the place where he alludes to his knowledge of Veda, Yoga &c. is what he himself says immediately thereafter : तद्वचनेन किं न हि ततः कश्चिद्गुणो नादके । We may therefore reasonably conclude that the personal statements of Bhavabhūti in his dramas do not militate against the probability of his being a Mīmāṃsaka of repute.

The tradition of Bhavabhūti having the nickname of Umbeka and that of his being the pupil of Kumārila stand on a different footing. Both of these traditions are attested to by the MS of the *Mālatī-Mādhava* above referred to, while the statement of the commentator of *Chitsukhī*, corroborates only the former, and has nothing direct to say about the latter. Prof. Kupuswami Sastri, in his article referred to above, comes to the conclusion, that the way in which Bhaṭṭomveka is referred to by the commentator of the *S'āstradīpikā* " would appear to leave no alternative except to assume that Umvekabhaṭṭa was one of the pupils of Kumārila-bhaṭṭa " ( p. 411 ), and that Bhavabhūti the poet, *alias* Bhaṭṭomveka, and two other famous Mīmāṃsā writers, viz., Prabhākara and Maṇḍana " were all Bhaṭṭakumārila's pupils " ( *Ibid.* p. 412 ). In the Proceedings of the Third Oriental Conference, Madras, 1925, the same Professor, in the light of further investigations into the beginnings of the Mīmāṃsā Schools, expresses the opinion that the three writers mentioned above " might have been younger contemporaries of Kumārila, who might

safely be assigned to the beginning of the 8th century A. D. " ( p. 481 ).

We may therefore justifiably hold that the personality of ' Umveka ' which was but a mere name when Pandit brought it forward from the hidden recesses of a Manuscript has been rendered more definite and distinct, thanks mainly to the two above-named scholars of the Mimāṃsā Philosophy. We can also regard it as very possible that Umveka was a nickname of Bhavabhūti, unless one was to urge that only those two acts in the colophons of which the name of Umveka occurred, were the work of Umveka, and the rest was the work of Bhavabhūti. If this supposition were to be accepted, the statement of the commentator of Chitsukhi that Bhavabhūti means Umbeka will have to be satisfactorily explained in some other way. Bhavabhūti, in all likelihood, and so far as our present knowledge goes, has therefore to be regarded not only as a great and masterly dramatist but also as a Mimāṃsaka of repute, a commentator on a work of his contemporary, viz., the Bhāvanā Viveka of Maṇḍanamis'ra, and as a pupil of Kumārila, his other fellow-students being Maṇḍana and Prabhākara.

The chronological implications of the identity of Bhavabhūti with Umbeka and of the tradition of his being the pupil of Kumārila do not conflict with the dates generally accepted. The date of Kumārila is " end of the seventh and the first part of the eighth century " ( Winternitz, Geschichte III, p. 427, with reference to Pathak, Keith and other

authorities ), and the date of Vakpatirāja and Bhavabhūti, as determined from that of Yas'ovarman and Lalitāditya is the same part of the eighth century as stated above.—Altogether therefore, this period, the first part of the eighth century, seems to be a stirring one, both politically and intellectually.

## IV

The last point to be alluded to here is about the other Kāvya which our poet Vakpatirāja is known to have written. In verse 79 of Gaudāvaho, the poet says:—

मधुमह-विजय-पञ्चता वाया कहणाम मउळ इमम्मि ।

पढम-कुसुमाहि तल्लिणं पच्छम-कुसुमं वण-सबाण ॥

पञ्चता is explained by the commentator as पर्याप्ता. Pandit puts a star over the commentator's word indicating that the explanation is different from the word in the text, but he translates it himself as " which has attained perfection " (Introduction p. liv). The other readings for पञ्चता are पङ्कता and उपता. Perhaps पञ्चता is to be understood as प्रकृता and the sense seems to be " how can my speech bud forth in this Kāvya ( viz the Gaudāvaho ), engaged as it is ( पञ्चता ) in the Madhu-Matha-Vijaya? The after-flower of wild plants is more meagre than the first-flower." The second line of the verse immediately preceding would also seem to indicate that we have to understand पञ्चता in the sense of प्रकृता. There the poet says that wealth, even though very little, adds to happiness ( literally, looks well, लोहेइ=लोभले ) if enjoyed, but " the

Goddeſs Sarasvatī, if ſhe be not in her entireneſs ſomehow makes the poſſeſſor ridiculous"—देवसस्तदं ज्ञा असमन्ता किंपि दिग्देह । The ſenſe evidently of the paſſage is that the poet is already engaged on one Kāvya and therefore he is doubtful if he can well venture on a new one. Be this as it may, it is certain that the poet Vākpatirāja wrote another work called Mahumaha-vijaya. Unfortunately the work is not available, but that the work was once known follows from the fact that the work is referred to, and quotations from that work are to be found in ſome of the older writers. Thus Piſchel (Prakrit Grammatik, Encyclopaedia of Indo-Aryan Reſearch, pp. 11 ff.) has already pointed out that that work of Vākpati has been referred to by Ānandavardhana in his Dhvanyāloka, by Someśvara in Kāvyaḍars'a and by Hemachandra in his Alamkāra-chūḍamāṇi, and that therefore the two verſes which are attributed to our poet in the commentaries of Hāla's Saptas'atī but are not to be found in the Gaṇḍavaho, may be from the Madhumathavijaya. A quotation from this work is to be found in the commentary of Abhinavagupta on Dhvanyāloka (p. 152, line 15, Nīrṇayasagar Edition), and two other quotations in the Sarasvatīkanthābharana. It is therefore certain that beſides the Gaṇḍavaho, Vākpatirāja wrote the other Kāvya, but this is at preſent only known by references to it, and a few quotations therefrom.

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६ .. हरेः ।

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१३—१५ महाबराहस्य ।

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७३ सुकवीनां स्तुतिनिन्दयोः साम्यम् ।

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८३ गुणदोषपरीक्षणे परावलम्बिनः ।

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८५ यद्यपि पूर्वकवीनां मार्गेषु सर्वे गुणाः सन्ति तदपि मुक्तेषु तेषु मार्गेषु सर्वे नवमेव आधुनिककवेः ।

८६ सामान्यकविकवीन्द्रयोर्भेदः ।

- ८७ वाचो महत्त्वम् ।  
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काव्यारम्भः ।

९९-१०८ यशोवर्ममाहात्म्यम् ।

१०९-११३ कुलकम् ।

यशोवर्मणः समरं दृष्ट्वा सुरस्त्रीणां मन्मथविकाराः ।

११४-१६० कुलकम् ।

येन पर्वतानां पक्षाच्छिन्नाः सोपि इन्द्रः यशोवर्मणा  
 सह एकासनम् इच्छति ।

१६१-१६६ कुलकम् ।

यशोवर्मनिर्जितशत्रुबापीषु यशोवर्मवारविलासिनीकर्तृका  
 जलक्रीडा ।

१६७-१८१ कुलकम् ।

प्रलयाशिष्यमाणबालकहरिरूपत्वं यशोवर्मणः इति व्याजेन  
 प्रलयकालवर्णनम् ।

( ४ )

सूचीपत्रम् ।

१८२-१९१ कुलकम् ।

शत्रुवधदक्षत्वं यशोवर्मणः इति व्याजेन तस्य शत्रुस्त्रीणां  
वैधव्यवर्णनं सखीमुखैः ।

१९२ .. अथ सकलधराविजयार्थं शरदि यशोवर्मणो निर्ग-  
मनम् ।

१९३-२०१ कुलकम् ।

यशोवर्मणः विजययात्राप्रस्थानसमये सुरोचितचेष्टादीनि  
विजयनिमित्तानि ।

२०२-२०७ कुलकम् ।

विजययात्राप्रस्थानसमये पुरसुन्दरीणां यशोवर्मदर्शने  
संभ्रमः ।

२०८-२११ यशोवर्मणः प्रयाणसमये कामप्रणयिनीभ्यां सकाशादपि  
आधिकतरसुन्दरीणां पुरस्त्रीणां मदनावस्था ।

२१२-२५४ महाकुलकम् ।

प्रयाणसमये यशोवर्मणः चारणैश्च कवीन्द्रैश्च स्तुतिः ।  
सा यथा । पर्वतपक्षच्छेदक इन्द्रोपि त्वां चिन्तयित्वा  
शिर आन्दोलयति इति व्याजेन पर्वतपक्षच्छेदस्य  
पुनश्च वर्णनम् । ( २२४-२३५ )

२५५-२६२ कुलकम् ।

प्रयाणकाले यशोवर्मणस्तुरंगवर्णनम् ।

२६३-२६९ कुलकम् ।

प्रयाणकाले यशोवर्मणो गजानां वर्णनम् ।

२७०-२७६ कुलकम् ।

विजययात्रायां शरदृतौ समाप्ते प्राप्ते हेमन्त इति व्याजेन  
हेमन्तवर्णनम् । तस्मिन्नेव ऋतौ यशोवर्मा शोणनदे  
प्राप्तः ।

२७७-२७९ सेनामटानां शालिक्षेत्रेषु संचारः ।

२८०-२८४ कुलकम् ।

विन्ध्यपर्वतं प्राप्तो यशोवर्मेति प्रसङ्गायातं विन्ध्यस्य  
वर्णनम् ।

२८५-३३८ कुलकम् ।

विन्ध्यं प्राप्तेन यशोवर्मणा कृता विन्ध्यवासिन्या देव्याः  
स्तुतिः ।

३३९-३४७ कुलकम् ।

तत्र विन्ध्यवासिनीमन्दिरे नरकलेबरदर्शनेन यशोवर्म-  
विशर्मः ।

३४८-३५४ विन्ध्ये यशोवर्मणः संचारः । तस्य भयेन मगधा-  
धिपस्य पलायनम् ।

३५५-३६३ ग्रीष्मे यशोवर्मणः सैनिकानां वनोद्देशदर्शनेन अ-  
वस्था ।

३६४-३७० ग्रीष्मे स्त्रीवर्णनम् ।

३७१-३८२ कुलकम् ।

ग्रीष्मकालानुलक्षिणां सैनिकानां संलापाः ।

( ६ )

सूचीपत्रम् ।

३८३-४१३ प्रावृडवर्णनम् । विजयप्रयातस्य यशोवर्मणः प्रावृषि  
नीराजनविधिः केनापि कृत इति उत्प्रेक्षा ।

४१४-४१७ पलायमानस्य मगधाधिपस्य सहायनृपा यशोवर्माणं प्रति  
निवृत्ताः । तेषां तथा मगधाधिपस्य अर्थाद् गौड-  
राजस्य वधः ।

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४१८ .... गौडराजस्य वधादनन्तरं यशोवर्मणः प्लासुरमौ जलधि-  
वेलायुक्ते देशे प्रयाणम् ।

४१९-४२१ विशेषकम् ।

वङ्गराजपराजयः ।

४२२-४२३ युगलकम् । दक्षिणदिङ्गरेन्द्रप्रणतस्य यशोवर्मणो नल-  
यावलम्बिमार्गेण गमनम् ।

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अमित तत्र यशोवर्मा प्राप्त इति व्याजेन रावण-  
वर्णनम् ।

४३१-४३९ कुलकम् ।

पारसीकजनपदपतिना सह जयान्तं युद्धम् ।

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४४०-४५९ कुलकम् ।

पूर्वापरसमुद्रयोरवस्थितायां भूम्यां वर्तमानाः पर्वताः  
पृथुराजेन अपर्नीताः सन्तः उभयसमुद्रतीरयोः स्थिताः  
किल । तयोरुभयतीरयोः अर्थात् पूर्वापर-

समुद्रकोङ्कणयोरपि यशोवर्मणा करो गृहीतः  
इति कथनव्याजेन पृथुना कृतस्य पर्वतानिरा-  
सस्य वर्णनम् ।

४६०-४६५ कुलकम् ।

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च नर्मदारूपाया नायिकायाः कार्तवीर्यार्जुने राजर्षौ  
बद्धानुरागतावर्णनम् ।

४६६-४७० उदघेरुत्पद्यमानः अमृतकलशो देवैर्यत्र समुद्रान्ते दृष्टः  
तत्र यशोवर्मणः स्थितिः ।

४७१ .... यशोवर्मणो मरुदेशे गमनम् ।

४७२-४८४ कुलकम् ।

श्रीकण्ठदेशप्राप्तिवर्णनच्छलेन जनमेजयसर्पसत्रव-  
र्णनम् ।

४८५-४८६ दुर्योधननिलयनहृदे सखीकस्य यशोवर्मणो जलक्रीडा ।

४८७-४९१ कुलकम् ।

दुर्योधनोरुभङ्गस्थाने अर्थात् कुरुक्षेत्रे यशोवर्मणा करुणा-  
यितम् ।

४९२-४९४ विशेषकम् ।

कर्णयुद्धभूमिगमनं तद्व्याजेन च कर्णविषयका आ-  
लापाः ।



(८)

सूचीपत्रम् ।

४९५-५०८ यत्र हरिश्चन्द्रनगरी अर्थाद् अयोध्या स्वर्गम् उत्पत्तिता  
तत्र यशोवर्मणा एकादिवसे प्रासाद उत्पादितः । तत्क-  
थनव्याजेन हरिश्चन्द्रनगर्या उत्पत्तनवर्णनम् ।

५०९-५१० युगलकम् ।

महेन्द्रपर्वतदेशीयै राजभिर्यशोवर्मणे करो दत्तः ।

५११-५१२ तत उत्तरदिशं प्रति गमनम् ।

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५१३-६५८ महाकुलकम् ।

एतस्यां विजययात्रायां ये ये प्रदेशाः यानि यानि  
सरांसि ये ये वनोद्देशाः यानि यानि अरण्यानि या  
या नद्यः ये ये पर्वताः ये ये द्रुमाः यानि यानि  
च वस्त्वन्तराणि यशोवर्मणः सेनाभटैर्दृष्टानि तेषां  
वर्णनम् ।

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६५९-६८८ कुलकम् ।

अथ यशोवर्मणश्चिरं सेवां कृत्वा स्वस्वगृहाण्यागतैर्वैरिनरे-  
न्द्रैः स्वस्वगृहाणि कथं दृष्टानि तद्वर्णनम् ।

६८९-६९४ कुलकम् ।

कृतदिग्विजयस्य निवृत्तस्य यशोवर्मणः सेनाललनानां प्रा-  
वृषि क्लृप्तितानि ।

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६९५-७३७ कन्यकुब्जप्राप्तस्य यशोवर्मणो बान्दिकर्तृकं स्तवनम् ।

७३८-७४९ कुलकम् ।

सल्ललनाभिः सह यशोवर्मक्रीडावर्णनम् ।

७५०-७७६ कुलकम् ।

नृपनिकटगततरुणीविलासवर्णनम् ।

७७७-७८७ कुलकम् ।

स्नाततरुणीमण्डनवर्णनम् ।

७८८-७९१ चक्रकम् ।

वसन्तावसाने यशोवर्मणो नगरोपान्तस्थानेषु वसतिः ।

७९२-७९६ कुलकम् ।

बालालावण्यम् ।

७९७-८०४ अथ प्रस्तुतकाव्यकर्तृवाकपतेश्चरितप्रस्तावनम् ।

७९७ .. वाकपतिः ।

७९८ .. श्रीकमलायुधः ।

७९९ .. भवभूतिः ।

८०० .. भासः, ज्वलनमित्रः, कुन्तीदेवः, रघु-  
कारः, सुबन्धुः, हरिचन्द्रः ।

८०१-२ न्यायशास्त्रं छन्दःशास्त्रं पुराणं नानाक-  
वयश्च वाक्यति नन्दयन्ति । अर्थाद् एतेषु  
तस्य सम्यक्परिचयः ।

८०३-४ स विदग्धमान्यो वाकपतिः एतत्काव्यकरणे  
प्रेरितः ।

८०५-८४३ महाकुलकम् कुलकपञ्चकान्वितम् ।

विदग्धजनैर्यदुक्तं तदाह । तद्यथा ।

८०५-८१६ अबान्तरकुलकम् ।

हरेरंशो यशोवर्मा ।

८१७-८२६ द्वितीयम् अन्तःकुलकम् ।

हस्तिरेबायं न तु हरेरंशः ।

८२७-८३२ तृतीयम् अन्तःकुलकम् ।

जगदीशस्वेन कृष्णत्वमेव अस्य ।

८३३-८३७ चतुर्थं शृङ्गाराङ्गम् ।

यशोवर्मणः शृङ्गारनिपुणत्वं गुणाढ्य-  
स्त्रीयुक्तत्वं च ।

८३८ . . . अगणितगुणगणत्वं यशोवर्मणः ।

८३९-८४३ समाप्तिकुलकम् ।

तस्य बन्दिवैरिवनितानाम् अव-  
स्था ।

८४४ . . . एतादृशगुणयुक्तस्य यशोवर्मणश्चरितं वाक्पतिर्विर्णयि-  
तुमर्हतीति विदग्धानाम् आशयः । तद् यशो-  
वर्मणश्चरितं गौडराजवधरूपं स्वस्य वाक्पतेर्विदग्धाः  
श्रोतुम् इच्छन्ति ।

८४५-८४७ विशेषकम् ।

वाक्पतेरुत्तरम् ।

८४८-८५६ कुलकम् ।

येन पृथुना दानवभीता पृथ्वी प्रतिष्ठापिता तस्मादपि  
गुणवत्तरत्वं यशोवर्मणः ।

८५७-१००६ कुलकम् ।

रागादिदोषदूषिते संसारे यशोवर्मण एव श्रेष्ठगुणत्वम्

इति व्याजेन संसारस्य असारता दुर्जनस्य अ-  
गुणत्वं गुणवत्तश्च विदुषः स्वार्धीनसुखत्वम् इत्या-  
दीनि वर्णयति ॥

१००७-१०१५ यस्य बलं तोलितुं शिवोपि सिंहरूपेण परिणत-  
स्तस्य यशोवर्मणः पराक्रमः माहारम्यं यदृष्टत्वं  
स्ववशे श्रेष्ठत्वं करुणापरत्वं च ।

१०१६-१०३९ कुलकम् ।  
हर्षवतारो यशोवर्मेति कथनव्याजेन पौराणिकस्य  
हरिकृतस्य समुद्रमन्थनस्य वर्णनम् ।

१०४०-१०४३ चक्रकम् ।  
यशोवर्मणो राजप्रतापवर्णनम् ।

१०४४-१०४५ युगलकम् ।  
यशोवर्मणः केशवत्वम् ।

१०४६-१०६३ कुलकम् ।  
पीडिता पृथिवी युवतिरूपपरिणता सती य-  
शोवर्माणं शरणं गतेति तस्य धर्मप्रधान-  
त्वम् ।

१०६४-१०६५ यशोवर्मणश्चन्द्रवंशीयत्वम् ।

१०६६-१०६९ चक्रकम् ।  
यशोवर्मणः सौभाग्यम् ।

१०७०-१०७२ शेषोपि यस्यैतादृशस्य यशोवर्णयितुम् असमर्थः के-  
वयं तस्य यशोवर्मणो गुणवर्णने ।

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१०७३-१०७४ तथापि शृणुतेतं महाप्रबन्धं गडहवहारूपम् एतस्या  
नाम्ना अन्ते चक्ष्यमाणम् ।

( १२ )

सूचीपत्रम् ।

१०७५-११२० कुलकम् ।

इदानीं तु प्रदोषवेला वर्तते इति वक्तुमिच्छुः कविः  
प्रदोषस्य वर्णनं करोति । प्रदोषवर्णनान्ते तु  
काव्यकरणे सामर्थ्याभावं दर्शयन्निव शयना-  
वलम्बी जातः ।

११२१ . . . . यशोवर्मचरितकथनासामर्थ्ये कारणमाह ।

११२२-११३८ प्रदोषसमयोचितकामिचर्चा ।

११३९-११६३ प्रदोषे कामिचर्चैव ।

११६४-११८३ ततो निशान्ते जातस्य प्रभातकालस्य वर्णनम् ।

११८४ . . . . यशोवर्मचरितकथनम् आरभते कविः प्रभाते ।

११८५-१२०४ कुलकम् ।

यशोवर्मचरितकथनारम्भे सर्वं भूतजातं किमिव मूक  
किमिव श्रवणपरायणमिवामूदिति ।

११८५-११९३ सूषोदयादि ।

११९४-१२०४ कवीनां संबोधनाभिनन्दना-  
लापाः ।

१२०५-१२०६ वाक्पतिकर्तृकं यद् यशोवर्मचरितस्य वर्णनं तत्स-  
मये किं जातम् ।

१२०७-१२०९ येन शत्रुलक्ष्म्यः प्रणविभ्यो दत्ताः यस्य च विजयाभिषेके  
शत्रुस्त्रीभिश्चामराणि धृतानि तस्य यशोवर्मणः  
पावनं चरितम् इदं शृणुतेति ।

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## [ अथ कइरायवप्पइरायस्स गउडवहो ]

पढमंचिअ धवलकओववीमयम्बुरुह-गोयरं णवह ।  
हरि-जठर-णिग्गमुवित्त-णाल-सुत्तेपिव सयंहुं ॥ १ ॥  
सो जयइ कणिया-वल्लय-गम्भ-परिगूढ-विअड-वीअम्मि ।  
जो वसइ णिहाणीकय-बहु-बम्भण्डेव्व कमलम्मि ॥ २ ॥

॥ ओं नमः श्रीजिनेन्द्रेभ्यः ॥

॥ १ ॥ प्रथममेव धवलकृतोपवीतम् अम्बुरुहगोचरं नमत हरि-  
जठरनिर्गमोर्क्षितनालसूत्रमिव स्वयंभुवम् ॥ महापलये जगत्त्रयं हरि-  
जठरे तिष्ठति सर्गादौ च ततो निर्गच्छति । इयांस्तु विशेषो ब्रह्मा  
कूटस्थो नित्यः अन्ये तु प्रवाहनित्या इति कविकुलालापाः । अतश्च  
सर्गादौ नित्यशरीरः शुभ्रतरनित्ययशोपवीतकमलासनः सर्गादावभि-  
व्यक्तमात्र एव लक्ष्यते । तदीययशोपवीतं च हरिजठरजलालयादा-  
क्षिप्यमाणपद्मनालसूत्रत्वेनोपमीयते । सौकुमार्यशुभ्रत्वातिशयात् ॥  
उपमा चेयं नोत्प्रेक्षा । इवशब्दयोगात् । उपमा हि तिरोभूतमदोत्प्रे-  
क्षाभिधीयते । इवशब्दाच्च भिन्नत्वं स्फुटमत्रावगम्यते ॥ अम्बुरुहगोचरं  
कमलविषयं पद्मासनमित्यर्थः ॥

॥ २ ॥ स जयति कर्णिकावलयगर्मपरिगूढविक्रमबीजे यो व-  
सति निधानीकृतबहुब्रह्माण्ड इव कमले ॥ पद्मकर्णिकागर्मव्यवस्थितः  
पद्माक्षो अण्डाकारत्वात् सूक्ष्मरूपेण ब्रह्मण्डानीव कल्पिताः ॥

1(GAṆḌAVAHO)

तं प्रणमह तिङ्किच्छिच्छलेण निवसइ निवेस-कमलम्मि ।  
 जस्स परमाणु-निवहोच्च भुवण-निम्माण-पटिवण्णो ॥ ३ ॥  
 अट्ठिअमावत्तन्ती सो जयइ जवुज्जयस्स सा जस्स ।  
 फलिहक्खवावलि-कज्जम्मि घटइ वम्भण्ड-परिवाही ॥ ४ ॥  
 प्रणमह हेट्ठ-द्विय-वियड-सेस-विस-कन्द-कन्दलाहिन्तो ।  
 पटिभिण्ण-कण्ह-पङ्कं विणिग्गमं णाहि-णालिणस्स ॥ ५ ॥

॥ ३ ॥ तं प्रणमत तिङ्किच्छिच्छलेण पद्मरजोव्याजेन निवसति निवेशकमले यस्य परमाणुनिवह इव भुवननिर्माणप्रतिपन्नः ॥ ब्रह्मा-  
 ३ धिष्ठाने कमले 'लालमगणितं रजो ब्रह्मणि विवर्तावसरे दुग्धादिप्रथम-  
 विकारानिव स्मारयति । सादृश्यादित्यर्थः । वैशेषिकाभिमतस्य वा  
 ब्रह्मणस्तदभिमतपरमाणूनां च सादृश्यमनुसृत्य वर्णनीयम् ॥

॥ ४ ॥ अस्थितम् अनवरतम् आवर्तमाना स जयति जपोद्यतस्य  
 सा यस्य स्फटिकाक्षावलिकार्ये घटते नित्यस्य ब्रह्मणो विनाशोत्पाद-  
 ३ माजनब्रह्माण्डपरंपरेव ॥ स्फटिकाक्षमालाकार्ये व्याप्रियत इत्यर्थः ।  
 पद्माक्षमालादिकं तु कतिपयकालस्थायित्वान्न नित्यब्रह्मणो जपोपयोगीति  
 तात्पर्यार्थः ॥

॥ ५ ॥ प्रणमत अधःस्थितविकटशेष[विस]कन्दकन्दलात् प्रति-  
 भिन्नकृष्णपङ्कं समुद्रमं नाभिनलिनस्य ॥ बुद्धे स्थितस्य विसकन्दस्य  
 ३ कन्दलादङ्कुरात् कृष्णवर्णपङ्कमुपमृद्य पद्मस्य किल संभवः । अयं च  
 संभवतीति संभवः पद्मस्य संबन्धी<sup>१</sup> संभवः पद्मामिव्यङ्ग्यो ब्रह्मा ।  
 शेषाहिरेव विसकन्द इव । शुक्लत्वात् । तस्मादेवाङ्कुरात् । कृष्णो वासु-  
 ६ देवः पङ्क इव । कालवर्णत्वात् । तदुपमर्देन समूतो व्यक्ति प्राप्तः ॥

<sup>१</sup>So M.H. लीन<sup>०</sup> or लोळ<sup>०</sup> ?

<sup>२</sup>M.H. संबन्धसं<sup>०</sup>

वियद-सासि-मण्डलायन्त-सलिल-भरिअस्मि भुवण-बलयस्मि ।  
हरिणो हरिण-च्छायं विलास-परिसंढियं जयइ ॥ ६ ॥  
असुरोरट्ठि-णिहंसण-विसट्ठ-धूमावलम्बि-णह-हीरो ।  
रव-रोस-गहिय-घण-मण्डलोच्च णर-केसरी जयइ ॥ ७ ॥  
तं णमह समोसरिआ णहग्ग-विहटाविओर-वीढस्स ।  
जस्स दइच्चस्मि अलद्ध-ववसियब्बेय भुय-दण्डा ॥ ८ ॥  
णमह विआरिय-दणुइन्द-रुहिर-पल्लविय-गयण-पेरन्तं ।  
रिउ-वह-समय-पसारिय-संवङ्गपिव मधुमह-मइन्दं ॥ ९ ॥

॥ ६ ॥ विकटशशिमण्डलायमानं च तत् सलिलभृतं च तस्मिन्  
भुवनबलये प्रलयसमये हरेः कृष्णहरिणवर्णच्छायं विलासपरिसंस्थितं  
३ क्रीडावस्थानं जयति ॥

॥ ७ ॥ असुरस्य हिरण्यकशिपोरुरसि यान्यस्थीनि तेषां निघ-  
र्वणेनोत्थितो यो धूमस्तदवलग्ननखप्रान्तः रवरोषगृहीतघनमण्डल इव  
३ नरकेसरी जयति ॥ घनरवमाकर्ण्य कुपितकेसरी घने तलापप्रहारं  
ददातीति जातिस्वभावः ॥

॥ ८ ॥ तं नमत समपसृता नखाग्रस्पर्शमात्रेण विघटितोरःस्थलपी-  
ठवाद्यस्य दैत्ये हिरण्यकशिपावलब्धव्यवसाया एव भुजदण्डाः ॥  
३ नखाग्रस्पर्शमात्रेणैव दानवस्य व्यापादितत्वात् कृतकार्यत्वाच्चित्तव्यवसायाः  
सन्तो व्यावृत्ता हरिमुजा इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ९ ॥ नमत विदारितदानवेन्द्ररुधिरपल्लवितमगनपर्यन्तं रिपु-  
वधसमयप्रसारितसंघ्यामिव मधुमथमृगेन्द्रम् ॥ हिरण्यकशिपुना हि  
३ तपोबलेन वरो लब्धो दिवा रात्रौ वा शस्त्रेण भूमौ स्वर्गे वा मानुषान्मृ-



भुक्तेषु णर-मइन्दत्तणम्मि भुक्कार-कलुसिय-गलस्स ।  
 हरिणो जयइ चिरं विहय-सइ-परिघग्घरा वाणी ॥ १० ॥  
 अवहीरिय-दिग्गय-चन्द-हरिण-पल अब्भ-जाल-रसियस्स ।  
 असुरेस्सिय संरम्भा जयन्ति माया-मइन्दस्स ॥ ११ ॥  
 रव-रोस-दलिय-घण-णिरवलम्ब-संघट्टिय-तट्टि-कट्टप्पोच्च ।  
 णर-हरिणो जयइ कडार-केसरो कन्धरा-बन्धो ॥ १२ ॥

गाढा बधो मा भूदिति । तदर्थं जात्यन्तरमाश्रित्य नलैरुत्सङ्गे विधाय  
 व्यापादितः संध्यायाम् । तत्र रुधिराञ्जितगगनपर्यन्तत्वेन द्वितीया  
 ६ कपटसंध्येव निर्मितेत्येषा कल्पना ॥

॥ १० ॥ दानवेन्द्रं हत्वा मुक्तेषु त्यक्तेषु नरमृगेन्द्रत्वे बृह्मा-  
 रेण गर्जितेन कलुषितगलस्य हतशक्तिकण्ठस्य हरेर्जयति चिरं विहता  
 ३ अन्यशब्दा यया सा विहृतशब्दा सा चासौ परिघर्घरा वाणी ॥  
 दानवहननसातिशयकोपगर्जितविहितकण्ठबासनया घर्घरापि हरिवाणी  
 शब्दान्तराण्यभिभवतीति तात्पर्यार्थः ।

॥ ११ ॥ अवधीरिता दिग्गजास्तथा चन्द्रहरिणश्चन्द्रशरीरस्थो  
 मृगस्तथा प्रलयाभ्रजालरसितं येन तस्य असुर एव संरम्भा व्यापा-  
 ३ दनव्यापारा जयन्ति मायामृगेन्द्रस्य ॥ अस्य सिंहत्वं मायानिर्मितं  
 किमपि लोकोत्तरं महाप्रभावाभिभवैकरसिकमिति तात्पर्यार्थः ॥

॥ १२ ॥ रवरोषदलितधनत्वेन निरालम्बनत्वात् संघटिततट्टिकट-  
 [प्र] इव हरिहरेर्नारायणासिंहस्य जयति कडारकेसरः कन्धराबन्धः ॥  
 ३ कट्टप्रः समूहः । कडाराः कपिलाः । केसराः सटाः ॥

दादा महा-बराहस्स वयण-मग्गेण णिग्गया जयइ ।  
 उयर-ट्ठिअ-णाही-कमल-कन्द-मूलाहिब मुणाली ॥ १३ ॥  
 तं णमह जो बराहत्तणम्मि फण-मणि-घटन्त-पडिबिम्बो ।  
 सेस-ट्ठिअंपि वसुहं वहइच्च पहाव-संकन्तो ॥ १४ ॥  
 हेट्ठ-ट्ठिय-सूर-णिवारणाअं छत्तं अहो इव वहन्ती ।  
 जयइ ससेसा बाराह-सास-दूरुक्खवा पुहवी ॥ १५ ॥

॥ १३ ॥ दंष्ट्रा महाबराहस्य वदनमार्गेण निर्गता जयति  
 उदरस्थितनाभिकमलकन्दमूलादिव मृणालिका विसाकुनः ॥

॥ १४ ॥ तं नमत यो बराहत्वे बराहत्वदशायां फणमणिघ-  
 टमानप्रतिबिम्बः<sup>१</sup> शेषस्थितामपि वसुधां वहतीव प्रभावसंक्रान्तः ॥  
 ३ हरिस्तावच्छेषपृष्ठशायीति प्रसिद्धम् । शरीरिणा च शेषपृष्ठे शयनं  
 संभवति । कामचारपरिगृहीतं च भगवतः किमपि शरीरम् । तत्र  
 यदा महाबराहशरीरः शेषशयनशायी तदा फणमणिप्रतिबिम्बि-  
 ६ तशरीर एवं संकल्प्यते । यदुत शेषे धारयत्यपि भुवं हिर-  
 ण्याक्षासुरापहृतामिवान्यदापि बराहरूपेण मायया प्रभावमाहा-  
 स्येन संक्रान्तो बराहरूपेण स्वयमेव धरणीं धर्तुं समर्थो  
 ९ हरिरिति ॥

॥ १५ ॥ अधःस्थितसूरनिवारणाय छत्रमथ इव वहन्ती जयति  
 सशेषा बाराहश्वासदूरोत्क्षिप्ता पृथिवी ॥ बाराहश्वासेन दूरतरमुत्क्षि-  
 ३ तया पृथिव्या बुध्रीकृतादित्यातपनिवारणाय कुण्डलीभूतः शेषच्छ-  
 त्रीकृत इत्युत्प्रेक्ष्यते ॥

अङ्गाई विष्णुणो वामणत्तणे विसम-मास-थडडाई ।  
 महोयर-णपहुप्पन्त-भुवण-भरिआईव जयन्ति ॥ १६ ॥  
 जयइ धरमुद्धरन्तो भर-नीसारिय-मुहुरग-चलणेण ।  
 णिय-देहेण करेणव पञ्चङ्गुलिणा महा-कुम्भो ॥ १७ ॥  
 रक्खव वो रोम-लया माया-माहिलत्तणे महुमहस्स ।  
 गूढोयर-तामरसाणुसारिणी भमर-मालव्व ॥ १८ ॥  
 सो जयइ जस्स जुवइत्तणम्मि खामो अरोसरन्तेहि ।  
 भुवणोहिं वण-जहणाण गारवं किंपि णिव्वडियं ॥ १९ ॥

॥ १६ ॥ अङ्गानि विष्णोर्वाभनत्वे विषममांसत्वेन निम्नोन्नतानि  
 अल्पोदरेऽपर्याप्तैरावर्तमानैर्भुवनैर्मृतानीवेत्युल्लेख्यते । अल्पोदराभ्यन्तरे-  
 ३ तिसंफटत्वात् स्वैरेणावर्तमानानां भुवनवासिनां जङ्घादिकमिव द्विगुणी-  
 मूलमल्लादिकस्येव वैषम्यकारणं वामनशरीरस्येत्यर्थः ॥

॥ १७ ॥ जयति धरामुद्धरन्भरानिःसारितमुखाग्रचरणेन<sup>१</sup> निज-  
 देहेन करेणव पञ्चाङ्गुलिना महाकुर्मः ॥ कचिद्दीहङ्गुलिणेति पाठः । तत्र  
 ३ दीर्घाङ्गुलिनेत्यर्थः ॥

॥ १८ ॥ रक्षतु वो रोमलता मायामहिलात्वे मधुमथनस्य गूढो-  
 दरतामरसानुसारिणी भ्रमरमालेव ॥ असुरैरमृतेऽपन्दुते मायामहिला-  
 ३ शरीरं दिव्यरूपं भगवता निर्मितम् । तत्र नामेरुत्थिता रोमराजिर्भ्रमर-  
 मालेव गुप्तोदराभ्यन्तरव्यवस्थितपद्मं पद्मनामस्य सूचयतीवेत्यर्थः ॥

॥ १९ ॥ स जयति यस्य युवतित्वे क्षामोदरादपसरद्भिर्भुवनैरिव  
 स्तनजघनानां गौरवं किमपि प्रतिपन्नमापादितम् ॥ भगवतः किल  
 ३ भुवनान्युदरस्थितानि । आश्रितयुवतिभावस्योदरादतितनोरपसृतानि त-  
 त्रावर्तनात् । अपसृत्य च स्तनयोज्ज्वले च स्थितानीति कृत्वा स्तनयो-  
 र्जघनस्य च गुरुत्वं जातमित्युल्लेख्यते ॥

सो जयइ जामइल्लायमाण-मूहलालि-बलय-परिआलं ।  
 लच्छि-निवेशन्तेउर-वइव जो वहइ वण-मालं ॥ २० ॥  
 बालत्तणम्मि हरिणो जयइ जसोआएँ चुम्बियं वयणं ।  
 पडिसिद्ध-नाहि-मग्गुद्ध-णिग्गयं पुण्डरीयं ॥ २१ ॥  
 णह-रेहा राहा-कारणाओँ करुणं हरन्तु वो सरसा ।  
 वच्छ-त्थलम्मि कोत्थुह-किरणाअन्तीओँ कण्हस्स ॥ २२ ॥  
 तं णमह जेण अज्जवि विलूण-कण्ठस्स राहुणो बलइ ।  
 दुक्खमानिच्चरियंचिय अमूल-लहुएहिँ सासेहिँ ॥ २३ ॥

॥ २० ॥ स जयति यामिकायमानमुखरालिबलयपरिवृतां ल-  
 क्ष्मीनिवेशान्तःपुरवृत्तिमिव यो वहति वनमालां वक्षसा ॥ यामः प्रहर-  
 ३स्तत्र नियुक्ता यामिकाः प्राहरिकास्तद्वन्मुखरा अमरवर्गाः परिवारो  
 यस्यास्तां वनमालां लक्ष्म्या निवेशार्थमन्तःपुरं हरिवक्षस्तत्र वृत्तिमिव  
 परिवेषमिव । त्रियते येन वृत्तिर्नानापुष्पपत्रफलविनिर्मिता सम्बनमाला ॥

॥ २१ ॥ बालत्वे हरेर्जयति यशोदया चुम्बितं वदनं प्रति-  
 षिद्धनाभिमागोर्ध्व<sup>१</sup>निर्गतं पुण्डरीकमिव ॥

॥ २२ ॥ नखरेखा राधाकरणा राधया गोप्या निर्मिताः  
 करजप्रहाराः करुणानिमित्तं संसारदुःखं हरन्तु नाशयन्तु सरसा  
 ३आर्द्रा वक्षःस्थले कौस्तुभकिरणायमानाः कृष्णस्य ॥

॥ २३ ॥ तं नमत येनाद्यापि विलूणकण्ठस्य राहोर्वलति परिभ्रमति  
 दुःखम् । कीदृशम् । अनिच्चरिअं चिय । अनिर्वर्णितम् असूचितमेव ।  
 ३शिरोमात्रात्मकरत्नेन नाभिप्रदेशोत्थितदुःखसूचकदीर्घनिःश्वासाभावात् ।

पणमह बलस्त हुंकार-भय-वसा घोलमाण-जखणेव्व ।  
 मय-दोस-सिद्धिल-कसणाबरिद्ध-संदाणि च लणे ॥ २४ ॥  
 अन्तो-संलीण-फणा-सहस्स-रयण-प्पहंपिव वमन्ती ।  
 हलिणो मयारुणा विहवेउ दुरियाई वो दिही ॥ २५ ॥  
 अप्पाण-गमिय-वियणत्तणेण भर-दलिय-सेस-कुम्माण ।  
 णिरुवालम्भं बल-केसवाण परिवगियं जयइ ॥ २६ ॥

तदेव<sup>१</sup> मूललहुएहिं सासेहिं मूललवुकैः श्वासैः । असूचितमित्यन्वयः ।  
 मूलकेन लवुका मूललवुकास्तैर्नाभिमूलस्य महतो विरहाल्लघुत्वम् ॥

॥ २४ ॥ प्रणमत बलस्य बलमद्रस्य हुंकारभयवशाद्गुणमान-  
 यमुनाविव मददोषगलितकृष्णोत्तरीयावष्टब्धौ चरणी<sup>२</sup> ॥ क्षीबस्यो-  
 ३ उत्तरीयं पादयोर्विगलितं विश्राम्यति । तच्च कृष्णवर्ण<sup>४</sup>त्वाद्यमुनास्वे-  
 नोत्प्रेक्ष्यते । क्षीबश्च कुपित इव हुंकारान् विमुञ्चति । तद्भयपरावृ-  
 त्त्तादपतितत्वं च यमुनायाः ॥

॥ २५ ॥ अन्तःसंलीनफणासहस्ररत्नप्रभामिव वमन्ती हलिनो  
 मदारुणा<sup>५</sup> विद्रावयतु दुरितानि वो दृष्टिः ॥ शरीराभ्यन्तरप्रगोपित-  
 ३ फणगणो हलधरः शेषावतारत्वात् परिकल्प्यते<sup>६</sup> मदारुणत्वाच्च दृष्टिः  
 फलामणिप्रभेव विभाव्यते ॥

॥ २६ ॥ आत्मगमितदेवनत्वेन भरवल्लितशेषकूर्मयोर्निरुपा-  
 लम्भं बलकेशवयोः परिवर्लितं जयति ॥ शेषकूर्मौ बलवासुदेव-  
 ३ योरात्मभूतौ । तेन ताभ्यां शेषकूर्मौ विदल्यद्गन्धामात्मन्येव दुःखा-  
 स्मिका वेदना गमिता भवति<sup>७</sup> वल्गाद्गन्धाम् । आत्मपीडा च नोपाल-  
 म्मास्पदम् ॥

<sup>१</sup>MH. तदेव. <sup>२</sup>MH. बलनौ. <sup>३</sup>MH. <sup>४</sup>वल्गा व<sup>०</sup>.

<sup>५</sup>MH. मदारुणा. <sup>६</sup>MH. <sup>७</sup>कल्पते. <sup>८</sup>MH. वल्गाभ्याम्.

तं णमह षीय-वसणं जो बहइ सहाव-सामल-च्छायं ।  
 दिअस-णिसा-लय-णिग्गम-विहाय-सबलंपिव शरीरं ॥ २७ ॥  
 सिरि-धण-णिवेस-मगा जयन्ति भिण्णङ्गराय-णिव्वहिया ।  
 वच्छम्मि णाहि-णालिणी-दलायमाणा महुमहस्स ॥ २८ ॥  
 सो जयइ जस्स णाढाल-लोयणासक्किणी भुमय-लेहा ।  
 अज्जवि दीसइ कामस्स दाह-कसणा धणु-लयव्व ॥ २९ ॥  
 तं णमह काम-णेहा अज्जवि धारेइ जो जहा-बद्धं ॥  
 तइअ-णयणणि-णिवदण-कय-ववसायंपिव मियङ्गं ॥ ३० ॥

॥ २७ ॥ तं हरिं नमत् पीतवसनं यो वहति स्वभावश्यामल-  
 च्छायं दिवसस्य निशायाश्च यौ लयनिर्गमौ तयोर्विभागौ ताभ्यां  
 १ शबलमिव शरीरम् ॥

॥ २८ ॥ श्रियः स्तनयोर्धे निवेशमार्गाः संस्पर्शप्रदेशास्ते जयन्ति  
 भिक्षेन प्रस्वेदादिव गलितेनाङ्गरागेण निर्वृत्ता बिम्बेन लक्ष्यमाणा  
 १ वक्षसि नामिपङ्कजदलायमाना मधुमथनस्य ॥

॥ २९ ॥ स जयति यस्य ललाटलोचनासङ्घिनी भ्रूस्त्रा अद्यापि  
 दृश्यते कामस्य दाहकृष्णा धनुर्लतेव ॥ जितस्य प्रहरणं जेता धार-  
 १ यतीत्युपमाबीजमाहुः ॥

॥ ३० ॥ तं नमत् कामस्नेहादद्यापि धारयति यो जटाबद्धं तृती-  
 यनयनामिनिपतनकृतव्यवसायमिव मृगाङ्कम् ॥ चन्द्रमाः कामस्नेहात्  
 १ तृतीयनयनामौ पतितुमिच्छति । कामस्नेहात् तृतीयनयनामिनिपतनकृत-  
 व्यवसायमिति संबन्धः ॥

सो वो सुहाई उबणेउ वियह-तइअच्छि-पेछियं जस्स ।  
 निवसइ सीसमि ससि-च्छलेण णिययंपिब णडालं ॥ ३१ ॥  
 कट्टिय-कुसुम-उत्तर-कटार-चाव-च्छलेण सो जयइ ।  
 अहिधाविऊण गिलिओच्च जस्स तइअच्छिणा कामो ॥ ३२ ॥  
 मउइच्छ-परिगह-मिय-जोण्हावभासिणो णमह ।  
 निवंचिय पसु-वइणो परिट्टियं वामण-छायं ॥ ३३ ॥  
 जयइ जडा-संजमणं पसु-वइणो जलहि-महण-विरममि ।  
 सिट्ठिलेण सेल-निहसण-किलन्त-वच्छण वासुइणा ॥ ३४ ॥

॥ ३१ ॥ स वः सुखान्युपनयतु विकटतृतीयाक्षिपेरितं यस्य  
 निवसति शिरसि शदिच्छलेन निजकमिव ललाटम् ॥ ललाटवपा-  
 ३ लसाद्वयान्द्रवण्डस्यैवमुपमा ॥

॥ ३२ ॥ आकृष्टकुसुमरजस उत्तरकटारचापच्छलेन स जयति  
 अमिधाव्य निर्गोण इव यस्य तृतीयेन क्षणा कामः ॥ तृतीयनयनाग्निना  
 ३ तावत् किल कामो दग्धो हरस्य । स चाकर्णान्ताकृष्टमण्डलीकृतकुसु-  
 मचापस्तदा बभूव । तत्राकृष्यमाणे कुसुमधनुष्युद्धौ योसौ कुसु-  
 मरजस उत्तरस्तेन कटारं लोहितं मण्डलीमूतवत् वेष्टितकाम-  
 ६ शरीरं कुसुमधनुः । तच्छलेन तृतीयनयनेनेव कामो धावित्वा निर्गोण  
 इति कविना कल्पितम् ॥

॥ ३३ ॥ मुकुटोत्सङ्गपरिग्रहमृगाङ्गज्योत्स्नावभासिनो नमस्त  
 नित्यमेव पशुपतेः परिस्थितमवस्थानं कीदृशं वामना छाया यस्व  
 ३ तद्वामनच्छायम् ॥ चतुर्विक्प्रसूतशिरश्चन्द्रालोकसंकोचितत्वाच्छावावा  
 वामनच्छायरवं हरदेहस्य ॥

॥ ३४ ॥ जयति जटासंयवनं पशुपतेर्जगद्धिमघनविरमे शि-  
 थिलेन शैलानिघर्षणान्तबक्षसा वासुकिना ॥

पत्वारोसण-तरलिय-करकुली-मालिय-तम्बिर-गडालं ।  
 पडिसिद्ध-तइअ-णयणुग्गमंवं णामिमो हर-किरायं ॥ ३५ ॥  
 सो जयइ श्रुति-कबलिय-विसस्स कण्ठम्मि जस्स णिव्वडिया ।  
 त्वण-दिण्णुव्वत्त-कयन्त-पास-णिहसोवमा रेहा ॥ ३६ ॥  
 तं पणमह जो सीसाउ कहविं ल्हसिय-ट्टियं समुव्वहइ ।  
 अज्जावि कुसुमीकय-केसवच्छि-वत्तंवं तइ आच्छिं ॥ ३७ ॥

॥ ३५ ॥ पार्थ प्रति यो रोपस्तेन तरलिता याः कराङ्गुल्यस्ता-  
 भिमलितत्वात्ताम्रं ललाटं यस्य तं प्रतिषिद्धतृतीयनयनोद्गममिव नमामो  
 ३हरकिरातम् ॥ अङ्गुल्या ललाटं विमर्दता तृती<sup>१</sup>यनेत्रोद्गम इव वारितः  
 अर्जुनो भक्तो मां शंकरत्वेन मा ज्ञासीद्वाहो<sup>२</sup> वास्य तीव्रतमतृतीय-  
 नेत्रान्मा भूदिति धिया ॥

॥ ३६ ॥ स जयति श्रुतेति कबलितदिपस्य कण्ठे यस्य निर्धु-  
 तामिव्यक्ता क्षणदत्तोद्भूतकृतान्तपाशनिधधोपमा रेखा ॥ दत्तोद्भूतो  
 ३वेष्टितोद्बेष्टितः ॥

॥ ३७ ॥ तं प्रणमत यः शीर्षात्कथमपि द्रुसितं ब्रह्म ततः  
 स्थितं समुद्रहति अद्यापि कुसुमीकृतकेशवाक्षिपत्रमिव तृतीयाक्षि  
 ३तृतीयलोचनम् ॥ केशवे<sup>३</sup> हरमाराधयति भक्तिजिज्ञासया हरेण  
 तृतीयनेत्रं ललाटास्पृश्यावितम् । ततः केशवेन तृतीयनेत्रशून्यं<sup>४</sup> तल्ललाटं  
 दृष्ट्वा निजम् अक्षि पूजार्थं पत्रव्याजेनारोपितमिति प्रसिद्धिः । कुसु-  
 ६मैरिव हि पत्रैरपि पूजा प्रसिद्धा ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. तृतीयनेत्रं. <sup>२</sup> MH. वाहो. <sup>३</sup> MH. केशवो. <sup>४</sup> MH. 'शून्यं' for 'शून्यं'



उवरि-द्विय-चन्द्रालोय-पुञ्जिया जयइ कण्ठ-मूलम्मि ।  
 सीस-च्छायव्व विसप्पहामई थाणुणो रेहा ॥ ३८ ॥  
 देहद्वज-परिद्विय-गोरि-हराराहणेक-द्विययं ।  
 खण्डत्तणेण पणम्मह परिद्वियं तिणयण-मियङ्कं ॥ ३९ ॥  
 तं णमह जस्स मुह-घडिय-ससि-अला-सुत्तिणा चिरं पीआ ।  
 सीसम्मि सयण्हेणव सुर-सरि-धारा कवालेण ॥ ४० ॥  
 घोलिर-कडार-तारं णडाल-णयणं पिणाइणां णमह ।  
 अज्जवि खयाहुई-कय-जलन्त-वम्भण्ड-पिण्डं ॥ ४१ ॥

॥ ३८ ॥ उपरिस्थितचन्द्रालोकपुञ्जिता जयति कण्ठमूले  
 शिरश्छायेव विषमभामयी स्थाणो रेखा ॥

॥ ३९ ॥ देहार्धपरिष्ठितगौरीहराराधनैकहृदयमिव खण्डत्वेन  
 प्रणमत परिष्ठितं त्रिनयनमृगाङ्गम् ॥ हरशिरःस्थितश्चन्द्रः कलामा-  
 त्रत्वात् स्वभावेन खण्डः । तत्र कवेरुत्प्रेक्षा । देहार्धरूपेण स्थितयो-  
 ३ देवयोराराधनायेव चन्द्रेण तदनुकारात् खण्डत्वमाश्रितं तथाविधं चन्द्रं  
 प्रणमत ॥

॥ ४० ॥ तं नमत यस्य मुखघटितशशिशंकलशुक्ल्या चिरं  
 पीता शिरसि सतृष्णेनेव सुरसरिद्वारा कपालेन ॥ शिरसि भगवतो  
 दिवो निपतिता गङ्गा मूर्धानं गतेति प्रथितम् । तत्रोत्प्रेक्षा । हरशिर-  
 ३ स्पर्शलङ्कारत्वेन व्यवस्थितं यत्कपालं तेन कर्तृभूतेन चासौ धारामात्रवत्पीता  
 शशिकलैव शुक्तिस्तया करणभूतयेव । अतो यदीयकपालमात्रस्येदृशं  
 माहात्म्यं तं प्रणमतेत्यर्थः ॥

६ ॥ ४१ ॥ १ घूर्णनशीलकपिलतारं ललाटनयनं पिनाकिनो नमत ।

तं नमह कुलपिव जस्स सुलह-संभावणं परिहरन्तो ।  
 अज्जवि बाणमणङ्गो णो मुयइ भआ कुमारम्मि ॥ ४२ ॥  
 सा जयइ नेउरिल्लेण जीएँ चलणेण ताडिय-क्खन्धो ।  
 उन्निभण्ण-रुहिर-कुसुमो जाओ महिसासुरासोओ ॥ ४३ ॥  
 पढम-हरालिङ्गण-लज्जियाएँ अज्जाएँ वो सुहं देन्तु ।  
 कण्ठ-एपहावलम्बण-थोअ-त्थामाई अच्छीइं ॥ ४४ ॥

काचित्तु जयतीति पाठः । अद्यापि क्षयाहुतीकृतज्वलद्ब्रह्माण्डपिण्डमिव ॥  
 ३ महाप्रलयकाले किल हरललाटलोचनोत्थेन बाङ्गिना त्रैलोक्यं दग्धमिति  
 ब्रह्माण्डसमूहो ब्रह्माण्डमेव वा पिण्डप्रख्यं ललाटनयनामेराहुतिर्जाता ।  
 अतोद्यापि जाज्वल्यमानत्वाज्ज्वलद्ब्रह्माण्डपिण्डमिव स्थितमिति क-  
 दल्प्यते ॥

॥ ४२ ॥ तं नमत कुल इव यस्य सुलभसंभावनां परिहरन् अद्यापि  
 बाणमनङ्गो न मुञ्चति भयात् कुमारे ॥ हरसुतः कुमारः किल ब्रह्मचारी ।  
 ३ तत्र कवेरुत्प्रेक्षा । व्यापारितबाणोहं हरेण दग्धस्ततोऽन्योपि तत्कुलप्रसूतो  
 महद्हनक्षमस्तेन कुमारोपि मा मा धाक्षीदिति भयादिव कुमारे कामेन  
 बाणा न व्यापारिता इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ४३ ॥ सा जयति [ नृपुरवता ] यस्याश्चरणेन ताडितस्कन्धः  
 उद्गीर्णरुधिरकुसुमो जातो महिषासुराशोकः ॥ इल्लशब्दः प्राकृते  
 ३ मत्वर्थायः ॥

॥ ४४ ॥ प्रथमहरालिङ्गनलज्जिताया आर्याया वः सुखं दत्ताम्  
 कण्ठे या प्रभा कालकूटसंबन्धिनी तदवलम्बनेन स्तोत्रं स्वाम बलं  
 ३ ययोस्ते आक्षिणी ॥

भमियं पलअ-पओसे विविह-कवालम्मि णमह कालीए ।  
 मिलिआसेस-णिसा-लक्ख-विसम-बहु-चन्द-खण्डेव्व ॥ ४५ ॥  
 डिम्बं वो चासुण्डाएँ पिहु-सिरा-दण्ड-मण्डणं हरउ ।  
 मडहोअर-णपहुप्पन्त-बलय-भरियंपिब सरीरं ॥ ४६ ॥  
 सा जयइ चउ-मुहासण-तामरस-दलोयरेसु दुल्ललिया ।  
 कइ-जीहा-णिवहेसु अ जा णिमिय-परं परिब्भमइ ॥ ४७ ॥

॥ ४५ ॥ आन्तं भ्रमणं प्रलय एव रात्रिरिव तस्य प्रदोष उपक्रम-  
 स्तस्मिन् विविधकपालं नमत काल्याः कालरात्रेः । प्रलये द्वि कालरात्रिः  
 ३ प्रभवतीति वार्ता । अत उत्प्रेक्ष्यते । मिलितांशपनिशालक्षविषमबहुच-  
 न्द्रखण्ड इव ॥ स्थूलसूक्ष्मादिभेदभिन्नानि काल्या अलंकरणभूतानि यानि  
 कपालानि तानि चन्द्रखण्डानीव प्रतिपदादिसंबन्धीनि संगं क्रमभावी-  
 ६ न्यपि प्रलये संघटितानि ॥

॥ ४६ ॥ भयं बध्नामुण्डायाः संबन्धि पृथुशिरादण्डमण्डनं हरतु  
 अल्पोदरापर्याप्तान्त्रबलयभृतमिव शरीरम् ॥ डिम्बं भयम् । शिरा नाक्यः ।  
 ३ मडहं अल्पम् । णपहुप्पन्तम् अपर्याप्तम् अवर्तमानम् अमात् । कचित्तु  
 बल्यबलियंपिबेति पाठः । अन्त्रबलयबलितमिव शरीरमिति तत्रार्थः ।  
 तत्रोदरं देव्या बलयमाण्डत्वे प्रकल्पितम् ॥

॥ ४७ ॥ सा जयति चतुर्मुखासनतामरसदलोदरेषु दुर्ललिता कवि-  
 जिह्वानिवहेषु च या निहितपदं कृत्वा परिभ्रमति ॥ निवहेसु वेति  
 ३ कचित्पाठः । तत्र इवशब्दो भिन्नक्रमः । दुर्ललिता हंवाकिनी [bio] ।  
 अत्र गम्यमाना सरस्वती पूर्वाधे इंसीत्वे कल्पिता ब्रह्मवदनविनिर्गतत्वेन  
 ब्रह्मासनीभूतकमलदलान्तराललीलालम्पटत्वात् । कविजिह्वानिवहेषु चेति  
 ६ इतरहंस्याः सकाशाद्यातिरेक उक्तः ॥

तं णमह जस्स दीसइ बिम्बं बिच्छाय-लञ्छण-च्छायं ।  
 गङ्गा-णिगम-परिगलिय-मज्झ-लावण-तुच्छं ॥ ४८ ॥  
 बेरुलिय-णिहा तं णमह जस्स ते सन्दनं परिवहन्ति ।  
 तादियस-पढम-पेड्डिय-तम-मइलङ्गा-इव तुरंगा ॥ ४९ ॥  
 जयइ जय-रक्खणे पुञ्जियं व जं फुरइ पयणुअं रविणो ।  
 पलयाम्मि जं च पविरल्लियं व बहलाइ गो-जालं ॥ ५० ॥  
 तं णमह कोल-तुलणे सयल-फणा-माणि-पसत्त-पडिबिम्बं ।  
 उव्वहइव जो बहु-सिर-विहत्त-लहुयं धरा-वळयं ॥ ५१ ॥

॥ ४८ ॥ तं चन्द्रं सामर्थ्यगम्यं नमत यस्य दृश्यते बिम्बं [विच्छा-  
 यलाञ्छनच्छायम् ।] विच्छायत्वे निमित्तमुपेक्षते । गगननदीपरिनिर्ग-  
 ३ मपरिगलितमध्यलावण्यतया तुच्छमिव ॥

॥ ४९ ॥ वैदूर्यनिभा हरिदश्वास्तं नमत यस्य ते स्यन्दनं परिव-  
 हन्ति । प्रतिदिवसप्रथमप्रेरिततमोमलिनाङ्गा इव [ तुरंगाः ॥ ] प्रथम-  
 ३ मरुणेन प्रेरितं यत्तमस्तेनैव मलिनाङ्गा इत्युत्प्रेक्षा ॥

॥ ५० ॥ जयति जगद्रक्षणे पुञ्जितमिव यस्फुरति प्रतनुकं रवेः  
 प्रलये यच्च प्रविरेलितमिव प्रसारितमिव बहलायते गोजालं रश्मि-  
 ३ समूहः ॥

॥ ५१ ॥ [ तं नमत ] कोलः क्रोडः सूकराकारस्तेन तोलने  
 क्षितिवलयस्य क्रियमाणे सति सकलफणामणिप्रसक्तप्रतिबिम्बमुद्ब्रह्तीव  
 ३ [यो] बहुशिरोविमक्तलघुकं धरावलयम् ॥ नरसिंहवदहिवराहशरीरं शब-  
 लमागमे कविना कचिद्दृष्टम् । शेषमनाहत्य वा जलधौ मग्नो भूबलधे  
 शेषसहायत्वेन सूकरशरीरं भगवता निर्मितमनुसर्तव्यम् ॥

षण्मह कालिन्दी-सलिल-दण्ड-घटियं व सुर-सरि-प्लवहं ।  
 दन्त-कल्मषं वीसन्त-वियड-हृत्यं गय-मुहस ॥ ५२ ॥  
 तं णमह गय-मुहं वियड-दन्त-कर-दण्ड-कलण-लीलासु ।  
 मिलित-हिमवन्त-विज्ज्जेव कुणइ जो मेरु पन्भारे ॥ ५३ ॥  
 गण-वण्णो सइ-संगय-गोरी-हर-पेम्म-राय-विलियस्स ।  
 दन्तो वाम-मुहदन्त-पुञ्जिओ जयइ हासोव्व ॥ ५४ ॥

॥ ५२ ॥ [ 'प्रणमत कालिन्दीसलिलदण्डघटितमिव सुरसरिप्लवाहं  
 दन्तस्तम्भं विश्रान्तविकटहस्तं गजमुखस्य ॥ ]

॥ ५३ ॥ तं नमत गजमुखं गणपतिं विकटेन दन्तेन करदण्डस्य  
 यानि कलनानि धारणानि ता एव लीलास्तासु विषयभूतासु मिलितहि-  
 ३ मवद्विन्ध्यानिव करोति यो मेरुप्राग्भारान्विभवान् अवयवादीन् [sic] ॥  
 दन्तशौक्ल्यमहत्त्वाभ्यां हिमवानिव करकृष्णत्वाद्विन्ध्य इव । गणपतिशरीरं  
 च सिन्दूररागान्महत्त्वातिशयाच्च मेरुप्राग्भाराननुकरोति । तेनायमर्थः ।  
 ६ यो मेरुप्राग्भाराननुकरोति विकटदन्तकरदण्डकलनलीलासु च यो मिलित-  
 हिमवद्विन्ध्य इव दृश्यते तं गजमुखं नमत ॥ कचित्पाठो मेरुपन्भारो  
 इति । तत्रायमन्वयः । यो मेरुप्राग्भारः स विकटदन्तकरदण्डकलनली-  
 ९ लासु मिलितहिमवद्विन्ध्य इव करोति कार्याणि तं नमतेति ॥

॥ ५४ ॥ गणपतेः सदासंगतगौराहरप्रेमरागव्रीडितस्य दन्तो बलि-  
 तमुखाध्वान्तपुञ्जितो जयति हास इव ॥ पुञ्जीकृतो हास इवेत्य-  
 ३ न्वयः । अर्धनारीश्वरत्वेन सदा संगतत्वे कुमारगणपती 'वाग्भूतं  
 चक्रतुः । यः क्षितिं क्षणेन प्रदक्षिणीकरोति स जयति यस्य च

1 MH. has no commentary on this verse, which is given in J. P.  
 Do. K. 2 MH. वाग्भूतं,

नमह दण्डिन्द-निहने माया-महु-भूयणं उवेन्तीए ।  
 माणिय-तरलसण-विन्धमाई भमियाई लच्छीए ॥ ५५ ॥  
 हत्थालम्बिय-पङ्कय-भियङ्गमुबहीउ निम्गयं जयइ ।  
 आसङ्खिय-णिय-आणण-सोइग-गुणाएँव सिरीए ॥ ५६ ॥  
 कोसुम-धणु बाण-गह-सोह-लग-भमरेव्व कामस्स ।  
 ओप्पुंसिय-रइ-पणयंसु-कज्जलङ्के करे नमह ॥ ५७ ॥

पराजयस्तेन यथासंभवं मयूरवाहनस्यान्यतरदन्तस्य वा परिस्थागः  
 कर्तव्यः । तत्र धीमता कुमारेण मातुः प्रदाक्षिणां कृत्वा जितां गण-  
 ३पतिः । ततस्तेनान्यतरदशनपरित्यागो विहितः । वाम[मुह]द्वन्तपुञ्जिओ  
 इति पाठे वाम[मुखा]र्धान्तपुञ्जित इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ५५ ॥ नमत दानवेन्द्रनिघने मायामधुसूदनमुपयान्त्या मानित-  
 तरलत्वविभ्रमाणि अन्तानि लक्ष्म्याः ॥ लक्ष्मीर्मायानरसिंहस्य शोभते ।  
 ३ मस्याश्च त्रैलोक्यकण्टकदै यनिपातनोचितचेष्टा<sup>१</sup> विभ्रान्ताश्च तेषां विभ्रमा  
 बिलासास्ते तैर्भान्तैः समानिताः संस्कृता इत्यप्रयासोक्तिरियं रिपुनि-  
 पातने ॥

॥ ५६ ॥ हस्ताबलम्बितपङ्कजमृगाङ्गम् उदधोर्निर्गत<sup>२</sup> जयति संभावि-  
 तनिजकाननसौभाग्यगुणया इव श्रियाः ॥ एकत्र करे पद्मम् अपरत्र  
 ३ शशाङ्कं निधाय लक्ष्मीर्जलधिभिर्निर्गतेति कविना कल्पितम् । तत्राल्ले-  
 क्ष्यते । पसिद्धौ भाभ्याभ्यामाभ्यामपि<sup>३</sup> चन्द्रपद्माभ्यां मन्मुखं सुन्दरतमं  
 दृश्यतामिति दर्शनार्थमिव ताभ्यां सह श्रीर्याता ॥

॥ ५७ ॥ कौसुमधनुर्बाणग्रहणसौरभलग्नभ्रमराविव कामस्य उत्पुंसितर-  
 तिप्रणयाश्रुकज्जलनाङ्कितौ कनौ नमत ॥

1MH. °चित चे°

2MH. °धनि°

MH °माभ्याऽस्यापि.

देउ सुहं वो पसु-वइ-सिराहि गोरी-विस्मुरियव्वेहिं ।  
 सांवालम्भव्व हिमालअङ्क-परिघोलिरी गङ्गा ॥ ५८ ॥  
 सा जयइ हर सिरत्थम्मि जीए सलिलम्मि घोलिर-कवालो ।  
 अज्जवि पियामहत्तणमणहं चउराणणो बहइ ॥ ५९ ॥  
 हरि-चलण-णह-प्पहाए विच्छोलियं व पढमयं ।  
 हर-सासेणो पायएहिं संबलिययं वीययं ॥ ६० ॥  
 गहिय-हिम-च्छाययं तुहिणहि-समावडणए ।  
 कारण-परिसुइयं व गङ्गाए णमह सलिलयं ॥ ६१ ॥

॥ ५८ ॥ वदातु सुखं वः पशुपतिशिरसः गोरीविस्मुरियव्वेहिं  
 गौर्याः संबन्धिभिः खेदकरैर्व्यवहारैः सोपालम्भेन हिमालयोत्सङ्ग-  
 ३ परिघूर्णनशीला गङ्गा ॥ हरजटाभ्राद्धिमवत उत्सङ्गे गङ्गा पतिता  
 घूर्णमाना प्रतीता । सा सपनीकृतापराधोद्धाटनमिच्छे पितरि चकारेति  
 कविकल्पितम् ॥

॥ ५९ ॥ सा जयति हरशिरःस्थे यस्याः संबन्धिनि सलिले  
 घूर्णनशीलकपालत्वादद्यापि पितामहत्वनमघं चतुराननो बहति ॥  
 ३ हरेण ब्रह्मणः पञ्चमं शिरश्छित्त्वा स्वशिरोगङ्गाम्भसि प्रक्षिप्तमिति  
 पौराणिकाः । पितामहप्रभृतीनां च कपालादिकमस्थि गङ्गायां क्षिप्तं  
 घूर्णमानमास्ते । तेन गङ्गाजलघूर्णमानकपालत्वाच्चतुराननस्थाद्याप्यनघं  
 ६ पितामहत्वम् ॥

॥ ६०, ६१ ॥ हरिचरणनखप्रभाभिः प्रक्षालितमिव प्रथमं  
 हरशशिनः पादैः संवलितमिव द्वितीयकम् । गृहीतहिमच्छाय-  
 ३ कमिव तुहिनाद्रिसमापतने कारणपरिशुद्धमिव नमत गङ्गायाः

[ अथ कविप्रशंसा ]

इह ते जयन्ति कङ्कणो जयमिणमो जाण सयल-परिणामं ।  
वायासु ठियं दीसइ अमोय घणं व तुच्छं व ॥ ६२ ॥  
निय आपच्चिय वायाएँ अत्तणो गारवं निदेसन्ता ।  
जे एन्ति पसंसंचिय जयन्ति इह ते महा-कङ्कणो ॥ ६३ ॥

सलिलम् ॥ गङ्गाजलं हि स्वर्गात्पतत् त्रैलोक्याक्रमणप्रवृत्तं हरिचरण-  
नखमयूखैः प्रथमं संसृष्टं ततो हराशिरःशशिचरणैस्ततो हिममहीधरेण ।  
५ अत एतैः कारणैरवदातत्वस्य हेतुभिरिव संबन्धान्निर्मलं गङ्गाजलं  
नमतेत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ६२ ॥ काव्यप्रतिष्ठार्थं कविप्रशंसामाह । इहेति । इह ते  
जयन्ति कवयो येषां सकलपरिणामं जगद् वाचि स्थितं दृश्यते आमो-  
३ दघनं वा तुच्छं वा ॥ ब्रह्मपरिणामो वा ब्रह्मविवर्तो वा सर्वं जगदित्यौ-  
पनिषदाः । तत्र परिणामपक्षे आमोदघनत्वं सत्यत्वम् । वैशेषिकादिपक्षे-  
ष्वपि सत्यत्वम् । विवर्तपक्षे तु भेदत्वं तुच्छत्वं शून्यवादिषत् । तत्रोभ-  
६ यत्रापि कविरेव प्रजापतिना निर्मितानपि भावान्निर्मितीते । यद्योक्तम् ।  
अपारे काव्यसंसार इत्यादि यथास्थानं विवेच्यन्त इत्यादि च ॥

॥ ६३ ॥ निजयैव वाचात्मनो गौरवं निवेशयन्तो ये यन्ति  
प्राप्नुवन्ति प्रशंसामेव जयन्ति [इह] ते महाकवयः ॥



दोग्गबम्मिबि सोक्खाई ताण बिहवेवि होन्ति दुक्खाई ।  
 कव्व-परमत्थ-रसियाई जाण जायन्ति हिययाई ॥ ६४ ॥  
 उम्मिच्छइ लायणं पयय-च्छायाएँ सकय-वयाणं ।  
 सकय-सक्कारुक्करिसणेण पययस्सावि पहावो ॥ ६५ ॥  
 ठियमाट्ठियं व दीसइ अठियंपि परिट्ठियं व पट्टिहाइ ।  
 जह-संठियं च दीसइ सुकईण इमाओँ पयईओ ॥ ६६ ॥

॥ ६४ ॥ दौर्गत्येपि सुखानि तेषां विभवेपि लक्ष्म्यामपि भवन्ति  
 दुःखानि काव्यपरमार्थरसिकानि जायन्ते येषां हृदयानि ॥

॥ ६५ ॥ संस्कृतप्राकृतभेदभिन्नानां पदानां परस्परोपकारं दर्शयति ।  
 [ उम्मिच्छइ इति ] । उन्मील्यते लावण्यं प्राकृतच्छायाया संस्कृत-  
 ३ पदानाम् । संस्कृतसंस्कारोत्कर्षणेन प्राकृतस्थापि प्रभावो भवति ॥  
 दं-प्रद्वर्था प्राग्यो द्राक्षामान्वक्तृस्थानुच्छिष्टेप । देव-भट्टविवस्तुस्य ।  
 सोव्याद्वोजः<sup>१</sup> सर्पात्कतुः<sup>२</sup> इत्यादि संस्कृतं प्राकृते न विद्म्यमाणं<sup>३</sup> चाम्भरि-  
 ६ द्वाए इत्यादिरूपेण सुश्रवं भवति । प्राकृतस्य तु संस्कृतसंस्कारोत्कर्षणे-  
 नात्मीय एव प्रभावो व्यज्यते । सर्वस्य प्राकृतस्य स्वभावसुन्दरत्वादिति  
 सारार्थः ॥

॥ ६६ ॥ स्थितमस्थितमिव दृश्यते अस्थितमपि परिष्ठितं प्रतिभाति  
 यथासंस्थितं च दृश्यते । कवीनामेताः पदव्यः सामर्थ्यानि । प्रजापति-  
 ३ विलक्षणातीत्यर्थः ॥

<sup>१</sup>MH. "वसस्था."

<sup>२</sup>MH. "श्रोत्रस. for दोज. स०"

<sup>३</sup>MH. विभिन्नमानं.

विणय-गुणो दण्डादम्बरो य मण्डन्ति जह णरिन्द-सिरिं ।  
 तह टङ्कारो महुरत्तणं च वायं पसाहेन्ति ॥ ६७ ॥  
 सोहेइ सुहावेइ य उवहुज्जन्तो सवोवि लच्छीए ।  
 देवी सरस्सई उण असमग्गा किंपि विणडेइ ॥ ६८ ॥  
 महुमह-वियय-पउत्ता वाया कह णाम मउलउ इमम्मि ।  
 पढम-कुसुमाहि तालिणं पच्छा-कुसुमं वण-लयाण ॥ ६९ ॥

॥ ६७ ॥ विनयगुणः<sup>१</sup> शास्त्रार्थानुसारेण प्रजापालनं दण्डादम्बरश्च  
 करितुरगादिवलसंपच्च मण्डयतो<sup>२</sup> यथा नरेन्द्रश्रियम् तथा टङ्कारः  
 ३ ओजोलक्षणो माधुर्यं च प्रसादादिरूपं वाचं प्रसाधयतः ॥

॥ ६८ ॥ शोभयति सुखयति चोपभुज्यमानो लवोपि लक्ष्म्याः ।  
 देवी सरस्वती पुनरसमग्रा किमपि विदम्बयति ॥ कामप्यनुपाख्येया  
 ३ विदम्बनां मनागपि विकला वा जनयतीत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ६९ ॥ मधुमथविजयाख्ये मत्काव्ये पर्याप्ता वाक् कथं नाम  
 मुकुलम्भवतु कलिकारूपत्वं सौक्ष्म्यं भजताम् इमम्मि अस्मिन्गौडव-  
 ३ ध.ख्ये काव्ये । इति ममात्र यत्नशेषः । अत्रार्थान्तरन्यासमाह ।  
 यतः प्रथमकुसुमात् तलिनं सूक्ष्मं पश्चात्कुसुमं वनलतानां भवति ॥  
 यथा किल वनलतानां रसभरेण विस्तीर्णं विकसितं विस्तारं प्राप्तं  
 ६ कुसुमं मन्दामोदं च जायते रसमान्धात् तद्वत्परिपक्वमतेः कवे-  
 वल्लभवेगोत्पला<sup>३</sup> बागभ्यस्यतो भवति । यथोक्तम् । अल्पेनाल्पेन  
 शब्देन यत्नेन महतो नराः । अर्थौघान्साधयन्तीह सूत्रकारा विशेषत  
 ९ इति ॥

<sup>१</sup>MH. <sup>०</sup>गुणाः

<sup>२</sup>MH. <sup>०</sup>न्ति.

<sup>३</sup>MH. <sup>०</sup>वल्लभवेगोत्पला.

लग्निहिं ण वा सुयणे वयणिज्जं दुज्जणेहिं भण्णन्तं ।  
 ताणं पुण तं सुयणाववाय-दोसेण संधइ ॥ ७० ॥  
 पर-गुण-परिहार-परंपराएँ तह ते गुणण्णुया जाया ।  
 जाया तेहिंचिय जह गुणेहिं गुणिणो परं पिसुणा ॥ ७१ ॥  
 जं निम्मलावि खिज्जन्ति हन्त विमलेहिं सज्जण-गुणेहिं ।  
 तं सरिसं सास-यर-कारणाएँ करि-दन्त-वियणाए ॥ ७२ ॥

[ ॥ ७० ॥ लिप्यति न वा सुजने वचनीयं दुर्जनैर्भण्यमानम् ।  
 तेषां पुनस्तत् सुजनापवाददोषेण संघटते ॥ ]<sup>१</sup>

॥ ७१ ॥ परगुणपरिहारपरंपरया तथा तेन केनाप्युत्कृष्टेन प्रकारेण  
 [ति] गुणज्ञा जाता जातास्तैरेव गुणैर्यथा गुणिनो भूरिगुणाश्च पिशुनाः ॥  
 ३ गुणसंसर्ग एवं नामोत्कृष्टो येन पिशुनानामप्युष्ष्व करोति । तेषि  
 हि परगुणासहनलम्पटाः परकीयगुणपरिजिहीर्षया प्रथमं तावत्पर-  
 गुणस्वरूपमालोचयन्ति । अनालोचितानां परिहर्तुमशक्यत्वात् । अ-  
 नवरतं च परगुणानालोचयतामभ्यासातिशयाद्गुणज्ञानातिशयो भवति ॥  
 अथवायं तात्पर्यार्थः । गुणिन एवमुच्यन्ते न तावत्परगुणासहन-  
 मार्यजनोचितम् । योपि तच्छीलवान्न प्रतिषिद्धं वर्जयितुं शक्तः  
 ९ स एवं प्रबोध्यते फलतः परगुणपरिहारो भविष्यति । यत्र सुजना  
 अपि सातिशयगुणार्जने साभिबिंबशाः सन्तस्तथा गुणज्ञानातिशय-  
 युक्ताः संपद्यन्ते येन तदीयमेव ग्रन्थादिकं सन्तः सेवन्ते सामान्यगुणं  
 १२ शास्त्रान्तरमुपेक्ष्य ॥

॥ ७२ ॥ सुजनानामपि केषांचिद्यः परगुणोत्कर्षेण स्वेदः  
 संसारित्वमाहात्म्येन तत्र कविरस्वेदाय निदर्शनमाह ॥ यस्मिन्मला

<sup>१</sup>MH. is wanting in any ohhāyā on couplet 70 which is given  
 by Do. K. J. P.

जाण असमोहं विहिया जायइ णिन्दा समा सलाहावि ।  
 णिन्दावि तेहिं विहिया ण ताण मण्णे किलामेइ ॥ ७३ ॥  
 णन्दन्तु णियय-गुण-गारवस्मि अहिह-पर मुह च्छाया ।  
 गरुया स-सील-दोलायमाण पर-दिह-मुह-राया ॥ ७४ ॥  
 बहुओ सामण्ण-मइत्तणेण ताणं परिग्गहे लोओ ।  
 कामं गया पसिद्धिं सामण्ण कई अब्बेय ॥ ७५ ॥

३ अपि खिद्यन्ते हन्त विमलैः सज्जनगुणैस्तत् सदृशं शशिकरकारणिकया  
 करिदन्तवेदनया ॥ यथा शशिकराः सर्वाह्लादकारिण उत्तमा अपि  
 दन्तिदन्तवेदनां कुर्वन्ति स्वाभाव्यात् तथा गुणिनामपि केषांचित्परगु-  
 णासहनं संसारस्वाभाव्यादिति भावयाद्भिः कविभिः काव्यकृतौ नाना-  
 दरो विधेयस्तद्वत्परीक्षैरपीत्यर्थः । चन्द्रस्येव हि तेषामेव स दोष इति  
 कृपाविषयत्वं तेषामिति यावत् । हन्तेति विस्मये खेदार्थो निपातः ॥

॥ ७३ ॥ दुर्जनैः कृता तु निन्दा श्लाघावदवधीरणैव तेषाम् तत्रायो-  
 ग्यत्वेन विपरीतफलत्वादित्याह ॥ येषां सुजनानामसमैर्दुर्जनैर्विहिता  
 ३ सती निन्दा श्लाघया समा जायते तैर्निन्दापि विहिता सती तान्साधून्  
 क्रमयतीत्यहं मन्ये ॥

॥ ७४ ॥ नन्दन्तु आनन्दयुक्ता भवन्तु निजकगुणगौरवे अदृष्टप-  
 रमुखच्छाया गुरवो गुणपाग्भाग्भाजः स्वशीलदोलायमानपरदृष्टमुख-  
 ३ च्छायाः ॥ दुर्जनानां परगुणोत्कर्षकृतं मुखप्रसादमपश्यन्तोऽपि स्वदोषप-  
 र्यालोचनकृतं दुर्जनवदनमालिन्यं पश्यन्तो निजगुणगणगरिमणिं सानन्दा  
 भवन्तु दोषकृतां दुर्जनवदनमलानिमवलोकयन्तः सन्त इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ७५ ॥ बहुः सामान्यमतित्वेन तेषां सामान्यकर्त्तव्यां परि-

हरइ अणूवि पर-गुणो गरुयम्मिवि णिय-गुणे न संतोसो ।

सीलस्स विवेअस्स य सारमिणं एत्तिअंचेअ ॥ ७६ ॥

इयरोवि फुरन्ति गुणा गुरुण पढमं कउत्तमासज्जा ।

अग्गे सेलग्ग-गया इन्दु-मऊहा इव महीए ॥ ७७ ॥

णिव्वाडन्ताण सिवं सयलंचिय सिवयरं तद्वा ताण ।

निव्वडइ किंपि जह तेवि अप्पणा विम्हयमुवेन्ति ॥ ७८ ॥

ग्रही लोकः । कामं गताः प्रसिद्धिं सामान्यकवयः अत एव ॥ लोके  
३ सामान्यगुणानां परीक्षकाः सामान्यगुणा बहवः सन्ति भूरिविशेषगु-  
णानां तु तादृशा अल्पा इति कृत्वा सामान्यकविकाव्यानि बहुशः  
प्रसिद्धानि । इतराणि तुल्येष्वित्यर्थः ॥

॥ ७६ ॥ हरः यावज्ज्यत्यणुरपि परगुणः गुरावपि निजगुणे असंतोषः<sup>१</sup>  
शीलस्य विवेकस्य च सारमेतदियेदेव ॥

॥ ७७ ॥ इतरस्मिन्नपि<sup>२</sup> दुर्जनेपि स्फुरन्ति गुणा गुरुणां कविद्वराणां  
संबन्धिन यतः प्रथमं कृतोत्तमासृज्जाः । दृष्टान्तमाह । अग्रे प्रथम  
३ शैलाग्रगता इन्दुमयूखा इव मन्त्रां पृथिव्याम् । सर्वोत्तमेषु प्रख्याता  
नेतरैरपि न्यकर्तुं शक्यन्ते प्रत्युन दुर्जना अपि बहुसाधुजनाश्रितं मार्गम्-  
नुसर्तुमिच्छन्ति । यथोक्तम् । यद्यदाचरति श्रेष्ठस्तत्तदेवेतरो जन इति ॥

॥ ७८ ॥ निर्वर्तयमानानां शिवं सकलमेव शिवतरं<sup>३</sup> तथा तेन  
प्रकारेण तेषां निर्वर्ते किमपि लोकोत्तरं यथा तेऽप्यात्मना विस्मयमु-  
३ पयान्ति ॥ सत्तमानामात्मा<sup>४</sup> एव काव्यारम्भः किमत्र परार्थोद्देश-  
प्रवृत्तेनाभिधानेनेत्यर्थः ॥

<sup>१</sup>MH. निजगुणा असंतोष.

<sup>२</sup>MH. इतरेपि.

<sup>३</sup>MH. शिव.

पासाम्मि अहंकारी होहिइ कह वा गुणाण विवरुक्खे ।  
 गळ्वं न गुणिगय-मओ गुणत्थमिच्छन्ति गुण-कामा ॥७९॥  
 अहिल्लिउण लोयं ठियाण एकत्तणेण गहयाण ।  
 वीयावेक्खी अबलम्बिउण कं मच्छरो फुरउ ॥ ८० ॥  
 निय-मइ-संदेहोच्चिय मइ-संदेहाबलोयणे जाण ।  
 होन्ति वियार-ट्ठाणं ठिय-रूया ते ण लोयस्स ॥ ८१ ॥

॥ ७९ ॥ गळ्वं नेति यो नञ् तस्य व्यवहितो यथायोग्यतासं-  
 बन्धः । पार्श्वे संनिधावपि गुणानां वर्तमानः । गुणयुक्तोपीत्यर्थः ।  
 ३ अहंकारी नेति संबन्धः । युक्तशब्दस्य चाध्याहारः । कह वा कथ-  
 मिव भविष्यति गुणानां विपरोक्षे अभावे । न कथंचिदपीत्यर्थः । यतो  
 गर्वो नाम गुणिगतो मद उच्यते ततो गुणस्त्वमेव तं गुणकामा इच्छ-  
 ण्ति । तस्य गुणासंनिधाने दुर्जनेषु कथं संभवः । गुणिनो गर्वयोग्यस्य  
 गर्वो न युक्तो लोकरुद्धत्वात् कैव गणना दुर्जनानामित्यर्थः ॥

॥ ८० ॥ अभिलङ्घ्य लोकं स्थितानामेकत्वे गुरुणां द्वितीयापेक्षी  
 कमवलम्ब्य स्फुरतु मत्सरः ॥ समबले मत्सरो युक्तः यस्त्वादित्य-  
 ३ वत्परब्रह्मवद्वा अद्वितीयः सर्वोत्तमः कविः कोपि तस्य किमपेक्षो मत्सर  
 इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ८१ ॥ निज [ मतिसंदेह एव ] मतिसंदेहाबलोक्ते येषां भवन्ति  
 विचारस्थानास्थितरूपास्ते न लोकस्य ॥ विमतिविषये निर्णेतृत्वेन  
 ३ परिगण्यमानानां येषां स्वमतावेव संदेहः किमस्माकं निर्णेतृत्वयोग्यतास्ति  
 उत नास्तीति ते लोकस्य निर्णेतृत्वपेदे न स्थिताः । किं कर्हि ।  
 व्युत्पाद्या इत्यर्थः ॥

को णिन्दइ नीययमे गरुययरे को पसंसिउं तरइ ।

सामण्णंक्षिय ठाणं थुईण परि-णिन्दियाणं च ॥ ८२ ॥

सोऊण मुणान्ति परं जे ण वियप्पन्ति अप्पणञ्चेय ।

ते अणरहव्व गव्वस्स उत्तुणा कह न लज्जन्ति ॥ ८३ ॥

काल-गुणा पढम-कईहिं भामियमपरि-ग्गहेसु मग्गेसु ।

इहरा मईहिं हीरन्ति दुक्करं केवि काणंपि ॥ ८४ ॥

॥ ८२ ॥ को निन्दति नीचतमान् । पशुप्रायत्वात् । गुरुतमान्कः प्रशंसितुं तरति शक्नोति । तद्गुणसंभारस्य परिच्छेत्तुमशक्यत्वात् । सामान्यमेव स्थानं स्तुतीनां परिनिन्दितानां च ॥ तेन मादृशान्गुरुतमान्को निन्दितुं वा योग्य इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ८३ ॥ श्रुत्वा जानन्ति परं ये न विकल्पयन्त्यात्मनैव ते अनर्हा इव गर्वस्य गर्वेण कथं न लज्जन्ते ॥ उत्तुणो गर्वा । व्युत्पन्नतममति-निर्मितं काव्यं श्रुत्वा ये बुध्यन्ते न तु कथंचित्स्वयं गुणदोषान्विकल्पयितुं क्षमास्ते दर्पकरणे अयोग्याः सन्तो दर्पं कुर्वन्ते न लज्जन्त इति चित्रम् ॥

॥ ८४ ॥ कालगुणात्प्रथमकविभिर्भ्रान्तमपरिग्रहेषु मार्गेषु । इहारा इदानीं मतिभिर्हीयन्ते दुष्करं केपि केषामपि ॥ कालगुणादिति व्यवहितान्वयम् । सर्गादिकविभिरलब्धकाव्यमार्गत्वाद्भ्रान्तं व्यामोहोनुमूतः कालदोषात् । इदानींतनैः कविभिः पुनर्दुष्करं प्रक्रम्यते (?) नैव भ्रम्यते दृष्टपूर्वकविकल्पितमार्गत्वात् अथवा कृतवाग्द्वार इति नयेन । तथा हि एत इदानींतनाः कवयः केपि केषामपि पूर्वकवीनां संबन्धिनीभिर्मतिभिर्हीयन्ते संचार्यन्ते ॥

कत्तो णाम नइहं सच्चं कइ-सेविएसु मग्गेसु ।  
सीमन्ते उण मुक्कम्मि तम्मि सच्चं नवंचेअ ॥ ८५ ॥  
अत्यालोयण-तरला इयर-कईणं भमन्ति बुद्धीओ ।  
अत्थच्चंय निरारम्भमेन्ते हिययं कइन्दाण ॥ ८६ ॥  
आ-संसारं कइ-पुंगवेहँ ताहियह-गाहिय-सारोवि ।  
अज्जवि अभिण्ण-मुहोव्व जयइ वाया-परिप्फन्दो ॥ ८७ ॥  
किं अण्णमण्ण-मणोहँ ताव सु-कईहँ सिक्खिया वाया ।  
जायं णीसामण्णाण ताण मूयत्तणं जाव ॥ ८८ ॥

॥ ८५ ॥ इदानीं तनविधानमनुवादत्वात्तर्हि व्यर्थमित्याशङ्क्याह ।  
कियन्ताम न दृष्ट कविसेवितेषु मार्गेष्विति सच्चं सत्यम् । किं तु सीमन्तेऽ  
परकाये मुक्ते प्रक्षिप्ते तस्मिन्सर्वं नवमेव भाति ॥ उण पुनःशब्दस्तु-  
शब्दस्यार्थे ॥

॥ ८६ ॥ अर्थालोकनतरला अपि सत्यः इतरकवीनां भ्राम्यन्ति  
भ्रान्तियुक्ता भवन्ति बुद्धयः । अर्था एव निरारम्भमप्यायान्ति हृदयं  
कवीन्द्राणाम् । प्रातिभातिशयजनितसंस्कारातिशयाकृष्टाः सन्तः ॥

॥ ८७ ॥ आसंसारं सर्गादारभ्य महाप्रलयं यावत् कविपुंगवैः  
प्रतिदेवसगृहीतसारोप्यद्यापि अभिन्नमुद्र इव अस्फोटितमुद्र इव जयति  
वाक्परिस्पन्दः ॥

॥ ८८ ॥ किमन्यदुच्यते । किं बहुनोक्तेनेत्यर्थः । एतावत्तु सारं  
ब्रूमः । अनन्यमनोभिः सुकविभिस्तावच्छिक्षिताभ्यस्ता वाग् जातं  
निःसामान्यानां तेषां मूलत्वं यावत् । अभ्युत्कटोत्कर्षयोगात्तत्कृतका-  
व्यस्य श्रोतरि योग्ये असति मूलत्वमिव महाकवीनां युक्तमित्यर्थः<sup>१</sup> ॥

<sup>१</sup>MH. युक्तमवकृत्वादित्यर्थः, which is doubtless corrupt.



को व बियारेइ विसेस-वित्थरं ताण जं ठियं लोए ।  
 नामेच्चिय संकन्ता गरूयाण गुणा फुरन्तिव्व ॥ ८९ ॥  
 जाण स-रूवावगमेवि गव्विया किंपि होन्ति अण्णेवि ।  
 ते आयासाअ वहन्ति अत्तणो नवर माहप्पं ॥ ९० ॥  
 मोह-पडिबोह-कारित्तणेण तिमिरं जं पयासोव्व ।  
 तं जयइ विरुद्धंपिव वियप्प-जालं कइन्दाण ॥ ९१ ॥  
 णवमत्थ-दंसणं सानिवेस-सिसिराओ बन्ध-रिद्धाओ ।  
 अविरलमिणमो आ-भुवण-बन्धमिह णवर पययम्मि ॥ ९२ ॥

॥ ८९ ॥ वाशब्दोऽसंभावनायाम् । को वा विचारयति विशेष-  
 विस्तरं तेषां यः स्थितो लोके । नाम्न्येव संक्रान्ता गुरुणा गुणाः स्फुर-  
 ३न्तीव ॥ महाकवीनां नाममात्रग्रहणे प्रत्यक्षायमाणा नाम्नीव संक्रान्ता  
 गुणा द्रागित्येव निर्विवाद प्रथन्ते अतः कस्तान्विचारयतीत्यर्थः ॥  
 स्फुरन्तीव प्रत्यक्षा इव भान्तीत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ९० ॥ येषां सबन्धिनि स्वरूपावगमेपि तदीयकाव्यस्वरूपमात्रा-  
 कर्णेनेपि गर्विता भवन्ति किमपि अवर्णनीयरूपेण ॥ अन्येपि ते आया-  
 ३साय वहन्त्यात्मनः केवलं माहात्म्यम् । महाकविकाव्यं प्राप्य तद्विषय-  
 विचारयोग्यत्वाभिमानम् ॥

॥ ९१ ॥ मोहप्रतिबोधकारित्वेन तिमिरं च यत् प्रकाशश्च तज्जयति  
 विरुद्धमिव विकल्पजालं कवीन्द्राणाम् ॥ मन्दमतीनां मोहकारितया  
 ३तिमिरमिव प्रकाश इव च व्युत्पन्नानाम् । अत एव विरुद्धमिव न तु  
 विरुद्धमेव विषयभेदात् ॥

॥ ९२ ॥ नवमर्थदर्शनं सानिवेशिशिशिरा बन्धद्वयः अविरल-  
 भेतद्, आभुवनबन्धमिह केवलं प्राकृते ॥ शिशिरा मधुराः । इणमो

सयलाओ इम वाया विसन्ति एत्तो य णेन्ति वायाओ ।  
 एन्ति समुद्धंचिय णेन्ति सायराओच्चिय जलाइं ॥ ९३ ॥  
 हरिस-विसेसो वियसावओ य मउलावओ य अच्छीण ।  
 इह बहि-हुत्तो अन्तो-मुहो य हिययस्स विप्फुरइ ॥ ९४ ॥  
 अणुयम्पा वा हासो व होइ अवहीरणव्व गरुयाण ।  
 इयरेसु अणाय-गुणन्तरेसु न उणो हियय-दुक्खं ॥ ९५ ॥  
 जे अत्तणो न अहिया सरिसा वा तेहिं किं भणन्तेहिं ।  
 जह-तह पराओ इच्छन्ति तहवि गरुयावि बहु-माणं ॥ ९६ ॥

इति देशीपदम् एतदित्यस्यार्थं । आभुवनबन्धम् आसृष्टिकालम् । नवरं  
 केवलम् ॥

॥ ९३ ॥ सकला एतत्प्राकृतं वाचो विशन्तीव । इतश्च<sup>१</sup> प्राकृता-  
 द्विनिर्गच्छन्ति वाचः आगच्छन्ति समुद्रमेव निर्यान्ति सागरादेव जलानि ॥  
 ३ प्राकृतेन हि संस्कृतापभ्रंशपैशाचिकभाषा. प्रसिद्धतमेन व्याख्यायन्ते ।  
 अथ वा प्रकृतिरेव प्राकृतं शब्दब्रह्म । तस्य विकारा विवर्ता वा संस्कृता-  
 दय इति मन्यन्ते स्म कविः ॥

॥ ९४ ॥ हर्षविशेषो विकासको मुकुलीकारकश्चादणोः इयं अनेन  
 प्रकारेण । हुत्तमिति देशीपदम् आभिमुख्ये वर्तते । बहिर्मुखः कृत्वा किं  
 ३ च अमूर्तः प्राकृतान्मुखं च हृदयस्य विस्फुरति ॥

॥ ९५ ॥ अनुकम्पा वा हासो वा भवत्यवधीरणं वा गुरुणाम्  
 इतरेष्वज्ञातगुणान्तरेषु न पुनर्हृदयदुःखम् ॥

॥ ९६ ॥ यद्यपि मया सदृशोन्योधिको वा नास्ति तथापि  
 पराभ्यर्थनं नैकान्ततोनर्थकमित्याह ॥ य आत्मनो नाभ्यधिकाः

होन्तुव्व विगय-गव्वा माहप्प-समुत्तुणव्व वियरन्तु ।

जह-तह णिव्वडिय-गुणा हास-द्वाणं ण लोयस्स ॥ ९७ ॥

भीयं व लज्जियं पिव थाग्गियमिव किंपि होइ सुद्धियं व ।

दूमियमिव अप्फुण्णं व पहरिसुच्चं व इह हियं ॥ ९८ ॥

सदृशा वा तैः किं भणद्भिर्न किञ्चित् । यद्यपि वस्तुवृत्तमेवं तत्तथापि  
यथातथा परस्मादिच्छन्ति गुरवो बहुमानम् ॥ साधवः सर्वजना-  
३ नुरागमिच्छन्तीत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ९७ ॥ भवन्तु वा विगतगर्वा माहप्पसमुत्तुणव्व वियरन्तु  
माहात्म्याभिमानेन समुत्पन्नगर्वा वा विचरन्तु यथातथा निर्वृत्तगुणा  
३ हासस्थानं न लोकस्य ॥ सामान्यजनस्य तदीयस्वरूपानभिज्ञस्य हासे  
महापुरुषविषये कोधिकार इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ९८ ॥ भीतमिव लज्जितमिव [ स्ताम्भितमिव ] किमपि भवति  
सुंखितमिव । सुद्धियं वेति <sup>१</sup>पाठान्तरम् । भूपितमिव चापूर्णमिव प्रहर्षो-  
३ ज्ञतमिवेह काव्यबन्धे हृदयं कवेः श्रोतुश्च ॥ कवेः काव्यप्रसिद्धयप्रसि-  
द्धिभूताः प्रहर्षलज्जादयः श्रोतुश्च बोधाबोधकृताः ॥

[ अथ काव्यमारभ्यते ]

अन्धं णियन्तिय-नीसेस-भुवण-दुरियाहिणन्दिय-महिन्दो ।  
 सिरि-जसवम्भोत्ति दिसा-पडिल्लग्ग-गुणो मही नाहो ॥ ९९ ॥  
 घोल्ह समुच्छलन्ती जम्मि चलन्ताम्मि रेणु-भावेण ।  
 वसुहा अमुक्क-सेस-प्फणव्व धवलयवत्तेसु ॥ १०० ॥  
 चालियम्मि जम्मि वियणा-विहुय-फणा-मण्डलोवि णो मुयई ।  
 महि-वेढं बल-भर-खुत्त-रयण-संदाणियं सेसो ॥ १०१ ॥  
 णीसन्दइ जस्स रणाइरेसु कीलालिओ गय-मएण ।  
 आहय वम्माणल-दर-विराय-घारोव्व कर-वालो ॥ १०२ ॥

॥ ९९ ॥ अथ काव्यमारभ्यते । अस्तीति मङ्गलार्थोपि शब्दः ।  
 अस्ति निवर्तितनिःशेषभुवनदुरितामिनन्दितमहेन्द्रः श्रीयशोवर्मेति नाम  
 ३दिक्प्रतिलग्नगुणो महीनाथः ॥

॥ १०० ॥ घूर्णते समुच्छलन्ती यस्मिंश्चलति सति रेणुभावेन  
 वसुधा अमुक्तशेषफणे [ व ] धवलातपत्रेप्वारेषु ( Sic ) लक्ष्यमाणा ॥  
 ३रजोरूपा गगनं गता मही श्वेतच्छलद्युता सती अत्यक्तशेषफणेव विभा-  
 तीत्यर्थः ॥

॥ १०१ ॥ चलिते यस्मिन्वेदनाविघूतफणामण्डलोपि नो मुञ्चति  
 महीपीठं क्लमरकुट्टितरत्नबद्धं शेषः ॥

॥ १०२ ॥ निष्पन्दते यस्य रणाङ्गुणेषु कीलालितो गजमदेन

<sup>१</sup>MH 'कलित' for 'कुलित'. Throughout MH. the form कलित is not used for कुलित.

सेवञ्जालि-मिलिय-ण्डाल-मण्डला होन्ति हट-पणामेसु ।  
 नूमिय-भिउडी-भङ्गव्व जस्स पडिवक्ख-सामन्ता ॥ १०३ ॥  
 जो ववसायावसरेसु दप्प-दर-दिट्ठ-दाहिणंस-यडो ।  
 दंसण-पसाय-सुहियं कुणइव्व भुय-ट्ठियं लच्छि ॥ १०४ ॥  
 कोउव्वत्त-ठिय-विसम-तार-पहा-भेय-कलुसियाइव ।  
 सामायन्ति ण्डालाई जस्स पडिवक्ख-बन्दीण ॥ १०५ ॥

आहतवर्मानिलेपद्विगलितधार इव करवालः ॥ बर्म कवचः । दर ईषत् ।  
 विरायं विगलितम् ॥

॥ १०३ ॥ सेवाञ्जालिमिलितललाटमण्डला भवन्ति हटप्रणामेषु  
 अनिच्छतां बलात्कारितासु प्रणतिषु प्रच्छादितभुकुटीभङ्गा इव यस्य  
 ३ प्रतिपक्षसामन्ताः ॥ भवन्तीति प्रकृतम् ॥

॥ १०४ ॥ यो यशोवर्मा व्यवसायावसरेषु दर्पेष्टदृष्टदक्षिणांशतटो  
 दर्शनमेव प्रसादस्तेन सुखितां करोतीव भुजस्थितां लक्ष्मीम् ॥ रणावसरे  
 ३ हि वीराः स्वबाहुदण्डस्य तटावलोकनं कुर्वन्ति निजबाहुबलस्यान्त-  
 रङ्गत्वात्परिभवे । तत्रोत्प्रेक्षा । स्वबाहुबलेनार्जितां रक्षितां च अतएव  
 निजभुजाश्रितां श्रियं दर्शनेन संमानयतीव ॥ सोस्त्रि नृपतिरिति  
 ६ समन्वयः ॥

॥ १०५ ॥ कोपोद्धृतास्थितविषमतारकप्रभामेदकलुषितानीव श्या-  
 मायन्ते ललाटानि यस्य प्रतिपक्षबन्दीनाम् ॥ प्रतिपक्षा एव वा ब-  
 ३ न्दिनः स्वावका ये संपलास्तेषां हटापहृताः स्त्रियो बन्धः । तारवप्प-  
 हामोय इति पाठे तारकप्रभाभोगेति संस्कृत्या । बलवन्तं रिपुं पश्य-  
 न्तीषां स्तुक्ता वा बन्दिस्वभापज्ञाबामपि रिपूणां स्वभावाद्देव ललाटानि

पासामि पयाबालुङ्खियस्स जस-पायवस्सव महल्लो ।

अयसो रिऊण दीसई छाया-निवहोव्व संकन्तो ॥ १०६ ॥

६ ललाटानि कृष्णाम्बान्ति । तत्रेयमिवेनापहतापट्टतिः कोपोदृत्तकपालनील-  
लोचनतारकप्रभाभोगेन कृष्णावं भजन्त इति ॥ पडिक्खवत्तीणेति पाठे  
प्रतिपक्षपत्नीनामित्यर्थः ॥

॥ १०६ ॥ पार्श्वे प्रतापस्पृष्टस्य जयपादपस्येव महत् अयशो  
रिपूणा दृश्यते छायानिवह इव संक्रान्तः ॥ छायानिवह इवेति य  
३ इवशब्दः स भिन्नक्रमः अशयःशब्दात्परो बोद्धव्यः । अयं समन्वयः ।  
किल सेवकत्वमापादिता ये रिपवस्तेषां तत्पार्श्वे स्थितानां स्वशरीरच्छाया  
तावत्स्वभावादेव स्थिता । आदित्यादिप्रकाशयोगात् । तत्रोत्प्रेक्ष्यते ।  
६ योसौ रिपूणां छायानिवहस्तदयश इव महत्संक्रान्तं सम्यक्क्रान्तं प्रसृत-  
मित्यर्थः । कस्य यशःपादपस्य । रिपव एव कर्मकरीकृता यशःपादपा  
इव । जयिनो यशोद्योतनात् । जातावेकवचनम् । कस्य संबन्धिनो  
९ यशःपादपस्य । प्रतापालिङ्गितस्यादित्यस्येव यशोवर्मणः । अथवा अय-  
मपि योजनाप्रकारः प्रतिभाति । जयिनस्तावदयशोपसरतीत्यत्र किमुच्यते  
तत्संनिधौ सेवकीकृतेभ्योपि रिपुभ्योपसृतमयशः । अत्राक्षरयोजनार्थ  
१२ जयपादपस्येवेति इवशब्दश्चशब्दस्यार्थः । निपातानामनेकार्थत्वात् ।  
पार्श्वे यच्छायानिवहो रिपूणां जयपादपस्य च जयिनो महान्दृश्यते  
तदयश इव मालिन्यात्सम्यक्क्रान्तं पलायितं<sup>१</sup> त्यक्त्वा दृश्यते । उपचारे  
१५ निमित्तमाह । प्रतापालिङ्गितस्य जयिनः पार्श्वे स्थितोसौ यतच्छाया-  
निवहः अतः एवमुत्प्रेक्ष्यते । न तु सर्व इति नातिप्रसङ्गः । अयं  
चार्थः । तस्य जयिनः संनिधौ वर्तमानाः कर्मकरीकृता रिपवो म-

<sup>१</sup> MH. पलायितुं त्यक्त्वो दृ०.

गम्भीर-महारम्भा संभाविय-सायरं परिब्भमइ ।  
 भुवणन्तरेसु भाईरहिब्व सा भारही जस्स ॥ १०७ ॥  
 जस्स य वलन्त-जय-गय-सीयर-धारा-सहस्स-लुलियाओ ।  
 संभम-संचारिय-चामराओ धावन्तिव दिसाओ ॥ १०८ ॥

अवि य । ५

सोहइ विणिवेशिय-पसिढिल्लुली-कोडि-कट्टणुत्थलो ।  
 पायडियब्भन्तर-वण-निवस-दर-दन्तुरो अहरो ॥ १०९ ॥

लिनच्छाया अयशोनिवहाक्रान्ताः । तेषु च रिपुषु महदयशः । तत्तस्य  
 जयिनः संनिधौ जयपादपस्योपच्छायानिवहः कल्प्यते । तत्रेशब्दः  
 स्वस्थानस्थ एव ॥

॥ १०७ ॥ गम्भीरा चासौ महारम्भा संभावितः आलिङ्गनेन  
 कृतार्थीकृतः सागरो यया सौ भागीरथी । भारत्यपि जितसागरान्तभुवन-  
 रत्वात्संभावितसागरा । संभावियसायरमिति पाठे क्रियाविशेषणत्वम् ।  
 परिक्रामत्याज्ञारूपेण बन्दिबदनद्वारेण वा । भागीरथी तु त्रिपथगत्वादेव ।  
 भुवनान्तरेषु भागीरथीव सा भारती यस्य ॥ अत्रापि सोस्तीति संबन्धः ।  
 दसेति ते लोचने इतिवत् ॥

॥ १०८ ॥ यस्य च वलमानजयगजकरविसरसीकरधारासहस्रैर्लु-  
 लिता इव संभ्रमसंचारितचामरा धावन्तीव दिशः ॥ सोस्ति । अगणित-  
 १ गजकरनिकरविसारिवारिधाराप्रकरधावनादिशो धावन्त्य इव प्रथन्ते ।  
 शुभ्रत्वाच्च जलधाराश्चामरावयवविसरा इवोत्प्रेक्षिताः । दिशश्च चामर-  
 धारिण्यः ॥

॥ १०९ ॥ इत ऊर्ध्वं पञ्चभिः कुलकम् । [ शोभते ] विनिवेशि-

मुञ्चन्ति पेल्लिउव्वेल्ल-केसरा मूल-लुलिय-मयरन्दा ।  
 निहुयं लीला-कुवलय-पडित्थिया कहवि नीसासा ॥ ११० ॥  
 वाम-करायट्टिय-सुण्ण-मलिय-विक्खित्त-कुन्तल-सिहाण ।  
 अरई-विलास-विसुरावियाण निव्वडइ सोहगं ॥ १११ ॥  
 अग्घइ मङ्गल-गाहिएक-कुसुम-पेसिय-पसाहणामेलं ।  
 विमुड-णयणावहीरिय-दर-वन्दिय-चन्दणं वयणं ॥ ११२ ॥

तप्रशिथिलाङ्गुलीकोट्याकर्षणेनोद्धार्तितः अत एव प्रकटिताभ्यन्तरनखदन्त-  
 कृतात्मकव्रणनिवेशेनेषदन्तुरः संजातदन्त इवाधरः ॥ रणरसरमसा-  
 ३ नन्दस्पन्ददर्शनोपन<sup>१</sup>तसुरमुन्दरीयशोवर्मरूपशौर्यादिदर्शनसमुल्लसितमदन-  
 पवनजनितविकृतिक्थनेनात्र प्रकृतोपयोगः ॥

॥ ११० ॥ [ मुच्यन्ते प्रेरितोद्वेल्लितकेसरा ] मूललुलितमकरन्दा  
 निभृतं गूढं कृत्वा लीलाकुवलयेन क्राडोत्पलेन प्रतिष्ठिता गृहीताः  
 ३ थमपि निःश्वासाः सुरमुन्दरीभिः ॥

॥ १११ ॥ वामकराकृष्टशून्यमलिनविक्षिप्तकुन्तलाशिखानाम् अर-  
 तयो वीरेण प्रकृतेन सह रतिशून्या ये विलासा निष्फलास्तैर्विसुरावियाण  
 ३ वेदितानाम् । विहुराद्वआणेति पाठे विधुराधितानाम् । निर्वर्तते अभि-  
 ज्यते सौभाग्यं सुन्दरता ॥

॥ ११२ ॥ अर्घति शोभते मङ्गलार्थगृहार्तैककुसुमं च तत् प्रेषितं  
 प्रसृष्टं प्रसाधन माल्यं च येन तत् विमुखाभ्यां रणदर्शनरणरणकेना-  
 ३[ नाद्रियमाणाभ्यां नयनाभ्याम् ] वधीरितं मङ्गलार्थितया चेषद्वन्दितं  
 चन्दनं यत्र तद्वदनम् ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>पतन. <sup>२</sup> MH. ते for तैः <sup>३</sup> MH. वेषद्वन्दन.



इय जस्स समर-दंसण-लीला-निम्मविय-वम्मह-वियारा ।

तियस-तस्सणीओ अज्जवि मण्णे निहुयं किलम्मन्ति । ११३।५

अहवा । ४७

सिहर-णपहुत्त गयणा दिसा-पडिप्फालिय-कडय-विणियत्ता ।

डज्झन्ति दरुप्पइया अलद्ध-गमणन्तरा गिरिणो ॥ ११४ ॥

॥ ११३ ॥ इति उक्तेन प्रकारेण यस्य यशोवर्मणः समरदर्शन-  
लीलानिर्मितमन्मथविकारास्त्रिदशतल्प्यो मन्येद्यापि निभृतं गुप्तं कृत्वा  
३ क्लाम्यन्ति' ॥ सोस्तीति महाप्रकरणसमन्वयः ॥ अत्र च कुलकवाक्यपरि-  
समाप्तिः ॥ अन्योप्यस्योत्कृष्टतरो वक्ष्यमाणो गुणोस्तीति द्योतयितुं  
निपातनिचयप्रयोगः ॥

अत ऊर्ध्वं सप्तचत्वारिंशता गाथाभिः कुलकम् । गिरिपक्षक्षपणद-  
क्षोपि सहस्राक्षो यस्य समानासनोपवेशनेन कृतार्थमात्मानं समन्यते  
३ तस्य किमन्यद्वर्णनीयतरमस्तीति सूचयितुम् ॥

॥ ११४ ॥ शिखरेषु न पर्याप्तं न वृत्तं गगनं येषां ते तथा  
दिक्प्रतिफलितकटकविनिवृत्ता दहन्ते ईषदुत्पतिता अलब्धगंगानन्तरा  
३ गिरयः ॥ इन्द्रप्रहरणं दह्यमानाः प्रपलायनकामा अतिमहत्त्वेन व्यास-  
सकलगगनादिगन्तत्वेन पलायनस्थानमलभमाना निवृत्ता यथास्थानस्था  
दहन्त एव न प्रतिविधानं लभन्ते गिरय इत्यर्थः । तथा हि गगनं  
६ तावत्तदीयशिखरमात्रं न पर्याप्तं न वृत्तम् । शिखराण्यपि तदी-  
यानि व्याप्तुं गगनेन न शक्तानि । तत्कथं पलायनस्थानं स्यात् । तस्य  
तदेकदेश एव निष्ठितत्वात् । इत्यतिशयोक्तिः ॥ यथा । अल्पं निर्मि-

तं स-गुहा-मुह-निव्वाडिय-धूम-बलयावलम्बिय-नियम्बा ।  
 वज्जानल-धम्मन्ता लोहं व मुयान्ति धराणि-हरा ॥ ११५ ॥  
 लक्खिज्जइ धूमायन्त-पक्ख-णिक्खन्त-सिहि-सिहा-णिवहो ।  
 संभम-संचलिय-चलन्त-रयाणि-दियसोव्व सुर-सेलो ॥ ११६ ॥

तमाकाशमनालोच्येव वेधसा । इदमेवंविधं भावि भवत्याः स्तनजृम्भण-  
 मिति ॥ तथा दिगन्ता अपि न तेषां पलायनस्थानानि दिगन्तलम्पकट-  
 ३ कत्वेन ततः प्रतिहतनिवृत्तत्वात् । अन्तरिक्षमपि न पलायनस्थानं तेषां  
 न हि तैर्गगनस्थान्तरं मध्यमन्तरिक्षं लब्धं तस्यापि तदन्तरैव णाष्ठत-  
 त्वात् । अत एवेषदुत्पतितैरन्तरिक्षं तैर्न लब्धम् ॥

॥ ११५ ॥ तर्था नूतनपरावृत्त्यादिविषमदुःखानुभवप्रकारेण दह्य-  
 मानाः स्वगुहामुखनिवृत्तधूमबलयावलम्बितनितम्बा वज्जानलध्मायमाना  
 ३ लोहमिव मुञ्चन्ति धराणिधराः ॥ धूमः अतिकृष्णत्वाल्लोहत्वेनोत्प्रेक्षितः ।  
 अथ च पर्वतविषयनितम्बेष्वाध्मायमानेषु किल लोहस्योत्पत्तिर्भवति ।  
 ताम्ररूप्यादिवरमृत्तिकैव पच्यमाना लोहाभवति । अथवा लोहं लोभं  
 ६ जीवितगर्वमिव मुञ्चन्तीति योज्यम् । लोभोपि ह्यविद्यत्वात्तामसो मलिनो  
 धूमसमः<sup>१</sup> ख्यातः सताम् ॥

॥ ११६ ॥ लक्ष्यते धूमायमानपक्षनिष्क्रान्तांशस्त्रिशिखानिवहः  
 संभ्रमेण सम्यक्कूलिते तास्मिन्सति<sup>२</sup> चलन्तौ रजनिदिवसौ यत्र स इव सुर-  
 ३ शैलः ॥ एकस्यां शिलायामादित्यस्योदयः अपरस्यामस्तमय इति  
 प्रसिद्धिः । आदित्यस्योदयास्तमयावेवाहर्निशम् । तेन मेरुसमाश्रितं तत् ।  
 अतश्चाहर्निशं<sup>३</sup> सदृशज्वालाधूमावलीसंचलनेन मेवाश्रितत्वेन मेरुसंचलने-  
 ६ हर्निशं<sup>३</sup> संचलनमुत्प्रेक्षितम् ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>समख्यातः    <sup>२</sup> MH. चलितां.    <sup>३</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>निशं.

जेसुंचिय कुण्डिज्जइ रहसुब्भिडण-मुहलो महि हरेसु ।

तेसुंचेय णिसिज्जइ पढिरोहन्दोलिरां कुलिसो ॥ ११७ ॥

वेडान्ति कन्दरोयर-णिव्वाडिय-वलन्त-वियड-विहयाओ ।

सहसव्व सेल-सीमन्तिणीओ भय-मुक्क-गम्भाओ ॥ ११८ ॥

विज्जवइ बेल्लणोणय-महि- वेढोभय-दिसागय-समुद्दो ।

ठाण-परिसंठिओच्चिय पक्ख-च्छेयाणलं सेलो ॥ ११९ ॥

॥ ११७ ॥ येण्वेव कुण्ठीक्रियते रभसेन उब्भिण्णं आपातपूर्वकं प्रत्यावर्तनं तेन सुखरः सशब्दः सन्महीधरेषु तेष्वेव नितान्तं सज्जति । ३कुतः । प्रतिरोहान्दोलितत्वात् प्रतिहतोत्फलितमन्दवेगपतितान्दोलित-निघृष्टधारत्वात् कुलिशः ॥ पाषाणे हि निघृष्यमाणाः कुठारादिधारास्तै-क्षण्यातिशयमासादयन्तीति दृष्टम् । कचित् निसिज्जइ इति पाठः । तत्र ६निशितस्तीक्ष्णो भवतीत्यर्थः । निसज्जइ इति पाठे तु तैक्ष्ण्यमासाद्य नितान्तं सज्जति छिनत्तीत्यर्थो व्याख्यातः ॥

॥ ११८ ॥ वेडान्ति लुण्ठन्ति भूमौ पतिताः सत्यः कन्दरोदरेभ्यो निर्वृत्ताः<sup>१</sup> प्रकटीभूता निःसृता वलन्तो विकटा विहगाः पक्षिणो ३दुर्दग्धा यासां ताः<sup>२</sup> सहसेव शैलसीमन्तिन्यः पर्वतकामिन्यो भयविमुक्त-गर्भाः ॥ अथवाकृतस्वापादिकाः सन्तः कन्दरोदरेभ्यो निर्वृत्ता अभि-व्यक्ता अर्धदग्धनिर्गता वलन्तो विकटा महाप्रमाणा विगताः प्रसीता ६धवा भर्तारो यासां ता इति व्याख्येयम् । विहवा इत्यपि पाठोस्ति कचित् ॥

॥ ११९ ॥ विज्जवइ शमयति प्रेरणावनतमहीपीठोभयदिगागत-समुद्रः स्वस्थानपरिसंस्थितोपि पक्षच्छेदानलं शैलः ॥

तद्वियसं रवि-मण्डल-संचलणुम्हायमाण-कटकेण ।  
 उययाचलेण कुलिसो मिलिओवि चिरेण विष्णाओ ॥ १२० ॥  
 डङ्गान्ति विसाणल-वाय-विसहरामुक्क-चन्दण-क्खन्धा ।  
 तिअस-विअसाविअंसुअ-सेविअ धूमा मलय-क्खवा ॥ १२१ ॥  
 निमुट्टिय पक्ख-पडन्ता महीएँ दल-विग्भमेण भज्जान्ति ।  
 तक्खण-तरल-पलायन्त विसहरा महिहरुग्घाया ॥ १२२ ॥  
 कहवि धरेइ महि-यलं निप्पक्ख-पडन्त-गिरि-णिसुम्भन्तं ।  
 दाढा-भिण्ण-ससोणिय-मुह-निवहारोसिओ सेसो ॥ १२३ ॥

॥ १२० ॥ प्रतिदिवसं रविमण्डलसंचलनोपमायमाणकटकेन  
 उदयाचलेन सह कुलिशो मिलितोपि चिरेण विज्ञातः ॥

॥ १२१ ॥ दहन्ते विषानले बानाः शुष्का विषधरैरामुक्ताश्चन्दन-  
 स्कन्धा येषु ते तथा त्रिदशैर्विकाशितांशुकैः सेवितो धूमोद्गमः सुगन्धि-  
 ३त्वाद्येषां ते मलयपक्षाः ॥

॥ १२२ ॥ छिन्नपक्षत्वेन पतन्तो मद्यां दलविभ्रमेण दलसादृश्येन  
 भज्यन्ते तत्क्षणं तरलं कृत्वा पलायमाना एकमार्गेण विषधरा यत्र ते  
 ३महीधरोद्धाताः पर्वतसंघाताः ॥ छिन्नपक्षत्वेन परिवर्तुलाकृतिस्वास्कृण्णत्वा-  
 देकमार्गाविच्छिन्नक्रमपलायमानपङ्गवत्वाच्च पलाशपर्णनिचयनिमत्वं गिरि-  
 समूहानाम् ॥

॥ १२३ ॥ कथमपि धारयते महीतलं निप्पक्षत्वात् [ पतद्भिर्गिरि-  
 मिर् ] निमुम्भन्तम् आहन्यमानं ताड्यमानं दंष्ट्राभिन्नसशोणितमुखनिवहे-  
 ३नारोषितः शेषः ॥ एकस्यैव शेषस्य चित्रं धरादिरूपं कविना कलत्सम् ॥

दीसइ जलन्त-सेलं तावोसारिअ-वलन्त-सुर-लोयं ।  
 धूम्रपित्त-पियामह-कमलालि-करम्बियं गयणं ॥ १२४ ॥  
 गन्धालसाओव पुणो कहवि गुहा-ल्लिह-पोय-गर्हओ ।  
 पावन्ति भया सेलङ्गणाओ गणयङ्गणुद्देसं ॥ १२५ ॥  
 खण-तरलिय-पक्ख-उडा कडार-विज्जु-च्छडा-सिहालम्मि ।  
 सलहा इव अत्थायन्ति पवि-पईवम्मि धराणिहरा ॥ १२६ ॥  
 योयायन्तिव विरला दीहायन्तिव खविय-वित्थारा ।  
 तुक्कायन्तिव तणुया पवि-खण्डिय-पेहुणा गिरिणो ॥ १२७ ॥

॥ १२४ ॥ दृश्यते ज्वलच्छैलं तापापसारितवलत्सुरलोकम् धूमो-  
 द्गस्तैः पितामहकमलालिभिः करम्बितं गगनम् ॥

॥ १२५ ॥ गर्भालसा इव पुनः कथमपि गुहालीनपोतगुरवः  
 प्राप्नुवन्ति भयाच्छैलाङ्गना गगनाङ्गणोद्देशम् ॥ पुनःशब्दः शैलाङ्गना-  
 ३पदेन संबध्यते । शैलाङ्गनाः कथमपि गगनाङ्गणप्रदेशं प्राप्नुवन्ति  
 गर्भालसा इव यतो गुहालीनमृगशिशुत्वेन गुरुभराः स्त्रीत्वाच्चातिरि-  
 क्तभयाः । शैलवध्वोत्र शैलरूपा एव पर्वतपत्न्यः ॥

॥ १२६ ॥ क्षणं तरलिताश्चालिताः पक्षा यैस्ते करालविद्युच्छटा  
 एव दुर्दर्शना विद्युच्छटैव शिखा यस्य तस्मिन्करालविद्युच्छटाशिखावति  
 ३शलभा इवास्तं गच्छन्ति नश्यन्ति पविर्बज्रः स एव प्रदीपस्तत्र धराणि-  
 घराः ॥ शलभा इवेत्यनेन निःसारतां गिरिणामाह । पविप्रदीप इत्य-  
 त्त्रापि पवेर्दीपस्वरूपेण गिरिनाशने प्रयासाभावं द्योतितवान् ॥

॥ १२७ ॥ स्तोकायन्तीव विरलास्तनूयन्तीव क्षपितविस्तारा-  
 स्तुक्कायन्तीव तनूकृताः पविस्त्रण्डितपक्षाः सन्तो गिरयः ॥ सधातने

सिद्धिल-पसारिय वक्त्वा घेषान्ति पहाविण कुलिसेण ।  
 दूरुपडय-णिवाडिया दूर प-पुय-नीमहा गिरिणो ॥ १२८ ॥  
 कुलिसो ताड्डे धरे धरा माहं कुलिम-खण्डिय-पडन्ता ।  
 निवडन्त सेल-पहया महीवि सेस-फणा-वल्यं ॥ १२९ ॥  
 निय-धूम-कटुडयाइ गिरि-जालाइ धुय-पक्ख-पम्हाइ ।  
 फुटन्ति लोयणाइव दिमाण मुक्काज्झग्मइ ॥ १३० ॥  
 जाया दाह-विणिग्गय-संखायायस-मिळा-यड-स्थउडा ।  
 कुलिम-पडिच्छण-जोग्गा पच्छा कडया महिहराण ॥ १३१ ॥

ये व्यवस्थिता अपि बहवः प्रतिभातास्ते मध्ये मध्ये हतेषु केषुचि-  
 द्विगुण विगल्भीभूताः सन् स्तोका इव भवन्ति । एवं छिन्नपक्षत्वेन  
 ३ श्रपितविस्मारागमननवा दीर्घाश्च दृश्यन्ते ॥ निश्चितेपि इवशब्दायम्  
 एवार्थः । निपानानामनेकार्थत्वात् ॥

॥ १२८ ॥ भयशिथिलप्रसारितपक्षा गृह्यन्ते प्रभावनशीलेन  
 [ कुलिसेन ] दूरे-पतितनिपतिता दूरे-प्लुतेन निःसहा गिरयः ॥ श्येन-  
 ३ र्वातिकावृत्तान्तममेतः कुलिशधराधरविषयम् ॥

॥ १२९ ॥ कुलिशस्ताडयति धरान् पर्वतान् । धराः पर्वता अपि  
 कुलिशखण्डिता निपतन्ता मर्हा ताडयन्ति । निपतच्छैलप्रहता मक्षपि  
 ३ शेषफणावल्यम् ॥ इति वज्रप्रहरणमहिमावर्णनमेतत् ।

॥ १३० ॥ निजेन वज्रमित्रेण धूमन कटुकितानि दूषितानि  
 [ गिरिजालानि ] धुताः पक्षा एव पश्माणि येषा तानि स्फुटन्ति लोच-  
 ३ नानाव दिशां सबन्धानि [ मुक्ता ] निर्वरा एवाश्रणि येषा तानि ॥

॥ १३१ ॥ जाता दाहेन विनिर्गता गलिता सत्यो वाय्वादिना

<sup>1</sup> MH. दूरोप्लुतानिः<sup>0</sup>

दह-वण-राइ-कलुसा तेचिय सिहरोज्झरा सदुक्खाण ।  
 जाया सकज्जला इव बाहोआरा गिरि-वहूण ॥ १३२ ॥  
 संखाय-मसिण-पसरा पासुत्त-महा-भुयंग-सच्छाया ।  
 दीसान्ति सेल-कडण्मु दीहरा लोह-नीसन्दा ॥ १३३ ॥  
 कुलिसाणल-पिङ्गलिआं उप्पयण-तलावसत्त-सासि-विम्बो ।  
 उक्खित्तामय-कलसो गरुडोच्च गिरी परिभमद् ॥ १३४ ॥

संस्त्यानाः कठिर्नाभूता या आयम्यो लोहमय्यः शिलास्तासा तटैः  
 स्थपुटा निम्नोन्नताः कुलिशप्रत्येषणयोभ्याः पश्चात् पक्षादिदाहोत्तरकालं  
 ३ कटका नितम्बा महीधराणाम् ॥ अन्ये युद्धप्रारम्भे कवचमुपाददते ।  
 गिरिकटकैः पुनरायसशिलाभिः कुलिशमिदाहविगलितविनिर्गतलोहान्भूत-  
 निम्नोन्नततरुपाभिः कवचस्थानाभिः कुलिशप्रहारनिवारणं पश्चात्  
 ३ कृतम् । 'प्रत्येषणमुत्सारणम् । निम्नोन्नतविषमावयवत्वेनालब्धमध्यप्रका-  
 शस्य खटखटाशब्दपूर्वकं निवारणम् ॥

॥ १३२ ॥ दग्धवनराजिकलुपास्त<sup>१</sup> एव शिखरनिर्झराः सदुःखानां  
 जाताः सकज्जला इव बाष्पावतारा गिरिवधूनाम् ॥

॥ १३३ ॥ संस्त्यानममृणप्रसराः प्रमुप्तमहाभुजंगसमानच्छायाः ।  
 क्वचित्तु <sup>२</sup>भुजंगमच्छायेति पाठः । भुजंगमकान्तय इ-यर्थः । दृश्यन्ते  
 ३ शैलकटकेषु दीर्घा लोहनिष्पन्दाः ॥

॥ १३४ ॥ कुलेशानलेन पिङ्गलितः सुवर्णवर्णम्बं प्रापितः उत्प-  
 तनतलावसक्तशशिबिम्बः उक्खिमासृतकलशो गरुड इव गिरिर्भ्रमति  
 ३ कश्चित् ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. प्रेषण<sup>०</sup>. <sup>२</sup> MH. तनय. <sup>३</sup> MH. भुजंगस.<sup>०</sup>

सेल-नियम्बुपडया वज्जाणल-सरिस-विज्जु-पिज्जरिया ।  
 लुय-महिहर-पक्ख-निहा णहम्मि घोळन्ति घण-निवहा ॥ १३५ ॥  
 दीसन्ति कुलिस-मिलिया अज्जारायन्त-कुसुम-फल-किसला ।  
 नियस-मिहुणाणुसोइय-संकेय-लया-हरा गिरिणो ॥ १३६ ॥  
 वेयल्ल वेळिराणं परियत्तन्ता गिरीण कटण्णसु ।  
 सरिया मग्गा पावन्ति वियड-वण-वट्टयच्छायं ॥ १३७ ॥  
 ओअरण-लाल्लसेहिं गिरीसु दीसड गुहा-विणिन्नेहिं ।  
 पक्ख-च्छेओव्व तड-ट्टिण्हिं वसुहा वणयरेहिं ॥ १३८ ॥  
 जल्लिउप्पइय-वलन्ता अट्ठेहिं णहज्जणे विसट्टन्ति ।  
 अट्ठेहिं मूल-गरुआ महीणं णिवडन्ति गिरि-वक्खा ॥ १३९ ॥

॥ १३५ ॥ शैलनितम्बोत्पतिता वज्जानलसदृशविद्युत्पिञ्जरिता  
 लज्जमर्हाधरपक्षनिभा नभसि घूर्णन्ते घननिवहाः ॥

॥ १३६ ॥ दृश्यन्ते कुलिशमिलिता अज्जारायमाणकुसुमफलकिसल-  
 यास्त्रिदशमिथुनानुशोचितसकेतलतागृहा गिरयः ॥

॥ १३७ ॥ वैकल्यवेदनशालानां परिवर्तमाना गिरीणां कटकेषु  
 सरिन्मार्गाः प्राप्नुवन्ति विकटव्रणपट्टकच्छायां विकटधातलाञ्छिताः  
 ३ शुक्लवस्त्रपट्टिका भजन्त इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ १३८ ॥ अवतरणलालसैर्गिरिशिखरेषु स्थितैर् [ दृश्यते ] गु-  
 हाभ्यो विनिर्गच्छद्भिः पक्षच्छेद इव तथैव स्थितैर्वमुधावनचरैः सिंहा-  
 ३ दिभिः ॥ १ मृगावबतितीक्ष्णो मृगादयः पक्षच्छेदादिदर्शनभीता भुवं  
 पश्यन्त्येव न तु प्राप्नुवन्ति । गमनोत्साहमार्गाभावादित्यर्थः ॥

॥ १३९ ॥ ज्वलितोत्पतितवलन्तः अर्धैः प्रान्तभागैर्लघुत्वाज्जभोजने



उर्वरि-धूम-निवेशा मूलालग्न-जलणाण दीमन्ति ।  
 हेट्टालोउक्खित्ता छाया-बन्धा इव तरुण ॥ १४० ॥  
 परिलूण-पेहुणस्मवि सुर-गिरिणो अणह-वक्ख-सङ्काण ।  
 घट्ठिओ पुणोवि कुलिमो जालामु नियम्ब वियडामु ॥ १४१ ॥  
 निय-सामत्थेणंचिय ण तहा वेण्ण निट्ठर-पहरो ।  
 अण्ण-गिरि-पक्ख-पहओ जहँ छिन्दइ महिहरं कुलिमो ॥ १४२ ॥  
 महिहर-वडणुच्छलिया भमन्ति पमणि अ माण-पहा वलया ।  
 सेलव्व जलिय-वक्खा गयणाम्म ममुइ-कल्लोला ॥ १४३ ॥

विकसन्तीव शरारवो भवन्ति । अर्धेन्दहाशमूलमार्गलसामारोर्मलमूलवा-  
 न्मखां निपतन्ति गिरिपक्षाः ॥

॥ १४० ॥ उपग्धूमनिवेशा मूलालग्नज्वलनाना हव्यगे नयाव-  
 स्थितेनालोकेनोत्क्षिप्ता छायाबन्धा इव तरुणाम् ॥

॥ १४१ ॥ परिलूणपक्षस्यापि सुरगिरिग्नपक्षशङ्कया घमितिः  
 मेचद्धः पुनरपि कुलिशो ज्वालामु नितम्बविकटामु ॥ सौवर्णपक्षबेन  
 ३ छिन्नपक्षस्यापि मेरागितन्त्रे ज्वालामु सादृश्याद्गान्ध्या पुनः कुलिशो  
 व्यापारित इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ १४२ ॥ निजसामर्थ्येनापि च न तथा वेगेन निष्टुरप्रहारो-  
 न्यगिरिपक्षपहतो यथा भिनत्ति महीधर कुलिशः ॥ वज्रहतपक्षहता  
 १ अप्यतिशयेन गिरयो भिद्यन्ते पक्षाणामतिगहत्वादित्यर्थः ॥

॥ १४३ ॥ महीधरपतनोच्छलिता भ्रमन्ति प्रसृतमणिप्रभावलयाः

उष्णिय-तियस-विमाओ णिकवमड चिरेण दाह-कय-विवरो ।  
 कुविअ-गिरि-पक्ख-संपुड-संपीडिय-णिफुरो वज्जो ॥ १४४ ॥  
 असमपमाण-दीहर-मूलाआरे समुद-पडिण्वि ।  
 णह-दूर-ट्रिय मिहरे णा मुयड मही हरे कुलिसो ॥ १४५ ॥  
 एको उण धरणि-हरो अट्टि-नियम्ब-मूल-सिहग्गो ।  
 लिहको दूरच्छलिण जलहिम्मिव जलहि-कट्ठाले ॥ १४६ ॥  
 रहमा रसा-अलोअर-विसाल-कन्दर-दरी-पलोदन्तो ।  
 नउजट गिरी ण जलहिं जलहिचिय महि हं विसड ॥ १४७ ॥

शैला इव ज्वलितपक्षा गगने समुद्रकलशाला ॥ तेषु पर्वतवत्प्रसृतगणि-  
 प्रभापवाहयोगाज्ज्वलन्त इव भान्तीत्यर्थः ॥

॥ १४४ ॥ अर्पितत्रिदशविगादो निष्क्रामति चिरेण दाहकृतविवरः  
 कुपितगिरिपक्षमपुटसंपीडितनिष्फुरो वज्रः ॥

॥ १४५ ॥ असमाप्यमानदीर्घमूलावनारान्समुद्रपतितानपि नभो-  
 दूरस्थिताशिखरास्त मुञ्चति महीधरान्कुलिशः ॥

॥ १४६ ॥ एकः पुनर्धरणीधरः अदृष्टनिनम्बमूलशिखराग्रो लीनो  
 दूरोच्छालिते जलधाविधे जलधिकाले ॥ जलधिकाले तस्य महत्त्वोक्ति-  
 रित्यम् ॥

॥ १४७ ॥ भयास्तागरं प्रबिबिधुर्गपि कश्चिद्विरिर्न जलधि विशत्य-  
 तिमहत्त्वाद्धि समुद्रे स न मज्जति न कृडति प्रत्युत जलधिरेव महीधरं  
 विशति रभसा वेगेन । किं कुर्वन् । रसातलोदरबद्धिशालासु कन्दरदरीषु  
 प्रलुण्ठन्वलन् ॥

गिरि-लुलिओअहि-विहुआ संभन्त-दिसेभ-ताडिय-क्खन्धा ।  
 बेवइ वियणा-बेळन्त-महिहरन्दोलिया वसुहा ॥ १४८ ॥  
 अप्पत्तावि समुदं समुद-परिरक्खि अच्च वोळन्ति ।  
 वेय-ममुच्छलिय-नियम्ब-सिन्धु-परिणमिया गिरिणो ॥ १४९ ॥  
 निवडन्त-सिला-छच्चिअ-परितलिणायन्त-मूल विन्थारो ।  
 वोच्छिण्ण-मन्थर-सिहो विरलायइ धूम-संघाओ ॥ १५० ॥  
 उत्पइय-रेणु-निवहा संवेळिय-विअड-कन्दर-च्छेया ।  
 तेच्चय पढण-भिण्णा पत्ता लहुअत्तणं गिरिणो ॥ १५१ ॥  
 एक्कत्तो सल्लायन्त-वज्ज-धारा-कणा किलम्मन्ति ।  
 अण्णत्तो कटओसहि-पहाव-रूढ-व्वणा गिरिणो ॥ १५२ ॥

॥ १४८ ॥ गिरिलुलितोदधिविधुता संभ्रान्तदिग्गजताडितम्बन्धा  
 वेपते वेदनावैक्लव्यमर्हाधरान्दोलिता वसुधा ॥

॥ १४९ ॥ अप्राप्ता अपि समुद्रं समुद्रपरिरक्षिता इव गच्छन्ति ।  
 हेतुमाह । पलायनार्थवेगसमुच्छलितनितम्बासिन्धुसमाच्छादितत्वाद्वि-  
 रयः ॥

॥ १५० ॥ निपतच्छिप्रपिहितपरितलिनायगानमूलविस्तारो  
 व्युच्छिन्नमन्थरशिखो विरलायते धूमसंघातः ॥

॥ १५१ ॥ उत्पतितरेणुनिवहत्वात्संवेळितविकटकन्दरोच्छेदाच्च त  
 एव पतद्भिन्नाः प्राप्ता लघुत्वं गिरयः ॥

॥ १५२ ॥ एकास्मन्भाग शल्यायमानवज्र [ धारा ] कणस्वास्फा-  
 म्यन्ति अन्यत्र कटकौषधिप्रभावरूढव्रणा गिरयः ॥

कुलिसो न दीसश्चिय एकस्मिन्चिय गिरिस्मि मुञ्जन्तो ।  
 एकं व सेल-सिहरं अट्टइ कुलिसाम्मि गिरि-जालं ॥ १५३ ॥  
 पक्ख-उड-कूड-पुञ्जिय-कप्पन्तर-दिप्पमाण-हव्ववहा ।  
 पलयेच्चिय विज्झाया समुद्द-भर-परिया गिरिणो ॥ १५४ ॥  
 णीसह-विमुक्क-कायत्तणेण वोच्छिण्ण-पक्ख लहुयंपि ।  
 तंचिय भुयंग-वड्ढो जायं गरुयं व गिरि-जालं ॥ १५५ ॥  
 विहाडिय-वसुहा दलियदि मण्डला दूर-विहय-समुदा ।  
 थिइ-लालसेण हरिणा णीया पलयंचिय तिलोई ॥ १५६ ॥

॥ १५३ ॥ कुलिशो न दृश्यत एवैकस्मिन्नपि गिरौ प्रख्याततमे  
 'प्राप्तप्रसिद्धौ । एकं शैलशिखरमिव अट्टइ काथं पाकमनुभवति कुलिशे  
 ३ गिरिजालम् ॥

॥ १५४ ॥ पुञ्जीकृतपक्षपुटकूटेषु कन्दैरर्ध्वार्धप्यमानो हव्यवाहो  
 येषां ते प्रलय एवोपशान्तास्थ्यक्तमर्यादाक्रान्तान्तरितसमुद्रभरपूरिता  
 ३ गिरयः ॥

॥ १५५ ॥ पक्षनिमित्तोत्पतनसामर्थ्याभावाद्भिः सहविमुक्तकायत्वेन  
 'विच्छिन्नपक्षन्वाल्गुक्रमपि तदेव भुजंगपतेर्जातं गुरुक्रमिव गिरि-  
 ३ जालम् ॥

॥ १५६ ॥ विघटितवसुधा दलिताद्रिमण्डला दूरविद्रुतसमुद्रा  
 स्थितिलालसेन हरिणा शक्रेण नीता प्रलयमेव त्रिलोकी स्वेदजोद्भिजाण्ड-  
 ३ जलक्षणलोकत्रयसमाहारः ॥ प्रलयमिवानीत इत्यर्थः ॥

आमुयइच्चिय जीयं गिरि-मिहुणं निव्वुएहिं अङ्गेहिं ।  
 पञ्जलिय-पक्ख-संपुड-संपाडिय-मिसिर-परिम्भं ॥ १५७ ॥  
 भय-विहडियाण जाओ लुय-पक्खुदेस-निव्वडिय-थिगण ।  
 अह निरवसाण-दुसहो कुम्भुव-विहो महि दगण ॥ १५८ ॥  
 कटिण-गिरि-वक्ख-सुटण-विहडिय-धारत्तणं गुर वडणो ।  
 आरुहइ काय-लहुआं पेसण-गरुआं करं कुलिसां ॥ १५९ ॥  
 इय जेण सुडिय-वक्खा गिरिणांवि समञ्जसत्तणं ठविया ।  
 एकासण-म्ममाणं सोवि दगी गणणं तम्म ॥ १६० ॥ ४७॥

॥ १५७ ॥ आमुच्चत्येव जीयं गिरिमिथुनं निर्धृतं द्वैः प्रज्वलित-  
 पक्षसंपुटसंपादितशिशिरपरिरम्भम् ॥ गतिमुत्त्वानिधायव्याप्तं गिरिमिथुनं  
 ३ वज्रपातनालक्षितदुःखमेव जीवितं यजनीत्यर्थः । काचित् संपीडितपरि-  
 रम्भमिति पाठः । संपीडितपरिरम्भम् ॥

॥ १५८ ॥ भयेन विघातिताना त्रिभुक्ताना जीना लुण्ठयन्त  
 पतितत्वास्थिराणाम् । जङ्गमवमुत्पुज्य स्थावरत्वं प्राप्नोमिः ।  
 ३ अनवन्तरं निरवसानो निरवधिदुःसहः कुम्भवावरहो वियोगो महा-  
 धराणाम् ॥

॥ १५९ ॥ कटिनगिरिपक्षसुदनावघातनधात्वेन गुरपतेरारोहति  
 कायलघुकः प्रपणगुरुकः करं कुलिशः ॥

॥ १६० ॥ इति उक्तप्रकारेण येन त्वण्डितपद्मा गिरयोपि 'सम-  
 ज्ञसत्त्वे धृता एकासनसमानं सोऽपि हर्मिन्प्रते यस्य ॥ सोऽस्ति यज्ञो-  
 ३ र्वमेति कुलकस्य समन्वयः । अनेन गदकासनस्थित्या कृतकृत्योऽहमि-  
 तीन्द्रम्याप्यभिलाषो नूनमुत्तमचरितवान् । कुलकम् ॥

अपि य । ६

चिहुरावीलण-पडिलगं-ण्हाण-घुसिणारुणंसुय-सुयन्धो ।  
 अग्यइ मङ्गल-गहिएक-कुसुम-दामुज्जलो वेसो ॥ १६१ ॥  
 दर-चक्खिय-मइरा-मय-पविरल-सम्बज्झमाण-सेय-लवं ।  
 सोहइ मन्थर-णित्थाम-लुलिय-नयणुत्पलं वयणं ॥ १६२ ॥  
 सहइ जलहासंटाण-विसम-मासालिय-चन्दण-च्छेओ ।  
 संकन्त-पाडलामोय-सुरहि-सिसिरो थणाहोओ ॥ १६३ ॥  
 योळइ महुरस-विच्छुरिय-मालई-मउल-कोमलायम्बा ।  
 णिट्ठाअञ्जण-रमाणज्ज-पम्ह-मलुज्जला टिट्ठी ॥ १६४ ॥

॥ १६१ ॥ अपि च । इत ऊर्ध्वं पट्टिः कुलकम् । विजितपर-  
 भूमिक्रीडावार्पाषु निजवाराविलासिनीक्रीडावर्णनार्थं प्रकृतनृपप्रकर्षप्रति-  
 ३ पादनपर्यवसानम् । चिहुरानिचयप्रतिलम्बानकुङ्कुमारुणाश्रुकुसुगन्धः अर्घति  
 मङ्गलगृहीतैककुसुमदामोज्ज्वलो वेषः ॥

॥ १६२ ॥ ईषदास्वादितमदिरामदप्रविरलसंबध्यमानस्वेदलव शोभते  
 मन्थरमन्दबिल्लितनयनोत्पलं वदनम् ॥ नित्यामत्वेन मन्थरामिति ज्ञेयं  
 ३ पूर्वनिपातनियमाभावात् ॥

॥ १६३ ॥ शोभते जलाद्रंण वाससा यद् आसंदानमवष्टम्भनं तेन  
 बिषमं कृत्वा मांसलितो घनीकृतश्चन्दनच्छेदो यत्र स तथा संक्रान्तपाट-  
 ३ लामोदसुरभिश्शिशिरः<sup>१</sup> शुचितरमज्जनवशात् स्नानाभोगः ॥

॥ १६४ ॥ घूर्णते मधुरसविच्छुरितमालौमुकुलकोमलात्ताम्रा निधौ-  
 ताञ्जनरमणीयपक्ष्ममूलोज्ज्वला दृष्टिः ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. "सुरभिश्शिशिरश्शुचिरतम". "MH. निधौता".  
 7 Gaudavaho)

विक्रितारिय-चिहुर-मञ्जरि-सिहा-परिक्खालिय-जल-लबालिङ्ग ।

णिब्बाइ मज्जलिओणाविय-णह-चुहुप्पङ्कुरं जहणं ॥ १६५ ॥

इय जस्स गिम्ह-दिवसावसाण-निम्माय-मञ्जण-रसाहिं ।

लीला-वात्रीसु रिउण संत्रियं वार-विलयाहिं ॥ १६६ ॥ ६

किं ॥ १५

विवर-समोसरिअ-विराय-हेम-महिहर-ग्ग-एववाहेहिं ।

पायल्लोआरिय-पिहु-सिहोव्व पडिहाइ हव्व वहो ॥ १६७ ॥

वण-देवया-पसारिय-कर-अल-संवलिय-किसलय-कलावो ।

हउज्झइ धूम-तमन्तरिय-महुयरं नियस-तरु-मण्डो ॥ १६८ ॥

॥ १६५ ॥ विक्षिप्तचिहुरमञ्जरीशिखापरिम्बलितजललवस्पृष्ट  
निर्वृतमुपरतवेदनं भवति मुकुलितावनतनखक्षताङ्कुरं जघनम् ॥

॥ १६६ ॥ इति उक्तप्रकारेण यस्य यशोवर्मणो श्रीष्मदिवसाव-  
साननिर्मितमञ्जनरसाभिर्लीलावापीषु रिपूणां संवन्धिनीषु संस्थितं वारव-  
३ धूमिः ॥ सोस्तीति प्रकृतम् । कुलकम् ॥

॥ १६७ ॥ इदानीं प्रलयशिष्यमाणबालकहरिलीलासदृशलीलस्वं  
वर्णयितुं पञ्चदशभिः कुलकमाह । विवरसमपसृतविलीनहेममर्द्दा-  
३ धररसप्रवाहैः पातालापसृतपृथुशिख इव प्रतिभाति हव्यवाहः ॥  
प्रलयसमये प्रलयाग्निविगलितम्य हेमगिरेः पातालरन्ध्रैः प्रविष्टाः सुवर्णर-  
सप्रवाहा वह्निज्वाला इव हेमगिरिस्तु वह्निरिव विपरीतगतिः कालवि-  
६ ष्यासादुन्प्रेक्षितः ॥

॥ १६८ ॥ वनदेवताप्रसारितकरतलसंवलितकिशलयकलापो  
दहते धूमतमोन्तरितमधुकरैस्त्रिदशद्रुमखण्डो नन्दनवनम् ॥ पुष्प-

पञ्जलः धूम-मण्डल-णिह-विबलायन्त-लञ्छण-मयं ।  
 निव्वडिय-फुलिङ्ग-च्छल-संगलिय-गहं व ससि-बिम्बं ॥ १६९ ॥  
 भीषण-सरूय-परिसंठियं जलणाहयं पिडिहाइ ।  
 वेयाल-मण्डलं मुहल-मुह-गुहा-पोलिराग्गि-सिहं ॥ १७० ॥  
 कर-कलिय-खग-लेहा-णिह-पट्टमुभिण्ण-धूम-लेहं व ।  
 डज्झइ मिहुणं विज्जा-हराण अविओय-वीसत्थं ॥ १७१ ॥

३ चयाय बालभ्यातिशयेन वा रक्षार्थं महाप्रलयेऽपि मौग्ध्याद्भूतदेवतानां  
 प्रसारितकरत्वम् ॥

॥ १६९ ॥ 'प्रज्वलति धूममण्डलानिभपलायमानलाञ्छनमृगमिव  
 निवृत्तस्फुलिङ्गच्छलसंदोलितग्रहगणमिव शशिविम्बम् ॥ ग्रहगणसंवल-  
 ३ नोक्त्या सतामापदि न व्यभिचार इत्युक्तम् । मृगलाञ्छनपलायनाभि-  
 धानेन 'वासञ्चरितम् । निमो व्याजः ॥

॥ १७० ॥ भीषणस्वरूपपारिसंस्थितमिव ज्वलनाहतमपि प्रतिभाति  
 वेतालमण्डलं मुखरमुखगुहाघूर्णनशीलामिशिखम् ॥ अग्निना दह्यमानं  
 ३ म्रियमाणमपि चटमटाशब्दयोगान्मुखकुहरानिःसरज्ज्वालावलीकलापत्वाच्च  
 विभीषिकार्थं कृतकपटरूपमिव भातीत्यर्थः ॥

॥ १७१ ॥ करकलितखङ्गलेखानिभप्रथमोद्भिन्नधूमलेखमिष दह्यते  
 मिथुनं विद्याधरयोरवियोगविश्वस्तम् ॥ दह्यमानस्य किल प्रथमं  
 ३ धूमलेखा भवति । विद्याधरयोश्च सुकुमारत्वात्खङ्गलेखा धूमत्वेनोत्प्रेक्षि-  
 तेति केचित् । तेजसत्वेन धूमाभाव इत्यन्ये । अवियोगेन च विश्वासो  
 वेदनाया अगणनम् ॥



जम-महिसां कवलिज्जइ जाला-संबेल्लिओ हुय-वहेण ।  
 बम्भण्ड-पडिप्फालिओणओव्व णिय-धूम-विच्छड्डां ॥ १७२ ॥  
 अमर-रमणी-विहुव्वन्त-चामरुप्पङ्क-पवण-लोल-सिहो ।  
 भय-वंविरोव्व अल्लियइ कहावि विबुहाहिवं जलणो ॥ १७३ ॥  
 फुडिय-घण-वडल-पायड-तडि-च्छडा-सण्ड-निविडिओ जलइ ।  
 रवि-विम्ब-बलय-वद्ध-प्फलोव्व जलणो नह-यलम्मि ॥ १७४ ॥  
 दज्झान्ति सरल-सुंकार-दूर-विक्खित्त-सिहि-सिहा-णिवहा ।  
 तण्डविय-फणा मण्डल-पिण्डिय-धूमुग्गमा फणिणो ॥ १७५ ॥  
 उव्वहइ धूम-बलयं सेसो पट्टि-परिमंठिउत्थेयं ।  
 देह-प्पहा-वियाणं हरिणोव्व णिवेम-संकन्तं ॥ १७६ ॥

॥ १७२ ॥ यममहिषः कवलीक्रियते ज्वालासवेलितो हुतवहेन  
 ब्रह्माण्डप्रतिस्खलितावनत इव निजधूमसमूहः ॥ यममहिषः कृष्ण-  
 ३ त्वाग्निजधूमसमूह इव ब्रह्माण्डपिधानप्रतिहतपरावृत्तो दहन्ते ॥

॥ १७३ ॥ अमररमणीविधूयमानचामरसमूहपवनलोलशिखो भयवे-  
 पनशील इवालीयते कथमपि विबुधाधिप ज्वलनः ॥

॥ १७४ ॥ स्फुटितघनपटलत्वाद् दग्धमेघसघत्वात् प्रकटिता  
 यास्तडितस्तामां छट्टासंधैर्निविडिनो धनीभूतो ज्वलति द्वादशानां  
 ३ रविबिम्बानां बलयमेव बद्ध फलं येन स इव ज्वलनः प्रलयाग्निः  
 [ नभस्तले ] ॥

॥ १७५ ॥ दहन्ते सरलसूंकारदूराविक्षिप्तशिखिशिखानिवहास्त्राण्ड-  
 वित्तफणामण्डले पिण्डितधूमोद्गमाः फणिनः ॥

॥ १७६ ॥ उद्ग्रहति धूमबलयं शेषः पृष्ठपरिसंस्थितोद्भेदं देहप्रभा-  
 वितानं हरेरिव निवेशनमुपवेशनं तत्र संक्रान्तम् ॥ शेषपृष्ठप्रसृता  
 ३ धूमवर्तिः पृष्ठोपबिष्टकान्तिलनेव लक्ष्यत इत्यर्थः ॥

जलण-सिंहा-संभाविय-सरीर-णिज्वावणा-निमित्तं ।  
 दज्जइ ससि-मण्डल-कलस-दिण्ण-कण्ठ-ग्गहं भयणो ॥ १७७ ॥  
 रक्खा-भुयंगमुग्गिण्ण-विस-जलासार-विरल्लिउन्नेओ ।  
 अहिलेइ णिहि-ट्टाणाइ कहवि जलणो कुवेरस्स ॥ १७८ ॥  
 सोहइ वलन्त-वासुइ-परिवेस विहत्त-वियड-पडिबन्धो ।  
 दर-सिंहिल-हर-जडा-पुज्ज-पिज्जरो सिहि-सिंहा-निवहो ॥ १७९ ॥  
 पडिहाइ जलण-जाला-पञ्जर-संजमण-पुज्जियावयवो ।  
 उप्पत्ति-दियस-परिसंठिओव्व तणओ ति-णयणस्स ॥ १८० ॥

॥ १७७ ॥ ज्वलनशिखाभिः संभावितं व्याप्तं यच्छरीरं तस्य  
 निर्वापणनिमित्तम् उपशान्त्यर्थमिव दह्यते शशिमण्डलमेव कलश-  
 ३ स्तत्र [ दत्त ] कण्ठग्रहं कृत्वा [ मदनः ] ॥ मदनस्य किल चन्द्रो दयितः ।  
 अतश्चन्द्रे दह्यमाने नष्टोसौ भवतितराम् । अत उदककलशमिव चन्द्रं  
 परित्राणाय विगृह्य दह्यतेसाविति कविकल्पितम् ॥

॥ १७८ ॥ रक्षामुजंगमोद्गीर्णविषजलासारेण विरलोद्भेदः अभिली-  
 यते व्याप्नोति निधिस्थानानि [ कथमपि ज्वलनः ] कुबेरस्य सबन्धीनि ॥

॥ १७९ ॥ शोभते बलतो दाहभयेन परिवर्तमानस्य वासुकेर्यः परिवेषः ।  
 कुण्डलबन्धस्तेन बिट्त्तोर्जितो विकटो विततः प्रतिबन्धः कार्यविधानो येन  
 ३ स ईषट्किंठहरजटा [ पुञ्ज ] पिञ्जरः शिखिशिखानिवहः ॥

॥ १८० ॥ प्रतिभाति ज्वलनज्वालापञ्जरसंयमनपुञ्जितावयवः उत्पत्ति-  
 दिवसपरिसंस्थित इव तनयस्त्रिनयनस्य ॥ तेजोमये हररेतसि कुमारः संभूत  
 ३ इति प्रथितम् ॥

इय पलयाणल-कवाल्लिअ-सुरम्मि बम्भण्ड-कुहर-कुण्डम्मि ।  
लीला कंसारि-सरूव-धारिणो जस्स निव्वडिया । १८१ । १५

अहवा । १०

मणि-सबल कुसुम-मालावबन्ध-पडिबद्ध-विब्भमा पढमं ।  
जाया ध्रुमाहय-वेणु-दण्ड-कविसा किणो वेणी ॥ १८२ ॥  
किं णु ह्नु कला निरन्तर-मियङ्क-पडिबक्ख-गण्ड-लेहं ते ।  
दमणय-सिहाहमहिंसाम-धूसरं वयणमेत्ताहे ॥ १८३ ॥

॥ १८१ ॥ इति उक्तप्रकारेण प्रलयानलकवलितसुरे ब्रह्माण्डकुण्डकुहरे  
लीला कंसारिस्वरूपधारिणो यस्य यशोवर्मणो निर्वृत्ता ॥ यस्य सोस्ति ।  
३ कसारि कृष्णो बालविलासशाली । स एव शाली स एव यशोवर्मा  
तदवतारस्वात ॥ [संभ्रम्य सर्वभूतानि कृत्वा चैकार्णवं जगत् । बालः स्वपिति  
यश्चैकस्मिन्मै मायामने नमः ] इत्याद्यागमान्महाप्रलये भगवतोस्ति  
६ क्रीडाकारि बालत्वम् ॥ कुलकम् ॥

॥ १८२ ॥ अधुना रिपुवधनवबुद्धवैधन्यसस्वीशासनवर्णनेन  
शत्रुवधदक्षत्वं यशोवर्मणो भणितुं दशभिर्गाथाभिः कुलकमाह ।  
३ अत्र कुलकादौ अथवेति निपातसमुदायो वस्त्वन्तरोपक्रमद्योतनाय  
प्रयुक्तः ॥ मणिभिः शबला व्यामिश्रा याः कुसुममालास्तासामवब-  
न्धनेन प्रतिबद्धा उपजनिता [वि] भ्रमा यस्याः सा तथाभूता या प्रथम-  
६ मभूत् सा जाता ध्रुमाहतखण्डदण्डवत्कपिशा किणो कस्माद्वेणी संप्रति  
हे सुन्दरि सखि ॥ किणो इति कस्मादर्धे देशी निपातः ॥

॥ १८३ ॥ किं नु खलु कलानिरन्तरमृगाङ्कप्रतिपक्षगण्डलेखं  
ते दमनकशिखावदभिरयामधूसर वदनमिदानीं वर्तते ॥ किं कस्मात् ।  
३ नु खलु । दमनकं नाम सुगन्धपत्रिका ॥ इच्चहि इदानीम् ॥

<sup>1</sup> MH मभूतानि. The emendation is conjectural.

<sup>2</sup> MH द्.

धारा-हय-धरणि-कणावरुद्ध-णव-कन्दली-सिंहा-फरुसं ।  
 महुरमवगाढ-सोढं च वहसि विसमारुणं अहरं ॥ १८४ ॥  
 एयं पवण-पराहीण-सरल-लवली-दलाहिलोलं ते ।  
 पेच्छामि असंगय-मङ्गलावयंसं सवण-वासं ॥ १८५ ॥  
 सासय-मियङ्क-मणि-कलस-वंसमवसण-हार परिभोयं ।  
 निरवसर-चन्दण-रसं तंचिय ते सुयणु थण वहं ॥ १८६ ॥  
 सरस-पडिबोह-लङ्किय-कलम्ब-केसर-पिसङ्गुमङ्गेसुं ।  
 लायणं चिर-निम्माण-ग्विन्न कणय-च्छविं वहह ॥ १८७ ॥

॥ १८४ ॥ जलधरधाराहतधरणिरेणुनिरुद्धनवकन्दलीशिखाव-  
 त्पुरुषं स्वभावमधुरमवगाढशोभ च यदभूत्तद्वहसि विषमारुणमधरं  
 ३ संप्रति कस्मात् ॥ कचित्स्वाभाविकमरुणत्वं कचित्प्रदेशे म्लानमिति  
 विषमारुणत्वम् ॥

॥ १८५ ॥ एतत्पवनपराधीनसरसलवलीदलाभिलोलं ते संप-  
 श्याम्यसंगतमङ्गलार्थावतंसं मङ्गलार्थकर्णात्पलविहानं श्रवणपार्श्व क-  
 ३ र्णपालीम् ॥ लवली लताविशेषः ॥

॥ १८६ ॥ शाश्वतः परिपूर्णां यो मृगाङ्कुरतथा शाश्वतो  
 मणिकलशस्तद्वद्वयो यस्य तत् तथा अवसन्नाना हाराणां परिभोगो यत्र  
 ३ तद्यदभूत् संप्रति निरवसरचन्दनरसं तदेवैतत् हे सुतनु स्तनपट्टकं  
 कस्माज्जातम् ॥

॥ १८७ ॥ सरसः प्रत्यग्रो यः प्रतिबोधस्तेन लङ्कितः आक्रान्तो  
 यः कदम्बनामा कुसुमविशेषस्तत्केभरवन्पिशङ्ग गौरम् अङ्गेषु  
 ३ लावण्यं यदभूत्तत्संप्रति चिरनिर्माणं चिरघटितम् अत एव खिन्नमुप-  
 भोगेन मन्दप्रभं संपन्नं कनकं तच्छविं वहते कस्माज्जातम् ॥

उपमासु अपज्जसेह-कलह-दन्तावहासमूरु-जुयं ।  
 तंचेय मलिय-विस-दण्ड-विरसमालक्षिमो इण्हं ॥ १८८ ॥  
 हा किंणु अणव-कच्चूर-भज्ज-विच्छाय-पाडलं तरुणि ।  
 आवहासि इमे पडिवोह-कुण्ठ-कमल-प्पहं चलणे ॥ १८९ ॥  
 संचरइ चिर-परिग्गह-लायण्णुत्तिण्ण-वेस-सोहग्गो ।  
 सोच्चैयं पुराणालेख-धूसरो परियणा एस ॥ १९० ॥  
 उय अमुणिय-वेहव्वागमाहिँ आलोडऊण ता जप्स ।  
 रिउ-सुन्दरीओँ रुज्जन्ति णह-सग्गसं पिय-सट्ठीहिँ ॥ १९१ ॥

॥ १८८ ॥ उपमासु विषयभूतासु 'अपर्याप्तमकलभदन्तावभासा  
 यस्य तदपर्याप्तकरिकलभदन्तावभासमूरुयुग तदेव मलितविसदण्ड-  
 ३ वद्विरसमालक्षयाम इदानीम् ॥

॥ १८९ ॥ हा कष्ट किं नु एतदनवकच्चूरभज्जस्थानवद्विच्छायस्त्वेन  
 पाटलवर्णाभं तरुणि आवहसीमो प्रतिबोधने आत्यन्तिकचिरजरठप्र-  
 ३ बोधने कुण्ठमदृढ शिथिल यत्कमल तद्वत्प्रभा ययोस्तौ मन्दकान्ती  
 'चरणौ कम्मात् ॥

॥ १९० ॥ संचरति [चिर] परिग्रहेण पुराणवस्त्रादिना लावण्या-  
 दुर्त्तार्ण वेपसौभाग्य यस्य स तथाविधः स एव 'पुराणालेख्येन चित्रेण  
 ३ तुल्यो धूसरः परिजन एषः ॥

॥ १९१ ॥ इति उक्तप्रकारेण अविदितवैधव्यागमाभिरालोक्य त,  
 यस्य रिपुसुन्दर्यो म्रक्षन्ते खेहसरसं कृत्वा प्रियमस्त्रीभिः ॥ सोस्ति  
 ३ यशोवर्मा । कुलकम् ॥

अहं सां कयाहिसेओ समयम्मि णिमिल्ल-मेह-माहप्पे ।  
चलिओ सयल-धरा-वलय-विजय-पडिबद्ध-ववसाओ ॥ १९२ ॥  
किंच जायं १९

निबडइ पराप्परावडण-मुहल-मणि-मञ्जरी-वण कराळो ।  
गयणाहि विबुह-विहुओ सुर-पायव-पल्लवुप्पीलो ॥ १९३ ॥  
मङ्गल-लास-फिलम्मन्त-सुर-वहू-कण्ठ-सीयलो वहइ ।  
अभिण्ण-महुर-मन्दार-सुन्दरो सुर-वह-समीरो ॥ १९४ ॥

॥ १९२ ॥ अथ स कृताभिषेको वैदिकमन्त्रकृतस्नानविशेषः  
कृतप्रास्थानिकहोमःसमये शरस्काले निमीलितमेघमाहात्म्ये चलितः सकल-  
३ धरावलयजयाय प्रतिबद्धविकटव्यवसायः ॥

॥ १९३ ॥ इदानीं 'सुरोचितचेष्टादिसूचितं विजयनिमित्तं नव-  
निबद्धेन कुलकेनाह ॥ निपतति परस्परापतनमुखरमणिमञ्जरीकणो-  
रैस्करालो दन्तुरो गगनाद्विबुधविधूतः सुरपादपल्लवोत्पीडः ॥ आपतनं  
संबन्धः । उत्पीडः समूहः । सुरपादपस्य पारिजातस्यान्येषां च कल्प-  
पादपानां 'सुरैर्विधूननं' प्रहर्षात्पुष्पवृष्टिविमुक्तये ॥

॥ १९४ ॥ यशोवर्मप्रयाणकपरितुष्टानां सुरवधूनां यन्मङ्गललास्य  
तेन क्लाम्यन्तीनां [ तासां ] श्रमस्त्रेदजललबालंकृतानां कण्ठानां शीतलो  
रेवहति ईषद्विजयधुरमन्शरसुन्दरः सुरपथसमीरः ॥ आभिन्न इत्याकार  
ईषदर्थः । भेदो विकासः । मधुराः सुगन्धाः । मन्दाराः स्वर्गकुसुम-  
विशेषतरवः । उद्भिजेति कचित्पाठः । तत्रापि ईषद्विकासोर्थः । तत्र  
६ सौगन्ध्यातिरेकात् ॥

उत्तम्भिज्जन्ति नराहिवस्स समयं दिसा-गइन्देहिं ।  
 असारेस-पसत्थ-मणि-तोरणव्व वियडा कर-क्खम्भा ॥ १९५ ॥  
 साणन्द-रोहिणी-बाहु-बलय-पडिबद्ध-वीय-परिवेसो ।  
 जाओ पसण्ण-गह-मण्डलावलम्बी निसा-नाहो ॥ १९६ ॥  
 विब्भम-परिरम्भणोण्ण-मिलिय-मणि-दाम-मुहल-थण-विम्बो ।  
 लास-कय-कंस-तालोव्व चलइ सुर सुन्दरी सन्थो ॥ १९७ ॥  
 किरण-किलामिय-परियर-भुयंग-विस-जलण-धूम-तिमिरेहिं ।  
 उव्वेल्ल-महामणि-दन्तुरेहिं चलियं णिहाणेहि ॥ १९८ ॥

॥ १९५ ॥ उत्तम्भ्यन्ते ऊर्ध्वं स्थाप्यन्ते नराधिपस्य समकालं  
 कृत्वा दिग्गजेन्द्रैः । भाराक्रान्तत्वात् । न विद्यते सदृशो येषां ते  
 असदृशा ये प्रशस्त्रमणयः इन्द्रनीलास्तनमयतोरणा इव विकटाः  
 करस्तम्भाः ॥

॥ १९६ ॥ सानन्दरोहिणीबाहुबलयप्रतिबद्धद्वितीयपरिवेषो जातः  
 प्रसन्नग्रहमण्डलावलम्बी निशानाथः ॥ प्रसन्नेन गुरुसूत्रकेण ग्रहबलयेनै-  
 ३ केन कान्ताकरकटकेन प्रयुक्त इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ १९७ ॥ विभ्रमा विलासास्तैर्यः परिरम्भस्तेनान्योन्यं मीलितानि  
 यानि मणिदामानि तैर्मुखराणि सशब्दानि स्तनविम्बानि यस्य स  
 ३ लास्यकृतकंसताल इव चलति सुरसुन्दरीसार्थः ॥ स्तनयुगलानां च  
 परस्परसंस्पर्शसमुत्थो मणीनां रवः कसिकाध्वानिरिव ॥

॥ १९८ ॥ [ किरणक्लान्तपरिचरभुजगविषज्वलनधूमतिमिरैः उद्वे-  
 क्षित] महामणिदन्तुरैश्चालितं निभानैः ॥

वहइ माहिन्दो साणन्द-सुन्दरी-विधुय-वास-संबलियं ।  
हरिसावसरम्मिवि विसम-वियसियं लोयण-सहस्सं ॥ १९९ ॥  
रहसुद्ध-तिअस-करि-दन्त-दण्ड-परितुलिय-रवि-रह-तुरंगो ।  
तोरण-निबद्ध-जय-पल्लवोव्य जाओ णह-वियाणो ॥ २०० ॥  
इय से पसत्थ-पत्थाण समय-संभाविऊसव-वियासो ।  
जाओ पहरिस-हीरन्त-सुहिय-हियओ नियस-लोओ ॥ २०१ ॥

॥ १९९ ॥ वहति महेन्द्रः सानन्दसुन्दरीविधूतवाससंबलितं  
हर्षावसरेपि विषमविकसितं लोचनसहस्रम् ॥ यद्यपि हर्षवशेन सकल-  
३ लोचनाविकासो हेतुवशोपनतस्तथापि विषमं कृत्वा विकसन्तीं नेत्रसहस्रीं  
वहति सहस्राक्षः । किञ्चित्पुर्वविकसितं किञ्चिदविकसितमिति कस्मात् ।  
सानन्दसुन्दरीविधूतवाससंबलितत्वात् । वासः कर्पूरादिवासितश्चतुः-  
६ समादिद्रव्यविशेषः । स हि महोत्सवेष्वावर्तेषु सुरसुन्दरीभिः प्रकीर्यते  
नायकवक्त्रादिषु ॥

॥ २०० ॥ रमसोद्भातितत्रिदशरुदन्तदण्डपरितुलितरविरथतुरंग-  
स्तोरणनिबद्धजयपल्लव इव जातो नभोवितानकः ॥ गगनमेव करकुक्कुम् ॥  
३ तत्र क्षुब्धं दण्डचतुष्टयं भवति । इहापि तत्स्थानापन्नं सुरकरिदन्तच-  
तुष्टयम् । मुख्ये च करकुके पटिविशेषा आच्छादनानि भवन्ति ।  
तत्स्थानापन्नमिह नभः । करकुक्तोरणलम्बाश्च जयपल्लवा भवन्ति ।  
६ तत्स्थानापन्ना इह रविरथलम्बा हरिदश्वा दन्तिदन्तदण्डोपरिवर्तिनः ॥  
नरपतिप्रयाणकेऽत्र महेन्द्रस्य साहायकं कल्पितम् ॥

॥ २०१ ॥ [ इति तस्य प्रशस्तप्रस्थानसमयसंभावितोत्सवविका-



अवि य । ६.

आमूल-वलिय-वामोरु-वलरी-लङ्घिष्यरोरु-लयं ।  
 तंस-द्विय दर परियत्तियङ्ग-दिट्ठेक्क-थण वट्ठं ॥ २०२ ॥  
 विणियत्त-हार-वलयग्ग-मिलिय-मासल-निअम्ब-पेरन्तं ।  
 वलणा मडह-द्विय-मज्झ-कट्टि-ओच्चत्त-रोम-लयं ॥ २०३ ॥

शः जातः 'प्रहर्षहियमाणसुखितहृदयबिदशलोकः' । । कुलकम् ॥

॥ २०२ ॥ अधुना प्रदक्षिणाङ्गपरावृत्त्या राजदर्शनलीला 'पुरसुन्द-  
 रीणां पट्टोपनिबद्धेन कुलकेनाह ॥ आमूलवलितवामोरुवलरीलङ्घितेतरो'-  
 ३ रूलतं व्यश्रस्थितेष्वपरिवर्तिताङ्गत्वेन दृष्टैकस्तेनपृष्ठं सचिवपरिसंस्थितमव-  
 स्थानम् ॥ पुरसुन्दरीणामित्यग्नेन्वयः<sup>४</sup> । शोभाक्रियायां च वाक्य-  
 समाप्तिः । वलरीलता इवोरुः । अर्थादक्षिणोरूलना । वामेन  
 दलङ्घितः । व्यश्रस्थितिस्तिर्यग्गवस्थानम् । दर ईषत् । एकस्तेनपृष्ठं  
 अर्थाद्वामम् ॥

॥ २०३ ॥ विनिवृत्तहारवलयाग्रमिलितमांसलनितम्बपर्यन्तं तथा  
 बलनावशेनाकृष्टमितं यन्मध्यं तेनाकृष्टा सती उद्धृता उद्वेष्टिता रोमलता  
 ३ यत्र तत ॥ अतो नितत्वेन मध्यम्य बलिभङ्गाद् रोमलतोद्वेष्टनमित्यर्थः ।  
 मडहं स्पष्टमाकृष्टम् ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. is wanting in this part of the commentary though J. P. Do. K. give the text of the verse.

<sup>२</sup> MH. सुर.<sup>०</sup>

<sup>३</sup> MH. leaves out न before 'रो'.

<sup>४</sup> MH. सुरसुन्दरीणामव्यपदार्थः.

<sup>५</sup> MH. अतो नितत्वेनः.

सहि-स्वन्ध-द्विय-दाहिण-पउट्ट-बलिओणआणण-मियङ्कं ।  
 एकेकम-णिविड-करम्बियडुली-मिलिय-कर-किसलं ॥ २०४ ॥  
 परियत्त-सरल कुन्तल-णालज्जिअ-दाहिण-त्थणद्धन्तं ।  
 लीला-बन्धुर-सीमन्त-पयड-चूडा-मणि च्छायं ॥ २०५ ॥  
 ओणविय-सवण तवणिज्ज पञ्जरी-रुद्ध-कुण्डलालोयं ।  
 बलियागयण-ताडङ्क-मलिय-थण-कुङ्कुमा-लेक्खं ॥ २०६ ॥  
 इय वसुहाहि-व-दसण-वलन्त-णयणुप्पलावयंसाण ।  
 भवण-सिहरेसु पुर-सुन्दरीण परिसंठियं सहइ ॥ २०७ ॥

॥ २०४ ॥ सरूयाः स्कन्धे आत्मीयः स्थितो यो दक्षिणः प्रकोष्ठः  
 कराधारो बाहुपल्लवस्तत्र बलितः सन् अवनतो विश्रान्त आननमृगाङ्को  
 ३ यत्र तत् एकैकम अन्योन्यनिविडं कृत्वा करम्बिता निविडत्वमापादितौ  
 अङ्गुल्यो ययोस्ते मिलिते करावेव किसल्ये यत्र तत् ॥ मन्वीपश्चाद्भागे-  
 वष्टम्भनस्त्वेन स्थितात्र ज्ञेया ॥

॥ २०५ ॥ परिवृत्तेन सरलेन कुन्तलनालेनाजितः स्पृष्टो दक्षिण-  
 स्तनस्यार्धान्तोवयवो यत्र तत् लीलया बन्धुरितेवनते सीमन्ते सति  
 ३ प्रकटा चूडामणिच्छाया यत्र तत् ॥

॥ २०६ ॥ अवनमिता या श्रवणे कर्णे तपनीयमञ्जरी तथा रुद्धः  
 कुण्डलस्यालोको दर्शनं यत्र तत् वलितगत्येनान्येन । वामेन अर्थात् ।  
 ३ ताडङ्केन कर्णाभरणेन मालिता स्तनकुङ्कुमलेखा यत्र तत् ॥ १ मिलियपाठे  
 मिलितार्थत्वम् । ताडङ्कः कर्णाभरणम् ॥

॥ २०७ ॥ इति वसुधाधिपदर्शनप्रवृत्तनयनोत्पलावतंसानां भव-

किं च । ३

अज्जवि जस्स हराणल-जालावलि-संभमं भरन्तस्स ।  
 कुसुम-कविसे असोएवि ज्ञात्ति दिट्ठि समुच्चियइ ॥ २०८ ॥  
 सोवि सत्ति-बन्धवो जाण दंसणे पणइणीण कोवङ्क ।  
 कुणइच्चिय कुन्द-सिहा-कसाय-गण्ड-त्थलं वयणं ॥ २०९ ॥  
 दिट्ठे पट्ठम्मि अबलाण ताण आविद्ध-चन्दण-कसाओ ।  
 वासिओ अज्जेसु समन्त-पीण-कण-कब्बुरो सेओ ॥ २१० ॥ ३

नशिखरेषु पुरसुन्दरीणां परिसंस्थित शोभने ॥ पश्चाद्भागव्यवस्थितस्य  
 नृपस्य परावृत्त्या सर्वत्र दर्शनं विवक्षितम् ॥ कुलकम् ॥

॥ २०८ ॥ अज्जवीत्यादिभिस्त्रिभिर्विशेषकम् ॥ अद्यापि यस्य  
 हरानलज्वालावलीसंभ्रमं स्मरतः कुसुमकपिणे अशोकेपि जगिति दृष्टिः  
 ३ समुद्रिजने ॥

॥ २०९ ॥ सोपि शशिवान्धवो यासां पुरस्त्रीणां दर्शने सत्युत्पला-  
 मिलापत्वात्प्रणयिन्यो रतिप्राप्त्योर्वदनं कोपाङ्क करोत्येव कुन्दशिखाकषा-  
 ३ यगण्डस्थलम् ॥

॥ २१० ॥ दृष्टे तस्मिन्प्रभौ स्त्रीणां तासामाबद्धचन्दनकषायः  
 उपितोऽङ्गेषु समन्तात्पीनकणत्वेन कर्तुरः स्वेदः ॥ शशिवान्धवः कामः ।  
 ३ प्रणयिन्यः कामकान्ता रत्यादयः ॥ हरपरिभवसमर्थस्यापि कामस्य  
 यासां दर्शनेन लुब्धस्यावधारितरत्यादिकस्य अत एव कोपितनिजजा-  
 यस्य क्षोभो भवति ता अपि यं दृष्ट्वा क्षुब्धन्ति स कामादप्यधिकसौ-  
 ६ न्दर्यो यशोवर्मेति तात्पर्यार्थः । विलया महेला । पीनचन्दनकणकर्तुर-  
 त्वमेव न कर्दमः ॥

दिद्री सचन्दणसुं आरोविय-रांयणेषु रमणीण ।  
तस्स निसण्णा पुण्णाह-रयय-वत्तेसुव सुहेसु ॥ २११ ॥

अविव । ४०

समरेसु खग्ग-धारा-गयाएँ पडिपेल्लिऊण रिउ-खग्गं ।  
दिदो सिरीएँ तं णील-मणि-कवाढन्तरेणं ॥ २१२ ॥  
जा सुहडासि-णिवासा संकन्तायस-मलव्व सामाड ।  
मा दोस-ए साणेव्व फुरड् तड् णिम्मला लच्छी ॥ २१३ ॥

॥ २११ ॥. दृष्टिः सचन्दनप्वारोपितरोचनेषु रमणीना तस्य निषण्णा  
पुण्याहरजतपात्रेष्विव मुखेषु ॥ पुण्यदिनेषु रजतपात्राण्यारोपितगोरो-  
चनानि भवन्तीति तुल्यत्वं सुन्दरीवदनैः ॥ प्रयाणगतस्य नृपतेर्म-  
ङ्गलार्थं रजतपात्राणि पौरैरुपनीयन्ते । अतस्तेषु च युगपद् दृष्टिर्निषण्णे-  
त्ययमप्यर्थोत्रास्ति ॥

॥ २१२ ॥ समरेष्वित्यादिचत्वारिंशता गाथाभिर्महाकुलकम् ॥  
समरेषु खङ्गधारागतया प्रतिप्रेर्य रिपुखङ्ग दृष्टः श्रिया त्वं नीलमणिकवा-  
ढान्तरेणेव ॥ समरे तु इति कचित्पाठः । अत्र तुशब्दस्तवशब्दस्यार्थे  
प्रयुज्यते<sup>१</sup> । श्रीः शोभा लक्ष्मीश्च । किल सानुरागा स्त्री संनिहितं प्रेर्य  
अपसार्य दूरवर्तिनमपि प्रियतमं कवाटवातायनान्तरालादिना पश्यति ।  
सानुरागदृष्ट्या च विजितश्रियं स्वामेव रणे जयलक्ष्मीरवलम्बत इति  
द्योतितम् । बन्दिनां चैवमादिका ज्ञेया स्तुतिपरंपरा ॥

॥ २१३ ॥ सदा मुमटासिनिवासात् सक्रान्तायसमलेव श्या-  
मायते यौ. दोषरैता दुर्जनप्रिया । लक्ष्म्याः प्रायेणाविवेकिनि जने

<sup>१</sup> MH. तुशब्दः.....प्रयुज्यते. <sup>२</sup>MH. विजितश्रियुत्सा<sup>०</sup>.

तुह जाइ-मच्छरेणव णरिन्द उब्भिउटिणा णडालण ।  
 सयल-णडालइंचित ठवियाइँ पणाम मग्गाम्मि ॥ २१४ ॥  
 पुरओ पुरओ तुम्हारिसेहिँ वियडेहिँ भूमिवालेहिँ ।  
 विवरीयग-सरूवाव्व एस परिवड्डिओ वंसो ॥ २१५ ॥  
 सहइ णरिन्द परिणओ मग्गोप्पिय-दण्ड-पाविय-त्थामो ।  
 सिरि-सुन्दरीएँ पासे तुह धम्मो सोवियल्लोव्व ॥ २१६ ॥

३ दर्शनात् । सा केवलं स्फुरति त्वयि निर्मला लक्ष्मीः ॥ सद् सदा ।  
 नवर केवलम् । स्वभावदुष्टाया लक्ष्म्याः सुभट्स्वङ्गबलाहरणीयत्वात्स्वङ्ग-  
 लोहमलसंक्रमणेनेव' मालिन्य जातमिति कल्पना । सैवंभूतापि च स्वा-  
 दन विकरोतीति महाप्रभावत्वं भवत इत्युक्तं भवति ॥

॥ २१४ ॥ तव जातैमत्सरेणव हे नरेन्द्र स्वभावोद्भुतधुकुटिना ।  
 सुभटानामेवमादिलक्षणकत्वात् । ललाटेन सकलानि रिपुललाटान्येव  
 ३ स्थापितानि प्रणाममार्गेषु ॥ अप्रकुपितेपि त्वयि स्वभावस्थितो ध्वञ्च-  
 कुट्यादिघोराकारदर्शनमात्रेणैव रिपवः प्रणतास्तव सपत्ना इति  
 तात्पर्यार्थः ॥

॥ २१५ ॥ पुरतः पुरतः अग्रे अग्रे अवाट्टशैर्बिकटैर्भूमिपालैर्विपरी-  
 ३ ताग्रस्वरूप इव [एष] परिवर्धितो वंशः ॥ दारुवशः किल स्थूलमूलो  
 भवति क्रमेण चोपर्युपरि तनुतनुतरादिरूपः । भवाट्टशैस्तु उन्नतचरितैर्नृ-  
 पवशम्य वैपरीत्यमानातं परिपुष्टाग्रवत्संपादनात् ॥

॥ २१६ ॥ शोभते हे नरेन्द्र परिपाकं प्राप्तस्तथा मार्गे सापराध-  
 ३ लक्षणेर्पितो दण्डस्तेन प्रापितं स्थाम बन् यस्य स मार्गापितदण्डप्रापि-  
 तस्थामा श्रीसुन्दर्याः पार्श्वे तव धर्मः सोमहल इव कञ्चुकीव ॥

दीहर-पयाव-मूलं कच्छी पास-ट्टिचा जसुग्घाव ।  
 कञ्चण-दण्डं पिव धवल-चामरं तुज्ज धारेइ ॥ २१७ ॥  
 विहवायन्तारि-बहू-समूह-पट्टिभग्ग-वल्लय-रासि-णिहा । ०  
 तुह जस-कूडकेरा दिसासु सयलासु दीसन्ति ॥ २१८ ॥  
 भरिमो असिं तु संगर-फुरन्त-मायङ्ग-मोत्तिय-मऊहं ।  
 धारा-जलुत्त-बिसमिव सिरीणं पिय-गेह-णल्लिणीण ॥ २१९ ॥  
 भीय-परिचाण-मइं पडण्णममिणो तुहाडिखुदस्स ।  
 मण्णे सङ्का-विहुरे ण वेरि-वग्गेवि अवयासो ॥ २२० ॥

॥ २१७ ॥ दीर्घप्रतापो जगद्धापिप्रभावो मूलं दण्डस्थानीयं  
 यस्य तं लक्ष्मीः[पार्श्व] स्थिता यशःसंघातं काञ्चनदण्डमिव धवलचा-  
 ३ मरं धारयते यस्य ॥ स त्व विराजस इति शेषः ॥

॥ २१८ ॥ विधवायमानारिवधूसमूहप्रतिभग्नधवल्लयनिभास्तव  
 यशःकटोत्करा यशसां राश्याकारा उत्करा दिक्षु सकलानु दृश्यन्ते ॥

॥ २१९ ॥ स्मरामः असिं खड्गं तव संबन्धिनं संगरस्फुरन्नातङ्ग-  
 मौक्तिकसमूहं धाराजलोत्तबिसमिव श्रियाः प्रियगृहनलिन्याः । प्रियनल-  
 ३ नीगृहत्वात् ॥ तुशब्दस्तवशब्दस्यार्थे । रिपुकरिशिरोदारणेनोभयधारा-  
 ल्लमानि मौक्तिकानि यशोवर्मणः खड्गे लक्ष्मीनिवासभूते । तत्रोत्प्रे-  
 क्ष्यते । नलिनीगृहनिवसनप्रियत्वाल्लक्ष्म्यास्तत्र व्यायामोपजातजललवधारे  
 ६ करवाले धाराजलमाश्रित्य नलिनीबीजं मृणालिकालक्षणमिवोत्तमिति कल्पना  
 कवेः ॥

॥ २२० ॥ भीतपरित्राणमर्या प्रतिज्ञामसेस्तवारुद्धम्याहं मने  
 शङ्काविधुरे शङ्काव्याकुले वैरिबर्गेपि नावकाशः ॥ तस्यापि भीतत्वेन  
 १ घ्रातव्यत्वात् ॥

कोऊहलेण आहव-पलोइया गारवोप्पिय-करेण ।

पटींओ परामुट्ठा तुमाइ पणयाण बेरीण ॥ २२१ ॥

णिगवसिज्जइ जय-वारण कुम्भ-विभेय-कवमे तुह असिम्मि ।

तदियसं मुत्ता-कोस-संचयासाएँव सिरीए ॥ २२२ ॥

सो णत्थिच्चिय इह जो णरिन्द णेहिइ णडाल-वट्टं वो ।

अच्छीहिन्तो करुणा-मयाई णणु वारि-विन्दूँ ॥ २२३ ॥

॥ २२१ ॥ कौतूहलेनाहवे विलोकितानि गौग्वार्पितकरेण पृष्ठानि परामृष्टानि त्वया प्रणताना वैरिणाम् ॥ स्मराम इत्यनुपङ्गः । ये दुर्दमा ३ वैरिणो नान्येन केनापि कदाचनापि परिभूताः पलायिता वा ते त्वयैव भग्नाः पलायिता दृष्टपृष्ठाश्च । अतः कौतुकेन अन्यादरेण च तेषां त्वया पृष्ठ परामृष्ट मेवकत्वमापन्नानाम् । मर्दान्तिरिक्तसकलरिपुपरिभवविभवा भवन्त ६ इति ऋणता प्रोत्साहयन्तीति वयं स्मराम इति वैतालिकांकितात्पर्यम् ॥

॥ २२२ ॥ न्युप्यन्तं निवासः क्रियते जयवारणकुम्भविभेदक्षमं तवासौ खड्गे प्रतिदिवसं मुक्ताकोशसंचयाशयेव श्रिया ॥

॥ २२३ ॥ स नास्त्येवेह यो हे नरेन्द्र नेप्यति ललाटपट्टं वो युष्माकम् आक्षिभ्यामपसार्य करुणामयान् ननु वारिबिन्दून् ॥ पराजिता- ३ न्दैन्ययुक्तान् शत्रून् दृष्ट्वा कृपयोत्पन्ना येऽश्रुजलविन्दवस्तान्नेत्राभ्यामपसार्य कोपोत्पादनद्वारेण भयाद्वा ललाटदेशं यो नेप्यति स प्रतिपक्षस्त्वव नास्त्ये-  
वेत्यर्थः । नन्वित्यसंभावनायाम् ॥

अहवा

उत्पण्यायर-संपिण्ड-अङ्ग-गिरि-निवह-गारवोणमियं ।  
 मन्वायर-बोढव्वं जायं सेसस्स मद्दि-वेढं ॥ २२४ ॥  
 पक्कन्तराल-परियत्तमाण-रवि-मण्डला णह-यलाम्मि ।  
 होन्ति अणागय-संगय-कुलिसा इव सेल-संघाया ॥ २२५ ॥  
 मारुअ-भरन्त-कन्दर-गारव-परिमन्थरं वलग्नान्ति ।  
 वेय-वियसन्त-पायव-णामिय-कडयन्तरा गिरिणो ॥ २२६ ॥

॥ २२४ ॥ इदानीं पर्वतपक्षक्षपणदक्षोपि सहस्राक्षस्वच्चरितो-  
 त्पन्नचमस्कारः कम्पत इत्यर्थदर्शनदक्ष द्वादशभिर्गार्थाभिरवान्तरकु-  
 ३ लकमाह । अहवा । अत्यल्पं पूर्वोक्तम् इदं बहुतरं स्वय्यस्ति चरि-  
 तजातं तदाकर्ण्यतामिति बन्धाभिप्रायः ॥ उत्पतनादेरेण संपिण्डिताङ्गस्य  
 गिरिनिवहस्य गुरुत्वातिशयेनावनामितं सर्वादरबोढव्य जातं शेषस्य मही-  
 ६ पीठं महीबलयम् ॥ म्वावयवान्सर्वबलेन निष्पीड्य पक्षिण उड्डीयन्त  
 इति स्वभावः ॥

॥ २२५ ॥ पक्षान्तराले पक्षमध्यभागे परिवर्तमानरविमण्डल-  
 नभस्तले भवन्त्यनागतसंगतकुलिशा इव शैलसघाताः ॥ उड्डीनाना  
 ३ पक्षान्तरालेषु संक्रान्तो रविकिरणसमूहो गिरीणामेवमुत्प्रेक्ष्यते भविष्यन्नपि  
 ज्वलद्ब्रजसंबन्धो वर्तमानीभूत इति ॥

॥ २२६ ॥ मारुतत्रियमाणकन्दरत्वेन यद्गुरुत्वं तद्वशान्मन्थरं  
 कृत्वा अवलग्नान्ति गगनमारोहन्ति वेगविकसत्पादपस्थगितकटकान्तरा  
 ३ गिरयः ॥



आरोहन्ति गह-यलं तारुज्जोइय-गुहा-मुहाहोआ ।  
 अण्णोण-पेहुणाणिल-हीरन्त-विसण्डुला सेला ॥ २२७ ॥  
 मुक्क-तुसारासारं लीलुङ्गीणम्मि तुहिण-सेलम्मि ।  
 वेवइ अच्छक्कागय-हिमकाल-किलामिओ लोआं ॥ २२८ ॥  
 उप्पयण रुद्ध-गयणा दूरुगम-निव्वडन्त-गह-लहुया ।  
 सृणन्ति मूल-मडहं खम्मग-वियडंव धराणिहरा ॥ २२९ ॥  
 दूर-यरं उप्पइया अद्ध-वहस्थामिय-णिज्झर-तुसारा ।  
 दीसन्ति वियड-लहुया पणट्ट-काया महा-गिरिणो ॥ २३० ॥

॥ २२७ ॥ आरोहन्ति नभस्तलं तारोद्धोतितगुहामुखाभागोः । अन्यो-  
 न्यपक्षानिलह्रियमाणत्वेन विसण्डुलाः शैलाः ॥ पेहुणा पक्षाः ॥

॥ २२८ ॥ मुक्ततुषारासारं कृत्वा लीलयाप्युङ्गीने तुहिनशैले वेपते  
 कम्पते अच्छक्के अकाण्डे असमय एव आगतो यो हेमन्तस्तेन क्लान्तो  
 ३ लोकः ॥ लीणुङ्गीणेति पाठे भूमौ निलीयोङ्गीन इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ २२९ ॥ उत्पतनरुद्धगगना दूरोद्गमेन निर्वर्तमानं व्यज्यमानं  
 प्रकटामवधनमस्तेन हेतुना लघवः । दूरोङ्गीनानां महतामपि लघुत्व-  
 ३ दर्शनात् । सूचयन्ति मूलमडहं मूलदेशेऽर्क्षं चैतदाकाशमग्रे प्रान्ते विकट  
 विततमिव धरणीधराः ॥ मूर्तद्रव्याभाव आकाशमिति केषांश्चिद्दर्श-  
 नम् । मीमांसकादीनां आकाशद्रव्यं प्रत्यक्षम् । तत्र नयनव्यापारे निक-  
 ६ टोङ्गीनेषु गगनमूलमरूपं दूरगतेषु तु तदेव विततीमूर्तं वितताग्रं निरीक्ष्यत  
 इति सात्पर्यार्थः ॥

॥ २३० ॥ दूरतरङ्गवज्रिता अवैरव्य अवस्तमिता नद्या विजिह्वाः ।

जं जं समुप्ययन्ता भुयन्ति सेला णहङ्गणुहेसं ।  
 तं तं पुञ्जिय-बहलो भरेइ मुहलुभडो पवणो ॥ २३१ ॥  
 पासोसरन्त-तल-मग-घडिय-कम-लहुय-मासल-च्छाया ।  
 उड्डन्ति पक्ख-वियलिअ-दिग्गय-दाणोज्झरा गिरिणो ॥ २३२ ॥  
 एन्ति गयणोसरन्तेसु कहवि उम्मुह-समीर-हीरन्ता ।  
 योउप्पइय-णिविट्ठा सेलेषु विहङ्ग-संघाया ॥ २३३ ॥

समासविगलनक्रिया निर्जर्जरतुषारासारा येषु ते दृश्यन्ते विकटलघवः  
 ३ प्रनष्टकाया महागिरयः ॥ नीरतुषारशून्यकन्दरत्वेन विकटाः कराला  
 उद्भटगृहवदृश्यन्ते<sup>१</sup> निःसारतया च लघवो विभाव्यन्ते । अत एव  
 प्रनष्टकाया इव प्रतिभान्ति । यथाक्रमेण दूरदूरतरदूरतममार्गगामिनः  
 ६ सन्तः स्थूलसूक्ष्मदृष्टिक्रमेण दृश्या विनष्टा इव सपद्यन्त इति तात्पर्यार्थः ॥

॥ २३१ ॥ यं यं समुत्पतन्तो मुञ्चन्ति शैला नमोङ्गणप्रदेशं  
 तं तं पुञ्जितबहलो विभर्ति पूरयति मुखरः मगब्द उद्भटश्च प्रचण्डः  
 ३ पवनः ॥

२३२ ॥ पार्श्वेभ्योपसरन्ती तलमार्गे च घटिता क्रमेण लघ्वी  
 श्यामला छाया येषां त उड्डायन्ते पक्षविलुलितदिग्गजदाननिर्जरा  
 ३ गिरयः ॥

॥ २३३ ॥ आगच्छन्ति गगनावपसरत्स्वागच्छत्सु पराङ्मुख्य कथ-  
 कथमप्युन्मुखेन समीरणेन द्वियमाणा उर्ध्वं नायमानाः स्तोकोत्पति-  
 ३ तनिविष्टाः शैलेषु विहङ्गसंघाताः ॥ किल शैलेषु वेगेनावतरत्सु तन्मूर्ति-

ओयरण-विसेसिज्जन्त-रवि-अरालोअ-चञ्चल-च्छाया ।

दीसन्ति, पविरलाओव वेउद्ध-दला वणालीओ ॥ २३४ ॥

इय जेण णहङ्गण-गोयराण खुडियाओ पक्ख-मालाओ ।

सेलाण सोवि तं चिन्तिऊण अन्दालइ महिन्दो ॥ २३५ ॥

अणु-धारं संदट्टेभ-मोत्तिए तुह असिम्मि सच्चावया ।

लीला-दर-दाविय-हार-मेत्त-पयडव्व जय-लच्छी ॥ २३६ ॥

प्रतिबद्धो वान उर्ध्वं वेगेन गच्छन्गिरिशिखराश्रयान्पक्षिणां पङ्क्तयोर्ध्वं  
नयति । ते च व्याकुलाः कथमपि क्लेशेन स्वाश्रयं प्राप्नुवन्ताति तात्प-  
६ र्थाः । शैलेष्विति विषयसममी । एतन्तिक्रियाकर्मत्वं तु शैलानामवार्था-  
द्भविष्यति ॥

॥ २३४ ॥ अपसङ्गेन विगन्ध्यमाणो भिन्नदेशत्वमापाद्यमानो  
यो रेवरालोकस्तेन चञ्चला छाया यामा ता दृश्यन्ते प्रविरला इव वेगेन  
३ पवनसंबन्धिना ऊर्ध्वदला ऊर्ध्वपत्रा वनाल्यो विपिनपङ्क्तयः ॥

॥ २३५ ॥ इति उक्तेन प्रकरणे [ येन ] नभोङ्गणगोचरणा  
स्फण्डिताः पक्षमालाः शैलानां सोपि न यशोवर्माणं चिन्तयित्वा आन्दो-  
३ लनं दोलाधिराहमिवानुभवति [ महेन्द्रः ] ॥ महाप्रभावत्वात्मन्दीय  
पदमाक्रम्यतीति शङ्कते महेन्द्रः । अवान्तरकुलक द्वादशभिरिह गिरि-  
गतम् ॥

॥ २३६ ॥ स्वङ्गधारा लक्ष्मीकृत्य संलम्भेमौक्तिके दलितारिक्-  
ञ्जरशिरस्स्वेन तवासौ खड्गे सच्चविया सत्या कृता निश्चिता लीलयेषु दर्शितं  
३ यत् हारमात्र हरिकदेशः खड्गधारालम्बकतिपयमौक्तिकलक्षणस्तेन प्रकट-  
मिव कृत्वा जयलक्ष्मीः ॥ हरिकदेशस्य 'वरनायिकालंकरणचिह्नस्य दर्श-

अयसेण रिऊण करम्बियाओँ किन्तीओँ तुह धरिज्जन्ति ।  
कुवलय-दल-संबलिया मालइ-मालाओँव दिसाहिं ॥ २३७ ॥  
पडिबद्धं नवर तुमे नरिन्द-चक्रं पयाव-वियडं पि ।  
गह-वलयमणुच्छित्तं ध्रुवेव परियत्तइ णरिन्द ॥ २३८ ॥

नेन खड्गे तव जयश्रीर्वसनीति निश्चितमिति नास्पर्यार्थः । कचिच्छमु-  
६ वारमिति पाठः । वारंवारं प्रतिक्षण सहष्टेभमौक्तिके खड्ग इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ २३७ ॥ अयशसारिसंबन्धिना करम्बिताः कीर्तयस्त्व धार्यन्ते  
कुवलयदलसंबलिता मालतीमाला इव दिग्भिः ॥ कुवलयं नीलोत्पलम् ।  
३ मालती मुमनःकुसुमानि । अत्र च दिशो नायिकास्त्वेन कल्पिताः ॥

॥ २३८ ॥ प्रतिबद्धमाभिमुख्येन बद्धमिव नवर केवलं तुमे  
त्वयि नरेन्द्रचक्र राजसमूहश्चाणक्यप्रसिद्धद्वादशारिवर्गलक्षणः प्रतापवि-  
३ कटे ग्रहवलयम् अनुस्थिते ध्रुव इव परिवर्तते प्रदक्षिणां करोति हे  
नरेन्द्र ॥ प्राकृते च लिङ्गव्यत्यय इष्टो बहुशः । कचित्तु पयाववियडपीति  
पाठः । तत्र प्रतापविकटमपीति स्पष्ट एवार्थः । अणुच्छित्तं इति  
६ तद्भवम् । तद्भवस्तत्समो देशी त्रिविधः प्राकृतकम इत्युक्तम् । तत्रानु-  
स्थिते अनुक्षिप्ते<sup>१</sup> इति वा संस्कृतमस्य मूलम् । राज्ञोऽनुस्थितस्वमनुदृष्टत्वं<sup>२</sup>  
स्फीतत्वं विनीतत्वं विवक्षितम् । ध्रुवे तु न विद्यते उस्थित उन्नतो  
९ यस्मादन्यः सोऽनुस्थित इत्यप्यर्थः । राज्ञपि चायं ननु युज्यते । "अनु-

गिरसिम्मि जए बिष्फुरइ नवर एको असी तुहचेष ।  
 जो पावइ निय-जस-सोम-मण्डले लञ्छण-च्छायं ॥ २३९ ॥  
 सविमो अणज्जुणमिमं अमहिन्दमवासुइं च अप्पाणं ।  
 सेवज्जलि-दंसण गुण-कहासु तुह जं ण पज्जत्तं ॥ २४० ॥  
 णिवडइ पढण-समुच्छलिय-जलण-कण-जाल-जहिल-धारगो ।  
 विमुह-गह मण्डलायट्ठिओव्व म्मगो तुह रिऊसु ॥ २४१ ॥

स्त्रिस्तत्त्वमरिनरेन्द्रस्य अन्येनातुलितत्वम् । ध्रुवस्य त्वन्येनोक्तमय्य सर्वोप-  
 १ १र्थनेन स्थापनम् । स्वन एवोक्तपदेऽवस्थिते ॥

॥ २३९ ॥ समरे करे<sup>१</sup> विष्फुरति केवलमेकोऽसिः, स्वङ्कस्तवैव ।  
 यः प्राप्नोति निजयश एव सोमश्चन्द्रः । अतिशौक्लचात् । तन्मण्डले  
 ३ लाञ्छनच्छायाम् ॥ कलङ्ककान्तिमिति केचित् । निन्दास्तुतेश्चात्र  
 लाञ्छनं चिह्नमित्यपरे ।

॥ २४० ॥ शपामहे आक्रोशामो निन्दामः अनर्जुनम् । असह-  
 स्त्रबाहुत्वाद्युपदञ्जलिशतपञ्चकसंपादने सामर्थ्याभावात् । अमहेन्द्रम् ।  
 ३ असहस्राक्षत्वादानन्दोत्फुल्लोचनसहस्रेण दर्शने शक्यभावात् । अवा-  
 युक्तिं च । बहुश्रवणत्वेन युगपदगणितगुणगणकथाकर्णकौशलाभावात् ।  
 आत्मानम् आत्मने सेवाज्जलिदर्शनगुणकथाकर्णनेषु त्वयि यस्मात् पर्या-  
 ६ तम् ॥ तथास्माकमात्मानमित्यर्थः । यो न पर्याप्तो बहुश्रव्यादिद्वा-  
 रसेवासंपादने तस्मै शपामहे । आत्मनो इति वा व्याख्या कर्तव्या ।  
 इणं एणमित्यर्थः ॥

॥ २४१ ॥ निपतति लोहमयकवचादिपतनवशसमुच्छलितज्व-

<sup>१</sup> MH. निज एव यश एव. <sup>२</sup> MH. सहस्र<sup>०</sup>. <sup>३</sup> MH. पण<sup>०</sup>.

तुह पडिक्खेसु भया कत्थवि अबिलासमावसन्तेसु ।  
 आरोवेह ण कायर-गणणाएँव चावमसमसरो ॥ २४२ ॥  
 सुहडायट्टिय-कोयण्ड-चण्ड-रव-दारुणे रणे ते सि ।  
 परिरद्धो भीयाएँव सहसा गाढं जय सिरीए ॥ २४३ ॥  
 सोहइ समागमेसुं अहिय-पयाव-प्पव-मालासु ।  
 बावारेन्ती कण्णुप्पलव खगं तु जय-लच्छी ॥ २४४ ॥

लनकणज्वालाजटिलधाराग्र. । उत्प्रेक्ष्यते । विमुखेन प्रतिकूलेन पञ्च-  
 मादिकेन भौमादिग्रहमण्डलेनाकृष्ट इव खङ्गस्तव रिपुषु ॥

॥ २४२ ॥ तव प्रतिपक्षेषु भयात्काप्यविलासं सदुःखं कृत्वा  
 आवससु आरोपयति न कातरगणनयेव चापम् असमशरो विषमवाणः  
 ३ कामः ॥

॥ २४३ ॥ सुभटाकृष्टकोदण्डचण्डरवदारुणे रणे त्वमसि भवसि  
 नून परिरद्ध आलिङ्गितो [ भिया ] इव सहसा गाढं जयश्रिया  
 ३ विजयलक्ष्म्या ॥

॥ २४४ ॥ शोभते समागमेष्वहितप्रतापपदीपमालासु व्यापा-  
 रयन्ती कर्णोत्पलमिव खङ्गं तव जयलक्ष्मीः ॥ नवनायिका हि प्रौढ-  
 ३ तमम् अधिकप्रतापं कान्तं कामाधितुं सलज्जत्वात् सति दीपे न शक्तेति  
 दीपोपशमनाय कर्णोत्पलं व्यापारयतीति दृष्टम् । अत्र पक्षेधिकप्र-  
 तापस्य नायकस्य समीपे या दीपमालास्तासु कर्णोत्पलव्यापारणम् ।  
 ६ जयपक्षे तु अधिकप्रतापा रिपव एव दीपमालास्तासु खङ्गकर्णोत्पल-  
 वारणम् ॥

जं इयरोवइव-विदुआवि मज्जन्ति तुह रिउ नाह ।  
 बहु-रूया ना धाराओ णवर तुह मण्डलगगस्स ॥ २४५ ॥  
 पणइ-यणत्थं आमुयड कणयमिणमो इह द्विया लच्छी ।  
 कवयावडिया असिणो तु णेन्ति णामी सिहि-फुलिङ्गा ॥ २४६ ॥  
 कोवेणव कय-कम्पं रहसुद्ध-परिदियणं वडियाई ।  
 तुह तज्जणीएँ कज्जाई चण्ड-भुय-दण्ड दईए ॥ २४७ ॥  
 आरूढो पासाय-कमेण तह तं सि उवरि लोयस्स ।  
 एको य सो जहा वो अण्डय-बन्धायए मउली ॥ २४८ ॥

॥ २४५ ॥ यदि इतरेण स्वापेक्षयान्येन कृतं यदुपद्रवणं तेन  
 विद्रुता अपि मज्जन्ति तव रिपवो हे नाथ बहुरूपास्ता धाराः केवल  
 ३ तव मण्डलाग्रस्य ॥ मण्डलाग्रं खङ्गः । तस्यैव केवलस्य बह्व्यो'  
 धारा बहुशक्तिका धाराः यतः काश्चित्प्राप्य शत्रून्द्रावयन्ति काश्चिदप्रा-  
 प्यैव प्रतापमात्रोत्साहमङ्गान् रिपूञ्जनयन्ति ॥

॥ २४६ ॥ प्रणयिजनार्थमामुञ्चति कनकम् इणमो एतत्त इह स्थिता  
 खङ्गवस्थिता लक्ष्मीः कवचाकुण्डाः कवचाभिघातोत्थिता असेः खङ्गास्तव  
 ३ निर्यान्ति नामां शिखिस्फुलिङ्गा अमिकणाः ॥ इत्यपहृतिः । खङ्गाभि-  
 घातोत्थिता नामां वह्निकणाः । किं तर्हि । प्रणयिजनार्थं खङ्गस्थया तव  
 जयश्रिया सुवर्णमेवमेतदुत्कीर्णमिति समुदायार्थः ॥

॥ २४७ ॥ कोपनेव कृतकम् कृत्वा रभसोर्ध्वपरिष्ठितया घटितानि  
 कार्याणि तव तर्जन्या चण्डभुजदण्डद्वया ॥ प्रतापातिशयात्तर्जनीमात्रे-  
 ३ णैव शत्रवो वंशं गता गता भवन्तीत्यर्थः ॥

॥ २४८ ॥ आरूढः पार्श्वक्रमणेन तथा त्वमस्यैकश्चैकोपि स

बाहु-सिंहेसु दीसड कामिणि-संकामिण मय-तिलओ ।  
 भू-भारुव्वहण-वसा परिट्टिओ पङ्क-लेसोव्व ॥ २४९ ॥  
 भुमयग-भमिर-लच्छी-चलणालत्तय-णिहो तुवि प्फुरइ ।  
 अवयंसारुण-माणि-मञ्जरी-भवो राय-विच्छड्डो ॥ २५० ॥  
 होन्ति कयत्था पर्णइ णह-माला-चलण-रोहणे तुज्ज ।  
 आयम्ब-माणि-गुहाओव विसिऊण पणाम-संकन्ता ॥ २५१ ॥

यथा वो युष्माकम् । व्यत्ययेन बहुवचनम् । तवाण्डकवन्धायते अण्ड-  
 ३ कवन्ध इवाचरति मौलिर्मुकुटम् ॥ अण्डकवन्धो देवगृहशिखरे आमल-  
 सारकः । तथा त्वं नीतिशास्त्रचोदितक्रमानुसारेण पार्श्वस्थान्भूमि-  
 पालानभिभूयोज्ञातं प्राप्तो यथा तव मौलिर्देवगृहस्य शिखरमिव लोकै-  
 ६ र्भाव्यत इति तात्पर्यार्थः ॥

॥ २४९ ॥ बाहुशिखरे<sup>१</sup> दृश्यते कामिनीसंक्रामिते<sup>२</sup> भवन्तिलके  
 भूभारोद्वहनादरपरिष्ठितः पङ्कलेश इव ॥ समुचितभोगभुगपि पृथिवीपालनं  
 ३ न मुञ्जसि वराहदेहहरिरूपश्च प्रतिभासीति तात्पर्यम् ॥

॥ २५० ॥ भूवो यदग्रप्रान्तस्तत्र भ्रमणशीला या लक्ष्मीस्तस्या-  
 श्ररणयोर्यदलक्तकं तन्निभस्त्वयि स्फुरति अवन्तसे लम्बा ये अरुणमणय-  
 ३ स्तेषां या मञ्जरीमाला तद्भवस्तत्प्रभवस्ततः प्रतिफलितः । कान्तालिकुन-  
 वशात् । रागविच्छड्डो रागसमूहः ॥ शौर्यातिशयभाजां भूभङ्गे जयश्री-  
 र्वसतीत्युपमानं कविकल्पनया डुकुटिमात्रवशीकृतशत्रुत्वात्स्वशृङ्गारपरस्व-  
 ६ समुचितम् । यथोक्तम् । सुखं हि फलमर्थस्य तदभावे वृथा श्रिय इति  
 कामन्दाकिना ॥

॥ २५१ ॥ भवन्ति कृतार्थाः प्रणयिनश्चरणनखमालारोहणे ।



अल्लीणा रहसागम-परिवत्तिय-कैसवंसुय-धरव्व ।  
 कवय-दलणुग्गयाणल-सिह-च्छला वो आसिं लच्छी ॥ २५२ ॥  
 इय जो थुव्वइ पहरिस-पूर-परिक्खलिअ-विसम-कण्ठेहि ।  
 वन्दीहिं कइन्देहिं अ भूअत्थेहिंचिअ गुणेहिं ॥ २५३ ॥  
 इय चाहु-चउर-चारण-संचारिअ-चन्द-चारु-चरिण्ण ।  
 नयरओ णर-वरिन्देण णिग्गयं णिग्गय-जसेण ॥ २५४ ॥

वज्रमाणिनिभचरणनखेषु पादपतननिमित्तप्रतिबिम्बलाभे सतीत्यर्थः ।  
 ३ तव आताम्रमणिगुहा इव विवरविशेषानिव प्रविश्य प्रभावसंक्रान्ता  
 मणिमन्त्रौषधादिप्रभावेन प्रविष्टाः सिद्धाः ॥ विरोधेन तिष्ठता रिपूणां  
 सर्वनाशं करोति यशोवर्मा प्रणतानां तु तेषामेव प्रसाददानेनाभ्युदया-  
 ६ निशय संपादयतीत्यर्थः ॥

॥ २५२ ॥ आलीना रभसा वेगेन यदागमनं तेन परिवर्तितं कैश-  
 वस्य कृष्णस्य संबन्धि 'अंशुकवरमुत्कृष्टं पीतांशुकं' यया सेव कवचदल-  
 ३ नोद्धतानलशिखाच्छलाद्वो युष्माकं संबन्धिनमसि खड्गं लक्ष्मीः ॥ शौर्या-  
 तिशयोपन्नाभिलाषातिशयानिखरिताम्बरमिव भ्रान्त्या परिधाय तव खड्ग-  
 मालीना श्रीरित्युत्प्रेक्षितं बन्धुक्तौ कविना ॥

॥ २५३ ॥ भूतार्थविनिवेशितगुणैर्यथार्थविनिवेशितगुणैरेनेन प्रका-  
 रेण यः स्तूयते प्रहर्षपूरपरिस्खलितविपमकण्ठैर्वन्दिभिः कर्वान्दैश्च ॥  
 ३ किं च इतरभूतान्पि तैरेव गुणैः स्तूयन्ते । तद्गुणैरभूतगुणा अप्युपमी-  
 यन्त इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ २५४ ॥ 'इयमधिकापि कचिद्वाधा दृश्यते । 'कुलकनिराकाङ्क्षाका-  
 रिणीति व्याख्यायते ॥ इति चाटुचतुरचारणसंचारितचन्द्रचारुचरितेन

<sup>१</sup> MH. अंशुकवरमुत्कृष्टं पीतांशुकं वरमुत्कृष्टं पीतांशुकं यया.

<sup>२</sup> MH. See *Various Readings*. 'MH. 'निराकाङ्क्षाका',

किं । ८

जवपचमाणस्स सरीर-चारिणो गब्भ-वसहि-गेहेसु ।  
जाण परिअत्तणणेव आवत्त-गईओ णिव्वडिया ॥ २५५ ॥  
जे कुङ्कुम-त्थलीसुं केसर-भङ्गारुणेहिं दावेन्ति ।  
पइ परिहोअंव महीए णव-णहङ्गं खुर-वएहिं ॥ २५६ ॥  
जे पोह-खण-परिट्ठिअ-संखाय-प्फेण-पिण्ड-वाडिएहिं ।  
हेसा-रवेहिं पूरिअ-पयाण-सङ्खव्व दीसन्ति ॥ २५७ ॥  
आयाण-गरगय-च्छवि-विच्छट्ठाडम्बरेण मुञ्चन्ति ।  
जे वाल-जव-रसंपिव सयराहा पीयमङ्गंहि ॥ २५८ ॥

३ नगरान्नरवरेन्द्रेण निर्गतं निर्गतयशसा प्रसृतयशस्केन ॥ यदेयं तदा नपूर्वा  
गाथा यदा तु सा तदा नेयमित्याहुः । महाकुलम् ॥

॥ २२५ ॥ अधुना नरपतिवरप्रयाणकालावसरे वरतुरंगान् गाथाष्ट-  
कोपनिबद्धेन कुलकेन वर्णयति । जवपचमानो नाम सुजात्यश्वानां  
३ वायुविशेषोऽन्तरश्चरणः प्राणो मनोजवः । तस्य शरीरचारिणः 'या गर्भ-  
वसतयो गर्भशय्यास्ता एव गृहाणि तेषु येषां परिवर्तनेनेव आवर्तनेनेव  
आवर्तगतयोपि विशुद्धा आवर्ता विनिर्भिताः ॥

॥ २५६ ॥ ये कुङ्कुमवर्णासु म्थलीषु केसरभङ्गवदरूपैर्दर्श-  
यन्ति पतिपरिभोगमिव मङ्गाः पृथिव्या नवरताङ्गम् अभिनवरताचिह्नं  
३ खुरैपथैः ॥

॥ २५७ ॥ [ ये ] प्रोथो मुखप्रान्तस्तत्र क्षणप्रतिष्ठितः संस्थानः  
काठिन्यमापन्नः फेनपिण्डस्तेन परिघटितैर्हृषारवैः पूरितप्रयाणशङ्खा  
३ इव सहन्ति शोभन्ते ॥

॥ २५८ ॥ आयानं नामाश्वाभरणविशेषः । तत्र लभानां मरकतानां

दिण्णाओ<sup>१</sup> पणालीओ<sup>२</sup>व सम-वारि-विणिग्गमाअ धारेन्ति ।

परिच्छिण्ण-मज्झ-रेहा-णिहेण जे जहण-वन्धेण ॥ २५९ ॥

मग्गेसु गुरु-बला वेअ-गाढ-निवडन्त-कोडि-टङ्केहिं ।

उच्चरिऊणं व लिहन्ति जे टयारे खुर-उडेहिं ॥ २६० ॥

जे अज्जवि हिम-सेलन्त-संभवा अणह-सीअ-विअणव्व ।

गुरु-तेअ-प्पसर-रसा ठाणेच्चिय किंपि कम्पन्ति ॥ २६१ ॥

आरूढ-जोह-निवहा ते तस्स तरङ्गिणो जय-तुरंगा ।

मूअन्तिच्च पहरिसं जाया पुरओ णरिन्दस्स ॥ २६२ ॥ ८

या<sup>१</sup>छवयः कान्तयस्तदादम्बरेण<sup>२</sup> तद्याजेन मुञ्चन्ति ये 'बालयवरस-  
३ मिव सयंवारा दतवारम् । सयराहा इति पाठे अग्निम्यस्यार्थे देशी-  
पदम् । पीतमङ्गैः ॥

॥ २५९ ॥ दत्ताः परिघटिताः प्रणालिका इव श्रमवारिनिर्ग-  
माय धारयन्ति परिच्छिन्नमध्यरेखानिमेन ये जघनबिम्बेन ॥

॥ २६० ॥ मागंपु गुरुबलवेगगाढनिपतः कोटिटङ्कैरुच्चार्यैव लि-  
खन्ति ये टकारान् खुरपुटैः ॥ तक्षलोहकारप्रभृतीनां रूपविशेषोत्प-  
३ ननभाण्डं टङ्कः । कोटयः प्रान्ताष्टङ्का इव तैः ॥

॥ २६१ ॥ ये अद्यापि हिमशैलान्तसंभवत्वात् अनघशीतवेदना  
इव गुरुतेजःप्रसररसा<sup>१</sup> स्थानस्थिता एव किमपि कम्पन्ते ॥ तेजस्विनो-  
३ ऽश्वाः स्वभावादेव कम्पमाना आसन्ते । तत्रोत्प्रेक्ष्यते । हिमवत्प्रभव-  
त्वेनेव अनघशीतवेदनाक्रान्ता वेयन्त इति । हिमवत्प्रभवत्वं चाश्वानां  
कविपरंपरया प्रतीतम् । अप्पुजो<sup>२</sup> ऽश्व इति श्रुतिरपि ॥

॥ २६२ ॥ आरूढयोधनिवहास्ते तस्य तरङ्गिणो लावण्यतरङ्गभा-

<sup>१</sup> MM. कान्तयस्तदादम्बरेण. <sup>२</sup> HH. ये बालयवरस<sup>३</sup>

अथ य । ७

उवहाणंपिव लीला-बलिय-द्विय पिहु-करत्तणा देन्ति ।

जे वियड-दन्त-पलङ्क-कय विवेसाएँ लच्छीए ॥ २६३ ॥

दीसन्ति जाण परियत्त-चलण-दलियारि-सीस-भावेण ।

अज्जवि कवाल-सयलव्व पास-खुत्ता णह-क्खण्डा ॥ २६४ ॥

अभरल-लीला-गड-वियलियाँहँ जे तीहिँ दाण-धाराहिँ ।

राय-सिरीएँ रयन्तिव विलास-वेणी-लयं सुराह ॥ २६५ ॥

पासल्लियाण जे पडिगयाण खुत्तग-दन्त-भावेण ।

विब्भम-मुणाल-दण्डोँहँ रुहिर-सलिलंपिव पियन्ति ॥ २६६ ॥

२ रिणो जयतुरंगाः सूचयन्तीव प्रहर्ष याता, पुरतो नरेन्द्रस्य॥ कुलकम्॥

॥ २६३ ॥ इदानीं गजवर्णनं गाथासप्तकोपनिबद्धेन कुलके-  
नाह । उपधानमिव अभिषेककलशोदकमिव लीलावलितस्थितपृथुकरत्वाद्  
३ ददति [ ये ] विकटदन्ताः पर्यङ्का इव तत्र कृतनिवेशाया लक्ष्म्याः॥ किल  
पर्यङ्कविशेषोपविष्टायाः श्रीमहादेव्या नृपवरेणाभिषेकः क्रियते अन्तःपुरव-  
धूमध्ये प्राधान्यसिद्धये । तद्वदिह दन्तिदन्तस्थिताया लक्ष्म्याः करिभिः  
६ करगण्डूषर्णारविसरद्वारेण अभिषेक इव दीयते ॥

॥ २६४ ॥ दृश्यन्ते येषां परिवृत्तचरणदलितारिशिरस्त्वेन अद्यापि  
कपालशकलानीव पार्श्वकुडिता नखखण्डाः ॥ सुलक्षणगजानां चरणपर्य-  
३ न्तेष्वतिशुक्ला<sup>१</sup> नग्वा भवन्ति । तत्रैवमुपेक्षा कृता । गजानां चरणदलित-  
रिपुनरमस्तकत्वेन विजितानेकसंग्रामत्वं द्योतितम् ॥

॥ २६५ ॥ न विद्यते सदृशी यस्याः सा असदृशी सा चासौ  
लीलागतिस्तद्वशेन विगलिताभिर्ये तिसृभिर्दानधाराभिर्मदवारिप्रवाहै राज-  
३ श्रियो रचयन्तीव विलासवेणीलतां सुरभिं सुगन्धिम् ॥

॥ २६६ ॥ पार्श्वीकृतानाम् उर्जातपातितद्विरदानां ये प्रतिगजानां

<sup>१</sup> MII. "पर्यन्तेष्वतिशुक्ला.

जं चञ्चल-चामर-पम्हलेहिं सोहन्ति कण्ठ-तालैहिं ।  
 उप्पयण तरल-पक्खव्व तियस-गय-जुञ्ज-बुद्धीए ॥ २६७ ॥  
 मुत्त-णिवेसंपिव देन्ति दीहरं दाण-वाणि-धाराहिं ।  
 पडि-वासरं पवित्थारिणीए जे पत्थिव-सिरीए ॥ २६८ ॥  
 ते तस्स जय-गइन्द्रा सिय-पिट्ठन्तरिअ-सामल-च्छाया ।  
 सरयावणीय-कलुसा जाया पुरां जलहरव्व ॥ २६९ ॥ ७

किञ्च जायं । ७

णवरि य थोअ-त्थोअं अग्नन्ति निसीह-मुहल-कल-हंसा ।  
 दर-दूमिआरविन्दा असारमूरायवा दिअसा ॥ २७० ॥

कुडितदन्ताग्रवेन हेतुना विभ्रमकारिमिराश्चर्यभूतैरतिस्थूलशुक्लकोमलैर्मृणा-  
 ३ लदण्डैर्विशालगुणै रुधिरसलिलमिव पिबन्ति ॥

॥ २६७ ॥ ये चञ्चलचामरपद्मलः शोभन्ते कर्णतालैः । उत्पन्न-  
 तरलपक्षा इव त्रिदशगजयुद्धबुद्ध्या ॥

॥ २६८ ॥ सूत्रनिवेशमिव मर्यादामिव ह्यङ्गुर त्वयाच सरणीयमिति  
 ददति दीर्घं कृत्वा दाननीरधाराभिः प्रतिवासरं प्रनिस्तरणशीलाया ये  
 ३ पार्थिवश्रियः ॥ यावतीं हि परभूमिं मत्तदन्तिन आक्रामन्ति तावती  
 राजश्रियो विषय इत्युत्प्रेक्षा ॥

॥ २६९ ॥ ते तस्य यशोवर्मणो जयगजेन्द्राः सितेन पिष्टेन तन्दु-  
 लचूर्णादिना अन्तरितश्यामलच्छायाः शरदपनीतकालुप्या याताः पुरतो  
 ३ जलधारा इव ॥ कुलकम् ॥

॥ २७० ॥ अधुना समभिः कुलकं हेमन्तवर्णनार्थम् । अनन्तरं  
 स्नोकेस्नोकं कृत्वा अर्धेन शोभन्ते शीतोपजनिनशरीरकम्पातिशीथमु-

कासार-विरल-कुमुआ अमलिअ-विच्छाय-चन्द्र परिवेसा ।  
 होन्ति बहलावसाया पहाय-सिसिरा णिसा-बन्धा ॥ २७१ ॥  
 घोलइ अलद्ध-किरणो तुसार-लव-लम्भ-धूसर-च्छाओ ।  
 रविणो अलम्बुसा-कुसुम पाटलो बिम्ब-परिणाहो ॥ २७२ ॥  
 अग्नन्ति सिसिर-सलिला अणिउच्चिय-काञ्च-सारस-विरावा ।  
 खल-चुण्णिय कलमामोय-वाहिणो गाम-सीमन्ता ॥ २७३ ॥  
 कं व ण हरन्ति णिविडावसाय-संभिण्ण-सामल-करीसा ।  
 गोहण-विणिवेसुहेस-धूसरारण-पेरन्ता ॥ २७४ ॥

३ स्वरकलहंसाः ईषत्तापितान्यरविन्दानि यत्र ते असारसूर्यातपा  
 दिवसाः ॥

॥ २७१ ॥ प्राकृतेपि पूर्वनिपातनियमो नास्ति । तेन विरल-  
 कुमुदकासाराः । कासारः समूहः । अमृदितविच्छायचन्द्रपरिवेषा भ-  
 ३ वन्ति बहलावसायाः प्रभातशिशिराः । कचिपहावसिसिरा इति  
 पाठः । तत्र प्रभावशिशिरा इत्यर्थः । निशाबन्धा रात्रिप्रबन्धाः ॥

[ ॥ २७२ ॥ घूर्णते अलब्धकिरणस्तुषारलवलम्भधूसरच्छाया-  
 रवेरलम्बुषाकुसुमपाटलो बिम्बपरिणाहः ॥ ]

॥ २७३ ॥ अर्बन्ति शोभन्ते शिशिरसलिला अनिकुञ्चितः अव-  
 क्रीकृतः । हेमन्तारम्भमात्रत्वात् । कौञ्चानां सारसानां च विरावा  
 ३ यत्र खलचूर्णितकलमामोदपुरैर्भयं ग्रामसीमन्ताः । गामपरेता इति  
 पाठे ग्रामपर्यन्ता इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ २७४ ॥ कं वा न हरन्ति स्वाकुर्वन्ति कस्य चित्तं निवि-

<sup>१</sup>MH. पाठब<sup>०</sup>. MH. omits, though the text given in J. P. De. K.

11 (Gaudavaho)

अकन्त-करीसुम्हा-सुह-णिकम्प-जहणं विणिकमइ ।  
 कहवि जडायव-परिभोय-मन्थरं रोहिणी-जूहं ॥ २७५ ॥  
 इय हेमन्त-समिद्धासु गाम-सीमासु मेइणी-णाहो ।  
 दिट्ठिं दिन्तो पत्तो कमेण सोणङ्कमुद्देसं ॥ २७६ ॥  
 मलिया पूय-प्फल-कोस-वडण-रज्जन्त-पह्लला तस्स ।  
 सेणा-भडेहिं णव-सालि-सालिणो गाम-सीमन्ता ॥ २७७ ॥  
 मत्त-कुररासु दिट्ठी सहरी-विप्फुरण-कम्पिय-जलासु ।  
 वीसमइव वज्जुलिणीसु ताण आहार-लेहासु ॥ २७८ ॥

डावइयायसभित्त्वेन श्यामलकरीषा गोधनविनिवेशोद्देशधूसरारण्य-  
 ३ पर्यन्ताः । गोधनं गोत्रजः<sup>१</sup> ॥

॥ २७५ ॥ आक्रान्तो यः करीषस्य गोमयस्योष्मा तेन सुख-  
 युक्तानि तत एव निष्कम्पाणि शीतकृतकम्पशून्यानि जघनानि यस्य  
 ३ तत् विनिष्क्रामति [ कथमपि ] जडातपपरिभोगेन मन्थरं मन्दगमनं  
 रोहिणीयूथं गोमण्डलम् ॥

॥ २७६ ॥ इति हेमन्तसमृद्धेषु [सो] ग्रामसीमसु मेदिनीनाथो दृष्टि  
 ददन प्राप्तः क्रमेण शोणाख्यनदाङ्कित प्रदेशम् । कुलकम् ॥

॥ २७७ ॥ मलिना [ मर्दिताः ] पूगफलकोशपतनरज्यमानतृ-  
 णादिपल्लवास्तस्य संबन्धिभिः सेनाभैरवशाशालिशालिनो ग्रामपर्यन्ताः ॥

॥ २७८ ॥ [ मत्तकुररासु ] दृष्टिः शफरीविस्फुरितकम्पितज-  
 लासु विश्राम्यतीव वज्जुलिनीषु तेषां सेनाभटानां जलाधारलेखासु ॥  
 ३ कुरराः पक्षिविशेषाः । वज्जुलो वेतसः । 'ताणमिति वृत्तभङ्गभया  
 न्मान्तत्वम् ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. adds उद्देशः after गोत्रज . <sup>२</sup> MH. रजमान<sup>०</sup> . <sup>३</sup> MH. जलाधारलेखासु.  
 The MSS. J. P. Do. read the third pada as given in our text, and  
 not 'ताणमा' As for K, see *Various Readings*.

ताण णिस्सम्मइ हिययं अणाविलाहार-सलिल-सुहयामु ।  
 आ-मञ्जरी-परिग्गह-सुयन्ध-कलमासु सीमासु ॥ २७९ ॥  
 लहसमाण-जुओवत्तिय-तुरंगम-क्खन्ध-केसरुप्पङ्को ।  
 उम्मुह-धुरं समारुहइ जत्थ रविणो रहो कव्वि ॥ २८० ॥  
 बाहिं-गयाण जस्स य णत्थिच्चिय णह-यलंति पडिवत्ति ।  
 कन्दर-परिट्टियाण य सोच्चिय णत्थित्ति पडिहाइ ॥ २८१ ॥  
 बहु-कुहराविल-कडयत्तणेण णह-महि-अलन्तर-णिवेसो ।  
 गडिऊणव वसुहद्धं जो गयणद्धं च निम्माविओ ॥ २८२ ॥

॥ २७९ ॥ तेषां सेनाभटानां निशाम्यति निपीदति विश्राम्यति  
 हृदयम् अनाविलाधारतया सुभगसलिलेषु आसमन्तान्मञ्जरीपरिग्रहेण  
 ३ सुगन्धाः कलमाः शालयो येषां तेषु [sio] सीमासु ॥

॥ २८० ॥ अधुना सेनानिवासप्रस्तावेन विन्ध्य वर्णयति पञ्चको-  
 पनिबद्धेन कुलकेन । हसता पश्चाद्भागं पतता 'युगेनोद्वर्तितस्तुरङ्गमस्कन्ध-  
 ३ केसराणाम् उप्पङ्को समूहो यत्र स उन्मुखधुरं कृत्वा समारोहति यत्र  
 रवेः संबन्धी रथः कथमपि क्लेशेन ॥

॥ २८१ ॥ बहिर्गतानां यस्य च नास्त्येव नभस्तलमिति प्रतिपत्तिः  
 कन्दरपरिष्ठितानां च सोपि<sup>१</sup> च नास्तीति प्रतिभाति ॥ तद्गुहासु  
 ३ स्थितानां विन्ध्योपि नास्तीति प्रतीतिः प्रतिपत्तृणामपि महत्त्वेन दरी-  
 णाम् । ततस्तु बहिर्निर्गतानां च गुहाकाशापेक्षया सकलमपि नभस्तलं  
 न किञ्चिदिति प्रतिपत्तिर्भवतीति महत्वातिशयोक्तिरियं विन्ध्यस्य ॥

॥ २८२ ॥ बहुकुहरैराविलम्बेन व्याकुलत्वेन बहुकटकत्वेन  
 च महीनभस्तलान्तरनिवेशो महीनभस्तलयोरन्तरे मध्ये निवेशः प्र-



जेण णहो-गय-सिहरेण कुहर-पसारिय-णहङ्गणेणं च ।  
 अण्णोण्णं कीलिय-णिच्चलोच्च णह-महि-यलुच्छङ्गो ॥ २८३ ॥  
 विअज्झम्मि तम्मि रस-सुरहि-सल्लई-भङ्ग-णिच्चुअ-गयम्मि ।  
 रोह-णिरन्तर-ताली-वणम्मि जाओ महि-णाहो ॥ २८४ ॥

अवि य ५२

बन्दी-कय-महिसासुर-कुल-कण्ठम्मोइएहिं व तुमाए ।  
 माहवि घण्टा-दामेहिं मण्डियं तोरण-द्वारं ॥ २८५ ॥

३ वेशो यस्य स तथा । बहुमहाकुहरत्वेनाकाशमिव विन्ध्येन्तर्गतं वित-  
 तमपरिमितकटकवेन<sup>१</sup> पृथिवी चान्तर्गता तत्र भाति । अत एव गृही-  
 त्वेन वसुधार्थं यो गगनार्थं च निर्मितः प्रजापतिनेति ज्ञायते इति मह-  
 ६ स्वातिशयोक्तिरियमपि । बहुकुहरविलेति कचिन्पाठः । तत्र च बहूनि च  
 तानि कुहररूपाणि बिलानीत्यर्थः ॥

॥ २८३ ॥ येन नभोगतशिखरत्वेन कुहरप्रसृतनभोजनत्वेन च  
 अन्योन्यं कीलितौ<sup>२</sup> अत एव निश्चलाविव नभोमहीतलोत्सङ्गौ<sup>३</sup> ॥

॥ २८४ ॥ जातिवर्णनम् । विन्ध्ये तस्मिन् रससुरमिसलकीभङ्ग-  
 निवृत्तगजे प्ररोहनिरन्तरतालीवने यातो<sup>४</sup> महीनाथः ॥ कुलकम् ॥

॥ २८५ ॥ अधुना विन्यध्वासिन्याः स्तोत्रं राजकर्तृकं कुल-  
 केन द्वापञ्चाशद्वायोपनिषद्वेन निदर्शयितुमाह । बन्दीकृतं वद्धा आनीतं  
 ३ यन्महिषासुरकुलं तस्य कण्ठादुन्मोचितैरिव स्वया हे माघवि घण्टा-  
 दाममिर्मण्डितं तोरणद्वारम् । भक्तजननिबद्धासु घण्टास्वेवमुत्प्रेक्षा ।  
 माघवी गौरी ॥

दिष्टं साहेज्जारूढ-तुहिण-गिरी-खण्ड-दिण-पीठं व ।  
 महिसासुरस्स सीसं तुह चलण-गह-प्पहा-भरियं ॥ २८६ ॥  
 भमरावलिओ भइरावि तुज्झं भवणाइरम्मि सामोए ।  
 थुइ-मेत्तुम्मोइअ-जन्तु-णिअल-माला-ओव लुट्ठन्ति ॥ २८७ ॥  
 णणु तुम्हं संभरणे रणम्मि विहट्ठन्ति वारण-घडाओ ।  
 दुराउ-च्चिय बाहण-मइन्द-रव-विदुयाउव्व ॥ २८८ ॥  
 तुह चणि चरण-कमलाणुवात्तिणो कह णु संजमिज्जन्ति ।  
 सेरिह-वह-सक्किय-महिस-हीरमाणेणव जमेण ॥ २८९ ॥

॥ २८६ ॥ दृष्टं साहाय्यारूढतुहिनगिरिदत्तखण्डपिण्डमिव महि-  
 षासुरस्य शिरस्त्व चरणनखप्रभाभिर्जम् ॥ हिमवता दुहितुः साहायकेन  
 ३ हिमपिण्ड इवाहितो नखप्रभासमूहो महिषासुरशिरसि प्रचितस्तद्वभावसरे  
 दृष्ट इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ २८७ ॥ भमरावल्यो हे भैरवि तव भवनाजिरे गृहाङ्गणे  
 सामोदे कुसुमधूपादिगन्धविशेषवति स्तुतिमात्रमोचितजन्तुनिगडमाला  
 ३ इव लुठन्ति ॥ स्तुतिमात्रेण विगलिताः संसारबन्धनमाला इव अमरपङ्क्तय  
 उपेक्षिताः सादृश्यात् ॥

॥ २८८ ॥ ननु तव स्मरणे सति रणे विघटन्ते पलायन्ते वारण-  
 घटा दूरादेव बाहनमृगेन्द्ररविविद्रुता इव ॥

॥ २८९ ॥ तव हे चण्डि चरणकमलानुवर्तिनो जनाः कथं नु  
 संयम्यन्ते । न कथंचिद्वध्यन्ते इत्यर्थः । सैरिमो महिषः । महिषा-  
 ३ सुरस्य यो वधस्तेन शङ्कितो यो महिषो यमबाहनभूतस्तेन द्वियमाणे-  
 नेव यमेन ॥ एतदुक्तं भवति । त्वत्पादभक्तास्तावद्विमुच्यन्ते संसार-

तुहिण-इरी देवि तुमाइ जणय-भावेण गारवं नीओ ।  
 विञ्ज्जायलोवि कन्दर-निवास-लीलाए कल्लाणि ॥ २९० ॥  
 सोहसि नारायणि रणिर-णेउराराव-मिलिअ-हंस-उले ।  
 भवणम्मि कवालाविल-मसाण-राएणव भमन्ती ॥ २९१ ॥  
 अट्ठेण सरिरेखेय णवर ससि-सेहरस्स तं वससि ।  
 हियए उण से संकरि तुह-अविहाएण ओयासो ॥ २९२ ॥

बन्धनात् । अतो यमेन न संयम्यन्ते । तत्रेयमुत्प्रेक्षा । त्वया महिष-  
 ६ रूपोऽसुरो हतस्तद्भयाद्यमबाहनीभूतेन महिषेण नयमानेनापि त्वच्च-  
 रणकमलभक्तजनसंनिधिमुपसर्तुमशक्नुवता भयेन यमोन्यत्रापहृत्य नीयत  
 इति संयमनेऽसमर्थ इति ॥

॥ २९० ॥ तुहिनगिरिहें देवि त्वया जनकभावेन जन्यजनकसं-  
 बन्धेन गौरवं नीतः । यतो गौर्या अयं पितेति सुताभावेनाराध्यतां प्रा-  
 ३ पितः । विन्ध्याचलोपि कन्दरनिवासलीला हे कल्लाणि । गौरवं  
 त्वया नीतः ॥

॥ २९१ ॥ शोभसे हे नारायणि रणबूपुरारावमिलितहंसकुले<sup>१</sup> भवने  
 गृहेपि कपालाविलम्बशानानुरागेणैव भ्रमन्ती ॥ अतिशौक्लार्द्धसानां  
 ३ कपालसाहस्यदेवमुत्प्रेक्षा । भवनस्थाया अपि भगवत्या बीभत्सरसस्त-  
 स्यापि विवक्षितत्वान्नुपुररणत्कारसूचितशृङ्गरेण विरोधः ॥

॥ २९२ ॥ अर्धेन शरीर एव केवलं शशिशेखरस्य त्वं व  
 ससि । हृदये पुनरस्य<sup>२</sup> हे शंकरि नित्यानन्दात्मकसाक्षात्कारिणि तवा-  
 ३ विभागेनावकाशः ॥ हरसंबन्धिनो<sup>३</sup> महाप्रभावात् हृदयाविभागेन महा-  
 प्रभावत्ववर्णनमेतत् ॥

<sup>१</sup>MH. omits रणबू.

<sup>२</sup>MH. omits अस्य.

<sup>३</sup> MH. हरसंबन्धिने महाप्रभावात्.

स्वलिओ तइ रहसुक्खित्त-मणि-तुला-कोटि-कुण्डलाहरणो ।  
सिक्को भङ्ग-द्विविय-वलय-बन्धोव्व महिसस्स ॥ २९३ ॥  
तुह दारं थाम-त्थाम-दिण्ण-रुहिरोवहारमाभाइ ।  
हर-पणय-रोस-विससिय-संज्झा-सयलावइण्णं ॥ २९४ ॥

॥ २९३ ॥ स्वलितं पतितमुत्पाटितं त्रोटितं वा त्वया रभसोत्क्षिप्त-  
मणितुलाकोटिकुण्डलाभरणं<sup>१</sup> शृङ्गं भङ्गपदस्थापितवलयबन्धमिव महि-  
३ पस्य ॥ संक्को इति प्राकृते छन्दसीव लिङ्गव्यत्ययस्तेन शृङ्गमिति  
संस्कारः रभसेत्यादि<sup>२</sup> भङ्गेत्यादि च शृङ्गविशेषणे । त्वया स्वलितमी-  
षदुत्पाटितं स्वस्थानादच्युतं शृङ्गम् आयासवशपरिच्युतोत्कृष्टमणिकु-  
६ ण्डलवलितमूलं सत् एवमुत्प्रेक्ष्यते । भङ्गपदे<sup>३</sup> मूलस्थाने भङ्गस्तेष्वर्थ  
स्थापितवलयबन्धमिव ॥ रभसोत्क्षिप्ततुलाकोटिमणिकुण्डलाभरणमिति  
च योजनीयम् । तुलाकोटिः काकतालीयम् । रभसात् महिषासुरमार-  
९ णार्थप्रयासायासवेगेन यदुत्क्षिप्तमूर्ध्वं क्षिप्तं नीतं मणिकुण्डलं तदेव  
तुलाकोट्या काकतालीयेन शृङ्गस्याभरणीभूतं प्रान्तेन प्रविष्टं मूले  
विश्रान्तं सत् । अथ वा तुलाकोट्येव तुलाप्रान्तेनेव परिच्छिद्य शृङ्गा-  
१२ भरणीकृतं कुण्डलमिति तात्पर्ययोजना ॥ तत्रभवन्तस्त्वेवं व्याचक्षते ।  
सिङ्गे<sup>४</sup> इति सप्तम्यन्तं तइ<sup>५</sup> इति पष्ठर्थे प्रयुक्तम् । स्वलिओ इति  
व्यस्तमपि समासान्तर्गतत्वेन संबध्यते । सर्वव्यत्ययः प्राकृतेर्भाष्टः<sup>६</sup> ।  
१५ त्वद्रभसोत्क्षिप्तस्वलिततुलाकोटिमणिकुण्डलाभरणं शृङ्गप्रविष्टमूललग्नं सत्  
भङ्गस्थानवियुक्तमिवावलोकितम् ॥

॥ २९४ ॥ तव द्वारं स्थानस्थानैवत्तरुधिरोपहारम् आभाति हर-  
प्रणयरोषविशसिनसंध्याशकलावकीर्णमिव । मत्तोपि तवेयं गौर-

<sup>१</sup> HM. "भरणशृ०".

<sup>२</sup> MH. रभसोत्पाटित०.

<sup>३</sup> MH. तिरो इति सप्तम्यन्तं स इति. <sup>४</sup> MH. प्राकृतेर्भाष्टः. <sup>५</sup> oS MH.

तुह वयण-च्छवि-भिज्जन्त-विअह-तंम-मण्डला सया होन्ति ।  
 केहिंवि दिज्जन्त-महा-महिंसा इव भयवइ पओसा ॥ २९५ ॥  
 निद्रा-रूवेण पयं णिमेसि जण-लोयणेसु तं-चेय ।  
 पडिबोहे जेण स-जावयच्च लक्खिज्जए दिट्ठी ॥ २९६ ॥  
 पलयं वा कालि ण णिम्मवेसि रूअस्स ते अणन्तस्स ।  
 सच्चञ्जं कह णु कवाल-मण्डलाहम्बरं घडओ ॥ २९७ ॥

३ बाह्या अतो मां परित्यज्य अस्यास्त्रिकालं प्रणाममपि करोषीति रोष-  
 कारणम् ॥

[ ॥ २९५ ॥ तव वदनच्छविभिद्यमानविकटतमोमण्डलाः सदा  
 भवन्ति कैरपि दीप्यमानमहामहिषा इव हे भगवति प्रदोषाः<sup>१</sup> ॥ ]

॥ २९६ ॥ निद्रारूपेण पदं निमेसि निद्रासि जनलोचनेषु  
 त्वमेव प्रतिबोधसमये येन कारणेन सयावकेव रक्तबालक्ष्यते दृष्टिः ॥  
 ३ सुप्तप्रबुद्धानां स्वभावानैव<sup>२</sup> लोहितानि लोचनानि भवन्ति । सोयमाग-  
 मानुगुणोक्षां लोहितभावः प्रबोधे<sup>३</sup> स्वापसमये देवी नयनेषु पदं बिद-  
 धाति तेनाभिभूता जनाः स्वपन्तीति तत्रैव प्रत्यक्षसंवादः पादेन<sup>४</sup> विम-  
 ढ दर्नास्पबोधे नयनेषु लोहितत्वमिति ॥

॥ २९७ ॥ वाशब्दश्चेदर्थः । प्रलयं चेत्<sup>५</sup> हे कालि न निरमास्यः  
 नाकरिष्यः ततो रूपस्य तवानन्तस्य सर्वाङ्गै<sup>६</sup> कथं [ नु ] कपालमण्ड-  
 लाहम्बरमघटिष्यत । न कथंचिदित्यर्थः ॥

<sup>१</sup> J. om. the couplet and gives no ohhāyā on it of course.

<sup>२</sup> MH. स्वभावेनेव.

<sup>३</sup> MH. प्रबोधि.

<sup>४</sup> MH. पादे.

<sup>५</sup> MH. प्रलयं चत्कालिका ॥ रात्रिर्न.

ध्रुव्वासि तक्खण-विहङ्गन्त-लोह-हिङ्गीर-सामल-गलेहिं ।  
 परिणय-गणभावागय-तिणयण-चिन्धेहिं णरेहिं ॥ २९८ ॥  
 णिमिसंपि णेअ मुच्चइ आययणोव्वण-मण्डलं तुज्झ ।  
 मंणिाहिअ-कुमार-मऊर-णेह-रसिएहिं सिहीहिं ॥ २९९ ॥  
 पाऊणव उवहारायरेसु सइ धूव-धूम-वडलाइं ।  
 उव्वमसि बहुल-रयणी-भावेसु णिगन्तरं निमिरं ॥ ३०० ॥  
 पणय-जण-रक्खणन्तरिय-वेरि-करवाल-पञ्जरेणं ।  
 हारिन्द-णील-किरणावलम्बिणा भासि वच्छेण ॥ ३०१ ॥

॥ २९८ ॥ स्तुयसे तत्क्षणविघटमानलोहहिङ्गीरश्यामलगलेः  
 परिणतः प्राप्तो यो गणभावस्तेनागतं त्रिनयनप्रतिबिम्बं येषां तैरेव  
 ३ नरैः ॥ हिङ्गीरं शृङ्खलम् । विघटमानं स्तुतप्रभावाद्विनश्यत् ल म एव  
 हिङ्गीरं बन्धनं येषां ते च श्यामलगलास्तैरित्यपि श्लिष्टमत्र । तथा परि-  
 णतः उपनतः सर्वाकारं यो गणभावो विवेकविशेषस्तद्भावः सर्व पुत्रदा-  
 ६ रादि क्लेशपर्यवसायीति विगणनं तेनागतमु नन' त्रिनयनप्रतिबिम्बं  
 परमात्मललक्षणं येषां तैरिति श्लेषः ॥

॥ २९९ ॥ निमेषमात्रमपि नैव मुच्यते आयतनोपवनमण्डलं तव  
 सनेहितकुमारमयूरस्नेहरसिकैरिव शिखिभिः ॥ मण्डलाकारत्वाद्देवीगृहो-  
 ३ पवनं मण्डलं परिवर्तुलमित्यर्थः ॥

॥ ३०० ॥ पीत्वेवोपहारादरेणं सदा धूपधूमपटलानि उद्धमसि  
 बहुलरज्जरूपेण निरगलं तिमिरम् ॥

॥ ३०१ ॥ प्रणतजनरक्षणार्थान्तरितवैरिकरवालपञ्जरेणव हा-  
 रेन्द्रनीलकिरणावलम्बिना भासि शोभसे वक्षसा ॥ रक्खणावहिअ-  
 ३ वरीति' पाठे रक्षणार्थोपहृतेत्यादिरर्थः ॥

<sup>1</sup> MH reads नीतागत'. The emendation is mine.

<sup>2</sup> So MH. Have we not to read रक्खणोवहिअवेराति ?

जाहे रयणी-रूवेण फुरसि ससहर-विढम्बिय-कवाला ।  
 ताहेवि णरट्टि पसाहणम्मि तुह घडइ गह-चकं ॥ ३०२ ॥  
 तं कुवलई-कुणन्ती ण वा दइच्चाण खग मालाओ ।  
 णिय-चलण पङ्कयच्चा-कज्जं वो कह णु संपडउ ॥ ३०३ ॥  
 मालूर-पत्त-माला-कण्टय-कय-मोणिअव्व आहासि ।  
 तं सरस-रत्त-चन्दण पणिसोण-थणन्तरा देवि ॥ ३०४ ॥

॥ ३०२ ॥ यदा रजनीरूपेण स्फुरसि शशधरविडम्बितकपाला  
 तदापि नरास्थिप्रसाधने नरास्थिप्रसाधननिमित्तं तव घटते चेष्टते संव-  
 ३ ध्यते ग्रहचक्रम् ॥ तदापीत्यत्रापिशब्दाद्यदापीत्यत्र<sup>१</sup> अपिशब्दानुमा-  
 नम् । शंकरार्द्धशरीरावस्थायामाश्रितं नगकपालालंकारत्वं रात्रिरूपापि  
 सती न मुञ्चसीत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ३०३ ॥ इहापि वाशब्दश्चेदर्थः । त्वं कुवलयानीव नाक-  
 रिप्यः । न चेत् । दैत्यानां संवन्धिनीः खङ्गमाला तदा निजचरण-  
 ३ पङ्कजार्चनकार्यं तव कथमिव सम्यगघटिष्यन् । व इति व्यत्ययेन तवे-  
 न्यस्यार्थः । एवं तावत्केचित्स्वमते वर्णयन्ति कुणन्तीति करोषीत्य-  
 म्यार्थः । त्वं कुवलयवत्करेपि नवाः अभिनवाः सक्ता दैत्यानां खङ्ग-  
 ६ माला यस्मान्निजचरणपङ्कजार्चनकार्यं तव कथं न सम्यगघटते<sup>२</sup> ।  
 दैत्या अपि कुण्ठीभूतेषु निजाम्बु स्वत्पादसेवामेव शत्रुनिर्जयार्थं मंश्र-  
 यन्त इत्यर्थः ॥ १८ ॥

॥ ३०४ ॥ बिल्वपत्रमालाकण्टककृतशोणितेवाभासि त्वं सर-  
 स-रक्तचन्दन [परि] शोणस्तनान्तरा हे देवि ॥ शोणो रक्तगुणः । मालूरो  
 ३ बिल्वः । अत्र रक्तचन्दनारुणस्तनान्तरत्वं देव्या बिल्वपत्रमाला-

<sup>१</sup> MH. तदापीनत्रापि<sup>०</sup>.

<sup>२</sup> MH. adds after this: " तत्राभ्येस्त्विवार्थः "

<sup>३</sup> MH. सम्यगघटती.

संकन्ताउव रोसारुणच्छिबलय-प्पहाओ महिसम्मि ।  
 तुह सवरि सोणेअ-सिहा तिमूल-मग्गेसु दीसन्ति ॥ ३०५ ॥  
 वीर-विङ्गण-विकोसासिधेणु-करवाल-कन्ति कज्जलियं ।  
 दिअसम्मिवि देवि असङ्क-कोसियं गन्ध-भवणं ते ॥ ३०६ ॥  
 नं अत्थारुण-रवि-मण्डलेण मुण्डोवहार-पुरवंव ।  
 नाग-णिह-कय-बलि-तन्दुलाएँ पूइज्जसि णिसाए ॥ ३०७ ॥

कण्टककृतशोणितस्वनोत्प्रेक्षितम् । तत् साम्यालंकारत्वेपि भयानकतां  
 देवा क्रूरान्प्रति न मुञ्चतीति द्योतयितुम् ॥

॥ ३०५ ॥ संकान्ता इव रोषारुणाक्षित्रयबलयप्रभा महिषे हे  
 शवरि वनेचरि शोणितशिखा रुधिरशिखास्त्रिशूलमार्गेषु दृश्यन्ते ॥ महि-  
 ३ पासुरशरीरश्लेष्मितात्रिशूलमार्गत्रयनिर्गतरुधिरधारात्रयं कोषारुणनयनत्रयप्र-  
 भाप्रवाहत्रयरूपेणोत्प्रेक्षितम् ॥

॥ ३०६ ॥ वीरवितर्णविकोशासिधेनुकरवालकान्तिकज्जलितं दिव-  
 सेपि हे देवि अशङ्ककौशिकं गर्भभवनं ते तव ॥ असिधेनुः  
 ३ क्षुरिका । कौशिका उल्काः । गर्भभवनं मध्यगृहम् । मध्यगृहमिह  
 माण्डागारादि ॥ २१ ॥

॥ ३०७ ॥ स्वमस्तमयसमयारुणेन रविमण्डलेन मुण्डोपहा-  
 रपूर्वकमिव तारानिमज्जतं बलिं तण्डुल्या पूज्यसे निशा रात्र्या ॥  
 ३ किल भक्ताः कौलाः केचित् सिद्धिकामास्तण्डुलैर्धेन पुरुषमुण्डेन च  
 देवीं पूजयन्तीति श्रूयते । इहापि रात्रौ द्वयं दृश्यते । अस्तसमयं  
 चारुणवर्णो रविर्वक्रादाशरःसदृशः ताराश्च तण्डुलानि करनिभा अत-  
 ६ स्तत्पूर्वं रजनां तव पूजामिवाचरतीत्युत्प्रेक्षा ॥



तं सहसि सजल-जीमूअ-गोयरा गोरि विज्जु-भावम्मि ।  
 कंसोप्पिय-वज्झ-सिला-सहव्व गयणे समुप्पइया ॥ ३०८ ॥  
 हर-फंस सेय-संबलिय-जावयास ज्जि-णह-मणि-च्छाओ ।  
 सहइ णय चन्द-लेहा-सुर-सरि-संज्झोव्व ते चलणो ॥ ३०९ ॥  
 मुलहोवहार-रुहिर-प्पवाह-संभावणाएँ लिब्भन्ति ।  
 अरुण-पडाया-पडिमा-गन्भाओँ सिला इह सिवार्हि ॥ ३१० ॥

॥ ३०८ ॥ त्वं शोभसे सजलजीमूतगोचरा विद्युद्भावे कसा-  
 पितवध्यशिलया सहेव गगनं समुत्पतिता ॥ किं कंसस्य नारदे-  
 ३ नारुपातम् किं देवकीगर्भात्तव प्रलयो भविष्यतीति । ततः कसे-  
 नात्मरक्षणार्थं घातका आदिष्टाः । अस्यां वध्यशिलायां देवकीगर्भा  
 आस्फोट्य निपातनीया इति । तच्च ज्ञात्वा देवक्या गोकुलपतिनन्दभा-  
 ६ र्यायशोदादुहिता स्वगर्भपरिवर्तनाय समार्ता । सा च गौरी वध्यशि-  
 लायां घातकैः संयोज्यमाना सती तेषां शिरसि<sup>१</sup> स्वचरणाभिघातं  
 कृत्वा स्वर्गं तेजः पुञ्जरूपं निधाय गगनमुत्पतिता । सा च विद्युद्रूपा  
 ९ सजलजलधरस्था सती एवमुपेक्षिता । वध्यशिलयेव मह सोत्पतितेति  
 जलपूर्णानां मेघानां वध्यशिलासादृश्यात् ॥

॥ ३०९ ॥ हरस्पर्शरसजातस्वेदसंबलियावकासज्जिनखमणि-  
 च्छायः शोभते सहचन्द्रखासुरसरिस्संध्य इव ते तव चरणः ॥  
 ३ चन्द्रेखासदृशी स्वेदरेखा । यावकरागः सध्याप्रभाप्रायः । नखप्रभाप्र-  
 वाहो गङ्गा वृक्षः । एतास्त्रिसः सप्तन्यः सौभाग्यातिशयेन वशीकृताः  
 सत्यध्वरणनिपतिता इव स्वेदादिव्याजेन भान्तीति तात्पर्यार्थः ॥

॥ ३१० ॥ सुलभोपहाररुधिरपवाहमंभावनया लिखन्ते आस्वा-

पूयाहिसेअ-विअलिअ-णहाल-जावय-रसं पिअन्तिव्व ।  
 रुहिरासव-परिओसा तुह पुरओ भूय-पडिमाओ ॥ ३११ ॥  
 पञ्चवख-भाव-तवखण-मीलन्तच्छि-हय-दंसण गुणेहिं ।  
 तियसेहिंवि तुह निहत्तणम्मि रूयं ण सच्चवियं ॥ ३१२ ॥

यन्तं शिलाः । लिखन्ति इति कचित्पाठः विलिख्यन्त इति  
 ३ तत्रार्थः । अरुणपताकाप्रतिमागर्भभ्रमयस्तैव शिवाभिः । प्रतिमा  
 प्रतिबिम्बम् ॥ २५ ॥

॥ ३११ ॥ पूजार्थनाभिषेकेण विगलितो यो ललाटाद् यावक्-  
 रसः बुद्धमरसस्तं पिबन्तीव रुधिरासवोयमिति परितोप आशा  
 ३ यासां तास्तव पुरतो भूमौ प्रतिमा भूमौ मणिमय्यां प्राणिप्रतिबि-  
 म्बानि ॥ भूयपडिमा इति पाठे भूतप्रतिमा इत्यर्थः । भूतानि  
 प्राणिनः ॥

॥ ३१२ ॥ प्रत्यक्षभावेन यत्तत्क्षणमेव तेजस्वितया निमी-  
 लदक्षि चक्षुरिन्द्रियवेनादर्शनात्तेन [ 'हतो ] दर्शनगुणो धर्मो येषां  
 ३ तैस्त्रिदशैरपि तव निद्रासारत्वे रूपं न सत्यीकृतं न प्रत्यक्षीकृतम् ॥  
 यदा स्वर्दयं रूपं निद्रायमाणमुदासीनं भवति तदा तावन्न दृश्यते ।  
 विद्यात्मिका हि ब्रह्मणः शाक्तर्देवा<sup>१</sup> । विद्यनुबिद्धश्च स्वरूपप्रतिभासो  
 ६ द्वैतमते प्रलये च स्वापारूपे ज्ञानप्रकाशाविर्भावाया विद्याया औदा-  
 सीन्याद्देवादीनां च तत्रैव लीनत्वात्प्रत्यक्षाकाराभावः । जागरायामपि  
 देवीतेजोतशयेन चक्षुषः प्रतिबद्धत्वात्प्रत्यक्षीकरणमशक्यं देव्या इति  
 ० कवेः कल्पना ॥ २७ ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. om. हतो and reads दर्शनं गुणो for दर्शनगुणो. <sup>२</sup> MH. शक्तिदेवी.

तकाल-विमुह-हर-वङ्किर्णिहं सासेहिं तावसि तुमाए ।  
 पडिवण्णो पाणायाम-णियम बन्धायरो कह णु ॥ ३१३ ॥  
 काम-डहणाणुतावा हरस्स तुह विभ्रमेहिं णिव्वडिया ।  
 कट्टिय-णडाल णयणाणलव्व सन्तावि णोसासा ॥ ३१४ ॥  
 सइ सिद्ध सिद्धि मण्डल-पईव-परिकम्पणो पओसेसु ।  
 तुज्झासव-गन्ध-सुहा-सुहयन्ति समीरणुगारा ॥ ३१५ ॥  
 तडि-भावम्मि फुरन्ती सवारि-वारिहर-कूड-कोडाए ।  
 अकन्त-महा-महिस्सव्व सोहसे अमरिसायम्बा ॥ ३१६ ॥

॥ ३१३ ॥ तत्कालहेरमुखवर्धितैर्निःश्वासैर्हं तापसि त्वया प्रति-  
 पन्नः प्र सः प्राणायामनियमबन्धादरः कथं नु ॥ तत्स्वर्णविमुक्तिं<sup>१</sup> पाठे  
 ३ तत्क्षण एव त्रिमुक्तो यो हरस्वनेत्यादिरर्थः । कालीति हंरणोक्ता सा  
 अपमानात् वरं परित्यज्य तपोविशेषेण गौरवर्णा भगवती बभूवत्यागमः ।  
 कोपाच्च विवृद्धश्वासवम् ॥

[ ॥ ३१४ ॥ कामदहनानुतापा हरस्य तव विभ्रमैर्निर्वर्तिताः  
 कूटललाटनयनानला इव सन्तापि नोच्छ्वासाः<sup>२</sup> ॥ ]

॥ ३१५ ॥ सदा सिद्धा नित्यपबन्धप्रवृत्तमिद्धमण्डलैः सिद्ध-  
 समूहैः सिद्धमण्डलेषु च निर्मिताः प्रदीपास्तान्परिकम्पयन्त तच्छीला  
 ३ यं ते प्रदीपेषु तवोत्सवनिमित्तदत्तकृप्रादगन्धेन मुक्ताः मुखयन्ति  
 समीरणोद्गाराः ॥ २९ ॥

॥ ३१६ ॥ तडिद्वये स्फुरन्ती सवारयो ये वारिधरा मेघा-  
 स्तेषा कूटस्य राशेः कोटौ प्रन्ते स्थिता सनी आक्रान्तमहामाहर्षेव

<sup>१</sup> MH reads तत्स्वर्णोक्ति &c.

<sup>२</sup> All the MSS. except J. give this couplet.

जण-दिण्ण-केस-कलणा-लोमस-कलुसेहिं कम्पमुपेसि ।  
 वेयालोहिं पडियगियाइरा वाउ-दण्डेहिं ॥ ३१७ ॥  
 गम्भीर-गन्ध-मन्द-प्पहाओ तुह देवि दीव-मालाओ ।  
 उवहार-मुण्ड-केसन्धार-मूढाओव खलन्ति ॥ ३१८ ॥  
 विसासेज्जन-महा पसु ंसण संभम-परोप्परारूढा ।  
 गयणेच्चिय गन्ध-उडिं कुणन्ति तुह कउल-णारीओ ॥ ३१९ ॥

३ शोभसे अमर्षेण आताम्रा<sup>१</sup> । कोटिकोटीए इति पाठे कोटिः संख्या  
 तस्याः कोटी प्रान्त इति योजनीयम् ॥ ३० ॥

॥ ३१७ ॥ जनैर्दत्ता ये केशास्तेषां कलनया स्वीकारेणो-  
 ङ्घ्रियनेन लोमशस्वेन कलुषैर्दहमर्यासि<sup>२</sup> करोपि वैतालैर्वि प्रतिजा-  
 ३ गरिताजिरा वातदण्डैर्दण्डाकारैर्वतैः ॥ देवी भक्तशिरांसि<sup>३</sup> मुण्डयति ।  
 अजिरमङ्गनम् ॥ ३१ ॥

॥ ३१८ ॥ गम्भीरगर्भगृहे मन्दप्रभास्तव देवि दीपमाला उप-  
 हारार्थं दत्ता ये मुण्डा वर्करकादिशिरांस तेषां ये केशा रोमाणि  
 ३ कृष्णानि तैरन्धवारस्वान्मूढा इव खलन्ति मन्दप्रभाशा भवन्ति ॥  
 वितते बहलान्धतमसपटलावृते<sup>४</sup> देव्या गर्भगृहे दीपमाला गृहमाहा-  
 त्तम्यादेव खलन्त्यः उपहारमुण्डलोममालान्यमलिनाकृता इवेत्युत्प्रे-  
 ३ क्षिताः ॥

॥ ३१९ ॥ विशस्यमानो यो महापशुर्मनुष्यस्तद्दर्शनसंभ्रमेणैव  
 परस्परमारूढा अन्योन्यो कलितशरीरा गगन एव आकाश एव गन्ध-  
 ३ कुटी गन्धद्रव्यगृहं कुर्वन्ति तव कौलनार्यश्चित्रन्यस्तदेवताविशेषाः ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. वाताम्रा.

<sup>२</sup> MH. दोषम्.

<sup>३</sup> MH. भक्त्या.

<sup>४</sup> MH. वृत्ते.

<sup>५</sup> MH. पशुमनुष्य.

गह-मणि-संकमणा मडह-पणय-जण-लञ्छणेहिं चलणाहिं ।  
 सोहसि पणमिज्जान्तिव्व अम्ब तं बालिहिल्लेहिं ॥ ३२० ॥  
 अह परियरो अणेओवयरण-पहरण सहं कर-सहस्सं ।  
 एकस्स वरोरु वरुज्जयस्स ते पाणि-कमलस्स ॥ ३२१ ॥  
 धय-वड-धारा णिवहेहिं मन्दिरं वो णवारुणाहेहिं ।  
 नदियस पसु सिर च्छेय-पीयमाप्पुयड रुहिरं व ॥ ३२२ ॥

स्वभावादन्यान्धोत्पीडनरूपेण मिलिताश्चित्रकौलनार्यो मनुष्यमारणभ-  
 यादिवान्योन्यरूपमनुगविष्टा इति कविकल्पना ॥

॥ ३२० ॥ नखमणिपङ्क्रमणेन नखमणिप्रतिबिम्बितत्वेन मडहा  
 अल्पपरिमाणा ये प्रणतजनास्तल्लाञ्छनैस्ताच्चित्रैर्ध्वरैः शोभसे प्रण-  
 ३ म्यमानेव हे अम्ब त्वं बालग्विल्यैः<sup>१</sup> ॥

॥ ३२१ ॥ अहेति देशापदमेव इत्यस्यार्थः<sup>२</sup> एष इत्यस्य बाप-  
 अशो विशेषार्थः । एष परिकरः<sup>३</sup> परिच्छदमात्रम् । किं तत् । अनैकोप-  
 ३ करणप्रहरणसहं करसहस्रम् । एकस्य हे वरोरु वरदानोद्यतस्य ते तव  
 पाणिकमलस्य ॥ वरदानोद्यतेनैकेनैव करकमलेन सर्वं साध्यते । एकोन-  
 सहस्रं तु परिच्छदमात्रमित्यर्थः ॥

॥ ३२२ ॥ ध्वजपटा एव धारा इव । दैर्घ्यात् । तासां निव-  
 हैर्मन्दिरगृह तव नवत्वेनारुणामैल्लोहितकान्तिभिः प्रातःदिवसपशुशि-  
 ३ रञ्छेदपीतम् आमुञ्च ते रुधिरमिव ॥ प्रत्यक्षध्वजपटधारा नवहेन  
 उपहारपीतं रुधिरधारानिवहमिवोद्धमाते तव गृहमित्यर्थः ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH बालिग्विल्लैः.<sup>२</sup> MH. इत्यस्यार्थेत्यस्य.<sup>३</sup> MH. परिकर पारिकर.

मेहायन्तं तुह तइय-णयण-सिहि-धूम-मण्डलं सहइ ।  
 वासुइ-जीहाओ लहन्ति तडि-लया-विन्ध्यमंजथ ॥ ३२३ ॥  
 सीसम्मि कओ महिसस्स देवि मरणाय जोहि संपण्णो ।  
 सोखिय जणस्स जा ओ तुह चलणो मङ्गल-ट्ठाणं ॥ ३२४ ॥  
 कोमारम्मि हराराहणाय हिययम्मि मयण-पज्जलिए ।  
 तइ विहिओ मुद्ध-थणुल्लएहि मालूर-होमोव्व ॥ ३२५ ॥  
 अङ्गमवलम्बियालम्बि सरस-नर-वयण-पायडं वहसि ।  
 अज्जवि कंस-प्फोटण-ललन्त-निययट्ठि-सिदिलंब ॥ ३२६ ॥  
 मृएन्ति वीर-विक्रय-विक्रममिह जामिणी मसाणेसु ।  
 अवलम्बिय-कुणव-च्छेय-पाडला साहि-साहाओ ॥ ३२७ ॥

॥ ३२३ ॥ मेघायमानं तव तृतीयनयनशिखि. [ धूम ] मण्डलं  
 शोभते । वासुकिजिह्वा लभन्ते तडिलताविभ्रमं यत्र ॥ हरार्धदेहाया  
 ३ वर्णनमेतत् ॥

॥ ३२४ ॥ शिरसि कृतो महिपासुरस्य हे देवि मरणाय य  
 एवं संपन्नः स एव जनस्य भक्तस्य जातस्तव चरणो मङ्गलस्थानम् ॥  
 ३ स्मृतस्य शुभहेतुत्वादचित्तस्य च ॥

॥ ३२५ ॥ कौमारे हराराधनाय हृदये मदनप्रज्वलिते स्वया  
 विहितो मुग्धपैयोधरैर्मालूरहोम इव ॥ मालूरं बिल्वम् ॥

॥ ३२६ ॥ अङ्गमालम्बितैरालम्बनशीलैश्च सरसनरवदनैः प्रकटं  
 सुपरिज्ञातं<sup>१</sup> वहसि धारयसे अद्यापि कंसास्फोटनचैलन्निजकास्थिशिथिल-  
 ३ मिब ॥ देव्याः कंसनिपातनिमित्तत्वं वर्णितम् ॥

॥ ३२७ ॥ सूचयन्ति वीरविक्रयविक्रममिह देवीवने<sup>२</sup> यामिनी-

<sup>१</sup> MH. °ज्ञानं.

<sup>२</sup> MH. देवीवने.

सरसाट्टि-दण्ड-लोहेण चण्डि अहर-प्पहारुणे तुज्झ ।  
 जीहाणिय-दसण-मऊह-मण्डलेच्चेय-संबलइ ॥ ३२८ ॥  
 पयइ-परिसुक्क-काया पुरओ संचरइ रेवई तुज्झ ।  
 इह सइ संणिहिय-महा-परेय-भय-मुक्क-मासव्व ॥ ३२९ ॥  
 पूइज्जासे भिण्ण-भुया-विइण्ण रुहिरं व पायवेहिं पि ।  
 परसु-प्पहार-वियलिय-कसाय रस सोण-साहेहिं ॥ ३३० ॥  
 अण्णोण्ण-कलह-विअलिय-केसर-कीलाल-कललिय-द्वारा ।  
 कयवाउणोवि तुह देवि सासणं अणुसरान्तिच्च ॥ ३३१ ॥

श्मशानेषु अवलम्बितकुणपच्छेदपाटलाः शाखिशाखाः ॥ देवीश्मशाने  
 ३ वाराः सिद्धये महामांसविक्रयं कुर्वन्तीति कौलागमादिषु प्रसिद्धम् ॥

॥ ३२८ ॥ सरसास्थिदण्डलोभेन हे चण्डि अधरप्रभारुणे तव  
 जिह्वा निजदशनमयूखमण्डल एव संबलति ॥ भयानकरसपोषक-  
 ३ मेतत् ॥

॥ ३२९ ॥ हे भैरवति परिशुष्ककाया पुरतः संचरति रेवती  
 चामुण्डा तव इह सदा संनिहितमहाप्रेतभयमुक्तमांसेव ॥ महाप्रेत-  
 ३ दर्शनजभयादिव दुर्बलेत्यर्थः । पयइपरिसुक्केति पाठे प्रकृत्या स्वभा-  
 वेन कृशशरीरा ॥

॥ ३३० ॥ पूज्यसे भिन्नभुजावितीर्णरुधिरमिव कृत्वा पादपैरपि  
 परशुप्रहारप्रैस्तकषायरसशोणशालैः ॥ भिन्नेभ्यो विदारितेभ्यो भुजेभ्यः  
 ३ आंसमन्ताद्वितीर्णरुधिरं कृत्वेति मङ्गः ॥

॥ ३३१ ॥ अन्योन्यकलहेन युद्धेन विलुलितानि अपसृतानि  
 केसराणि लोमानि कीलालं च मज्जारुधिरादिकं तैः कललितं कर्द-

उपहारुल्लूरिय-मास-मण्डलाडम्बरुभुङ्गेहि ।

दिम्बं जावय-पड-मण्डणेहिं स्वम्भेहिं विविहेसि ॥ ३३२ ॥

कुणवत्तण-सुलहूसास-काय-निव्वडिय-गारवो अप्पा ।

तुह धारण-क्खमो कीरइव्व णणु वाहण-सवेण ॥ ३३३ ॥

सोहसि मुह-मुक्कासरिस-रुहिर-धाराहिं रयणि-रूपसु ।

भक्ति-विइज्जन्तारुण-धयव्व तं भवण-माईहिं ॥ ३३४ ॥

३ मितं द्वारं येस्ते कृकवाकवोपि नाम विवेकविहीनास्तव देवि शास-  
नमनुसरन्ति ॥ वीराः किलान्योन्योपधातेन देवीमाराधयन्ति । तद्व-  
त्कृकवाकवोपीत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ३३२ ॥ उपहारार्थविदारितमांसमण्डलाडम्बरोद्धटैरिव भयं  
यावकरक्तपटमण्डनैः स्तम्भैरिव जनयसि ॥ इवशब्दोऽप्यर्थे । स्तम्भै-  
३ रपि जनयसि ॥

॥ ३३३ ॥ कुणपः शवम् । तद्रूपत्वेपि सुलमोच्छ्वासकायत्वा-  
न्निर्वृत्तगौरव आत्मा तव धारणक्षमः क्रियत इव ननु निश्चितं कृत्वा  
३ बाह्वनभूतेन शवेन ॥ शवबाह्वना देवीत्यागमः ॥

॥ ३३४ ॥ शोभसे मुखेभ्यो मुक्ता य आर्तपा ज्वालानिच-  
यास्त एव कुसुमधाराः पुष्पप्रकरास्ताभी<sup>१</sup> रजनीरूपेषु भक्तिविकीर्य-  
३ माणारुणवर्णध्वजेव<sup>२</sup> त्वं भवनमातृभिर्योगीश्वरीभिः ॥ रजनीरूपा देवी-  
त्युक्तम् । रात्र्यश्च बह्वयः । ताभ्यो<sup>३</sup> योगीश्वरीभिश्च रात्रीणां मुखे  
सशब्दज्वालाभिः प्रणामाः<sup>४</sup> क्रियन्त इति प्रसिद्धिः ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. °प्रकारा°. <sup>२</sup> MH. °भजा इव. <sup>३</sup> MH. ताश्च. Perhaps  
MH. leaves out some words which followed ताश्च. <sup>४</sup> MH. प्राणामाः.



बहुल-पओसा बद्धकुरव्व तुह देवि महिस-सिञ्जेहिं ।  
 पारोहिणोव्व लम्बिर-मऊर-कण्ठेहिं रेहन्ति ॥ ३३५ ॥  
 तुह लोह-दप्पणावलि-संकमणालद्ध-कसण-भावव्व ।  
 सोहन्ति सबर-जुअला मेयय-काया पणामेसु ॥ ३३६ ॥  
 रूअंचिय णवर कराल-दारुणं काल-रत्ति-लीलाए ।  
 हिययं पुण ते करुणा-रसेण सइ वच्छलंचेअ ॥ ३३७ ॥  
 इय विञ्ज्झ-गुहा-णिलयाएँ तम्मि-दल-सबर-सिद्ध-मग्गाए ।  
 पभुणा सपरियरं भयवईणं विहिओ णमकारो ॥ ३३८ ॥

अवि य ॥ ७

इह अज्जवि किं णु पुराण-भाव-कविसीकयट्ठि-बन्धम्मि ।  
 हियउद्देसे रोसग्गि-पिण्णिमच्चेय विप्फुरइ ॥ ३३९ ॥

॥ ३३५ ॥ बहुलप्रदोषा बद्धफला इव [ तव ] देवि महिषशृङ्गैः  
 पारोहिण इव अक्रूरवन्त इव लम्बनशीलमयूरकण्ठै रेहन्ति शोभन्ते ॥

॥ ३३६ ॥ तव लोहमयदर्पणावलिसंकमणालब्धकृष्णभावा इव  
 शोभन्ते शबरदिम्भा मेचककायाः प्रणामेषु ॥ लोहः कंसः । संक्रमणं  
 ३ प्रतिबिम्बनम् । शबरा व्याधाः । मेचकः कृष्णवर्णः ॥

॥ ३३७ ॥ रूपमेव केवलं करालदारुणं कालरात्रिलीलायाः का-  
 लरात्रिरूपायाः । हृदय पुनः करुणारसेन तवै वत्सलं देवि ॥

॥ ३३८ ॥ इति विन्ध्यगुहानिलयायाः पत्रैवसैनशबरसृष्टमार्गायाः  
 प्रभुणा सपरिकरं कृत्वा भगवत्या विहितो नमस्कारः ॥ सृष्टः कथितः ।  
 ३ परिकरः पुष्पनैवेद्यादिको मन्त्रादिकश्च । तेन सपरिकरमिति तन्त्रेण  
 कर्तृकर्मविषय क्रियाद्वारेण ॥ कुलकम् ॥

॥ ३३९ ॥ इदानीं देव्यायतनगतकलेवरदर्शनजहृदयनिर्वेदोद्भ-

तम्मिच्चिय संधि-पसूय-कीड-मालाविलं णडालम्मि ।  
 हासाय भिउडि-भन्नोव्व विलिहिओ अह कयन्तेण ॥ ३४० ॥  
 वुब्भइ ओलिम्भाभाव-कुडिल-वलिण्ण वयण-बिम्बम्मि ।  
 मयणाहिमलय-विच्छित्ति-विब्भमं संपइ रएण ॥ ३४१ ॥  
 हा हा तंचेय करिल्ल-पिययमा-वाहु-सयण-दुल्ललियं ।  
 उवहाणीकय-वम्पीय-मेहलं लुलइ सिर-कमलं ॥ ३४२ ॥

वकरुणापरनरपतिः सविमर्श सप्तकोपनिबद्धेन कुलकेनाह ॥ इहा-  
 ३ यपि किं नु<sup>१</sup> पुराणभावेन कपिशीकृतास्थिबन्धे हृदयोद्देशे रोषाभि-  
 पिङ्गिमैव क्रोधबह्विलोहितस्वमिव स्फुरति ॥ मृतमपि<sup>२</sup> जीवदिव  
 कोपाद्याविष्टं विगर्हितशरीरकम् । अतोर्थरागद्वेषादिकमाचरतीति ता-  
 ६ त्पर्यार्थः ॥

॥ ३४० ॥ तस्मिन्नेव संधिप्रदेशप्रसूतकीटमालाभिराविले व्या-  
 कुले ललाटे हासाय भ्रुकुटिभङ्ग इव विलेखित एष कृतान्तेनोज्जीवित  
 ३ इव ॥ मृतललाटकीटमाला भ्रुकुटेर्विशेषभाव इत्युपहासार्थः । अहे-  
 त्येष इत्यस्यार्थः ॥

[ ॥ ३४१ ॥ उद्धते उद्देहिकाभावकुटिलवलितेन वदनबिम्बे  
 मदनाभिमलयविक्षितिबिभ्रमः संप्रति रजसा ॥ ]

[ ॥ ३४२ ॥ हा हा तदेव वंशाङ्कुरसदृशप्रियतमाबाहुशयन-  
 दुर्ललितम् उपधानीकृतवल्मीकमेखलं लुलति शिरःकमलम् ॥ ]

पङ्क-भरिओयरुभिण्ण-विरस-तण-जडिलिए कवालम्मि ।  
 जाओ अहो सिणिद्धो कवरी-बन्धस्स परिणाहो ॥ ३४३ ॥  
 हा हा कम्पावे इव हरिय-मलालम्बिणी दसण-माला ।  
 अज्जवि विणिहट्टाणे अ-वीडिया-रसमिव वमन्ती ॥ ३४४ ॥  
 ठिय-भमर-पक्ख-भावा निव्वाडिय-पत्तणा इव सवेर्यं ।  
 कामेण इम्मिवि णूण पेसिया मज्जरी-बाणा ॥ ३४५ ॥

॥ ३४३ ॥ पङ्केन कर्दमेन मृतोदरे परिपूर्णमध्ये उद्भिन्नानि  
 जातानि विरसानि विष्टारसयुक्तानि यानि तृणानि तैर्जटिले कपाले  
 जातः अहो आश्चर्यं शिग्धः कवरीबन्धस्य परिणामः ॥ यो जीवतः<sup>१</sup>  
 केशपाशस्त्रस्यैव तृणरूपेण मृतक [ क ] पालेऽभिव्यक्ते<sup>२</sup> सत्कार्यवादा-  
 लम्बनेन कविना कल्प्यते । वरं कवरीबन्धात्तृणनिचयः । अतः केशपा-  
 ६ शसंस्कारादरो मूढानामित्यविद्यावत् उपहसति ॥

॥ ३४४ ॥ कष्टं कष्टं कम्पयतीव हरितमलावलम्बिनी दश-  
 नमाला अद्यापि विनिघृष्टा या अनेकाः पर्णादिबीटिकास्तासां संब-  
 ३ न्धिनं रसमिव वमन्ती ॥ ताम्बूलादिना जीवतः मृतस्य मलविशेषैः  
 रक्ताया दशनास्थिपङ्क्तेर्विशेषाभावेपि वासनाकृतौ भयानुरागावि-  
 त्यर्थः ॥

॥ ३४५ ॥ स्थितकृष्ण [ भ्रमर ] पक्षभावा<sup>३</sup> निर्वर्तितपत्रा इव  
 सवेगं कामेनास्मिन्नपि मृतककलेबरेपि नूनं निश्चितं प्रेषिताः प्रस्थापिता  
 ३ मज्जरीरूपाः सायकाः ॥ कथमन्यथा संनिहितभ्रमरपक्षतिसद्भावः  
 स्यात् ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. जीवितः. 2 So MH. Have we to read <sup>०</sup>भिव्यक्तेः ? <sup>३</sup> MH निर्वर्तित<sup>०</sup>

उद्विणयरमिन्दु-सहं द्वियाणलं सरयण-प्पहमिस्स ।  
 एकवण्णिय जायं अखण्ड-तम-बन्धणं भुयणं ॥ ३४६ ॥  
 इय तम्मि णर-कलेवर-दंसण-मउइय-मणेण णर-वइणा ।  
 पडिवण्ण विवेय-वियप्प-सरसमणुसोइयं मुइरं ॥ ३४७ ॥

अवि य । २२

बहुसो बहुत्त-विसहर-मणि-प्पहा-रञ्जियव्व ते जाण ।  
 अन्तोच्चिय णिन्ति णिवेसिय-प्पहा पिच्छ-पम्भारा ॥ ३४८ ॥  
 वरहीण ताण रसियं पुलिन्द-केयार-पविरल-दुमेसु ।  
 णन्देइ तस्स तट-णिज्जरेसु गिरि-धूम-कल्लसेसु ॥ ३४९ ॥ युग्मम्

॥ ३४६ ॥ उद्गतदिनकरमपि इन्दुयुक्तमपि विद्यमानानलमपि स-  
 रत्नप्रभमपि भुवनम् अस्य मृतककलेवरस्य एकपद एव समकाल एव  
 ३ अखण्डतमसा निरन्तरध्वान्तेन निर्भरमतिशयेन पूरितं जातम् ॥  
 अयमाशयः । दिनकरेन्दुपावकरत्नैर्भास्वरद्रव्यप्रारब्धैस्त्रयःसंदोहो विहन्यते।  
 अस्य तु दीर्घनिद्राप्रपन्नत्वात्तदवस्थमेव संजातमित्यर्थः ॥

[ ॥ ३४७ ॥ इति तस्मिन् नरकलेवरदर्शनमृदुलितमनसा नरप-  
 तिना प्रतिपन्नविवेकविकल्पसरसम् अनुशोचितं सुचिरम्<sup>१</sup> ]

[ ॥ ३४८ ॥ बहुशः उपमुक्तविषधरमणिप्रभारञ्जिता इव ते  
 येषाम् अन्तरेव निर्यान्ति निवेशितप्रमाः पिच्छप्राग्भाराः<sup>२</sup> ॥ ]

[ ॥ ३४९ ॥ बहिष्णां तेषां रसितं पुलिन्दकेदारप्रविरलद्रुमेषु नन्द-  
 यति तस्य तटनिर्क्षरेषु गिरिधूमकल्लेषु ॥ ]

<sup>१</sup> MH. has no Chhāyā on this stanza which, however, is found in J, P, Do, K.

<sup>२</sup> MH. omits the twenty-two couplets beginning with बहुसो, which are found in Do, K, P, and on which the Chhāyā given here is my own.

उअउत्त-सलई-कण्ड-पाडलुच्चार-केसरिल्लीओ ।  
 पेच्छइ मायङ्ग-वण-त्थलीसु सो जूह-पयवीओ ॥ ३५० ॥  
 कीरइव तस्स ताली-फल-पिण्डामोटणुम्मुह-करेहिं ।  
 रिउ-सिर-कवलण-जोग्गा-परिग्गहो जय-गइन्देहिं ॥ ३५१ ॥  
 भय-लोल-पुलिन्द-वहू-विरिक्क-गुञ्जावली-कण-कराला ।  
 जाया से रोसाणल-फुलिङ्ग-भरियच्च-गिरिमग्गा ॥ ३५२ ॥  
 कण्ण-ट्टिय-सिहि-पिञ्छ-च्छलेण कय-पत्तणा इव सलीलं ।  
 मुच्चन्ति सबर-रमणीहिं णयण-वाणा णरिन्दम्मि ॥ ३५३ ॥  
 अह से भएण गय-दाण-वडल-कलुसिय-दिसा-अडाहोओ ।  
 माया-णिम्मबिय-तमी-मुहोच्च चलिओ मगह-णाहो ॥ ३५४ ॥

[ ॥ ३५० ॥ ॥ उपभुक्तशलकीकाण्डपाटलोद्धारकेसरवतीः प्रेक्षते  
 मानङ्गवनस्थलीषु स यूथपदवीः ॥ ]

[ ॥ ३५१ ॥ कियत इव तस्य तालीफलपिण्डामोटनोन्मुखकरैः  
 रिपुशिरःकवलनाभ्यासपरिग्रहो जयगजेन्द्रैः ॥ ]

[ ॥ ३५२ ॥ भयलोलपुलिन्दवधूस्यक्तगुञ्जावलीकणकरालाः जाता  
 अस्य रोषानलस्फुलिङ्गभृता इव गिरिमार्गाः ॥ ]

[ ॥ ३५३ ॥ कर्णस्थितशिखिपिच्छच्छलेन कृतपत्रणा इव सलीलं  
 मुच्यन्ते शबररमणीभिर्नयनवाणा नरेन्द्रे ॥ ]

[ ॥ ३५४ ॥ अथ तस्य भयेन गजदानपटलकलुषितदिक्कटाभोगः  
 मायानिर्मिततमीमुख इव चलितो मगधनाथः ॥ ]

किं च जायं ।

किंपि विकम्पय-गिम्हा अवरण्डुकण्ठ-सालस-मऊरा ।  
 हरिय-वण-राइ-सुहया उद्देसा देन्ति उक्कण्ठं ॥ ३५५ ॥  
 उम्हाइ गिम्ह-विहुरा बहल-बुसासार-लङ्घिय-विमुक्ता ।  
 मडलिय-तलाय-मूला किलन्त-विरलङ्कुरा वसुहा ॥ ३५६ ॥  
 णव-रोह-च्छेय-सुयन्ध-विसम-वसुहा-विलम्बिअ-पवाहा ।  
 घोलन्ति हिम-रसोयार-सिसिर-सलिला गिरि-र्णईओ ॥ ३५७ ॥  
 अग्यन्ति णील-वण-राइ-परियरुम्मिल्लमाण-सोहग्गा ।  
 अहिणव-पडळ-परिग्गह गोर-ग्गामा दिसाहोआ ॥ ३५८ ॥  
 सायं समारुयासार-सेय-सहलिय-काणणा होन्ति ।  
 गिम्हेच्चिय जलयारम्भ-कोमला महीहर-णियम्बा ॥ ३५९ ॥

[ किं च जातम् ॥ ]

[ ॥ ३५५ ॥ किमपि विकम्पितग्रीष्मा अपराङ्कोत्कण्ठसालसमयूरा  
 हरितवनराजिसुभगा उद्देशा ददत्युत्कण्ठाम् ॥ ]

[ ॥ ३५६ ॥ ऊष्मायते ग्रीष्मविधुरा बहुलबुसासारलङ्घितविमुक्ता  
 मलिनीकृततडागमूला क्लान्तविरलाङ्कुरा वसुधा ॥ ]

[ ॥ ३५७ ॥ नवरोहच्छेदसुगन्धविषमवसुधाविलम्बितप्रवाहा घूर्णन्ते  
 हिमरसावतारशिशिरसलिला गिरिनद्यः ॥ ]

[ ॥ ३५८ ॥ अर्धन्ति नीलवनराजिपरिकरोन्मील्यमानसौभाग्या  
 अभिनवपटलपरिग्रहगौरग्रामा दिगाभोगाः ॥ ]

[ ॥ ३५९ ॥ सायं समारुतासारसेकशाद्वलितकानना भवान्ति  
 ग्रीष्म एव जलदारम्भकोमला महीधरनितम्बाः ॥ ]

सोत्ति-कलुसा णईओ पज्जत्त-कलम्ब-गन्धिणो पवणा ।  
घण-डम्बरं विणा पाउसस्स तारुण्यं गलइ ॥ ३६० ॥  
बोलिन्ति मिम्ह-णिहं पहिया लिङ्गाहिसेय-सिसिरेसु ।  
ऊढ-कलम्बज्जुण-परिमलेसु सुर-मन्दिरन्तेसु ॥ ३६१ ॥  
तह तत्त णयर-रच्छा सहन्ति मेहावलम्बि-रवि-बिम्बा ।  
धरणि-परिट्ठिय-गिम्हा णह-घोलिर-पाउसा दियसा ॥ ३६२ ॥  
णवरि अ वसुहाड्वि-जय-गइन्द-सीयर-कयाहिसे अब्ब ।  
जाया णिआह-परिणाम-धूसरा दिणयर-मऊहा ॥ ३६३ ॥

[ किं च जायं ।

अन्तो-घर-चिर-णिग्गमण-णसहियालोय कूणिआ बलइ ।  
णिहा-विमद-परिलुलिय-सालसायम्बिरा दिट्ठी ॥ ३६४ ॥

[ ॥ ३६० ॥ स्रोतः कलुषा नद्यः पर्याप्तकदम्बगन्धिनः पवनाः  
घनडम्बरं विना पर्जन्यस्य तारुण्यं गलति ॥ ]

[ ॥ ३६१ ॥ अतिक्रामन्ति ग्रीष्मनिद्रां पथिका लिङ्गाभिषेकशिशिरेषु  
ऊढकदम्बार्जुनपरिमलेषु सुरमन्दिरान्तेषु ॥ ]

[ ॥ ३६२ ॥ तथा तप्तनगररथ्याः शोभन्ते मेघावलम्बिराविबिम्बाः  
धरणीपारिष्ठितग्रीष्मा नभोधूर्णनशीलपर्जन्या दिवसाः ॥ ]

[ ॥ ३६३ ॥ अनन्तरं च वसुधाधिपजयगजेन्द्रसीकरकृताभिषेका  
इव जाता निदाघपरिणामधूसरा दिनकरमयूखाः ॥ ]

[ किं च जातम् । ]

[ ॥ ३६४ ॥ अन्तर्गृहचिरनिर्गमनासोढालोककृणिता बलति  
निद्राविमदपरिलुलितसालसाताम्रा दृष्टिः ॥ ]

पीलिय-तमाल-पल्लव-सयणिज्ज-रसोल-णह-वयं हरइ ।  
 नव-केसर-माला-सुरहि मेहलालङ्कियं जहणं ॥ ३६५ ॥  
 तक्खण-विच्छद-मुणाल-वलय-सीयल-पडद-परिमासा ।  
 साहन्ति जलद्वा मलिय-चन्दणा बाहु-लइयाओ ॥ ३६६ ॥  
 नव-कणय-किङ्किणी-णिह-चम्पय-कुसुमावणद्ध-मञ्जीरं ।  
 हरइ परिकोमलुव्वद-वेस-लडहं परिब्भमियं ॥ ३६७ ॥  
 पिय-परिरम्भुम्मूलिय-णह-वय-परिसेस-चन्दण-सुयन्धो ।  
 अग्यइ दल-सबल-कलम्ब-दाम-हारो थणुच्छज्जो ॥ ३६८ ॥  
 थोय-सुरा-मय-संभिण्ण-सरस-पाडल कबोल-पडिलगं ।  
 उम्मिल्लइ केयइ-गम्भ-वत्त ताडक्क-लायणं ॥ ३६९ ॥

[ ॥ ३६५ ॥ पीडिततमालपल्लवशयनीयरसाद्रनखपदं हरति नव-  
 केसरमालासुरभिमेखलालङ्कृतं जघनम् ॥ हरतीत्यत्र मन इति कर्मपद-  
 ३ मध्याहार्यम् ॥ ]

[ ॥ ३६६ ॥ तत्क्षणेतिक्षितमृणालवलयशीतलपकोष्ठपरिमर्शाः  
 शोभन्ते जलाद्रा मर्दितचन्दना बाहुलतिकाः ॥ ]

[ ॥ ३६७ ॥ नवकनककिङ्किणीनिभचम्पककुसुमावनद्धमञ्जीरं  
 हरति परिकोमलोद्भूतवेषमधुरं परिभ्रमितम् ॥ ]

[ ॥ ३६८ ॥ पियपरिरम्भोन्मूलितनखपदपरिशेषचन्दनसुगन्धः  
 अर्घति शबलदलकदम्बदामहारः स्तनोत्सङ्गः ॥ ]

[ ॥ ३६९ ॥ स्तोकसुरामदसंभिन्नसरसपाटलकपोलपानिलग्नम् उन्मी-  
 लति केतकीगर्भपत्रताडक्कलावण्यम् ॥ ]



इय भमइ भवण-सिहरेसु गिम्ह-परिणाम-थोअ-सत्थामो ।  
 विरल-जल-बिन्दु-णिव्वविय-गण्ड-वासो पिया-सत्थो ॥ ३७० ॥  
 किं च । १०

इह तेय-मेह-संवलण-सिसिर-विच्छाय-कविस-रवि-बिम्बा ।  
 अग्नन्ति भग्ग-पवणा अरेणु-परिधूसरा दियहा ॥ ३७१ ॥  
 उक्कण्ठ-वरहि-चूडा-विडवन्दोलण-तरङ्गिओ वहइ ।  
 आविरल-जम्बु-फलासार-वडण-मुहलो इह समीरो ॥ ३७२ ॥  
 इह उव्वेल्लइ दर-पीय-सलिल-परिसामलो अरद्धन्ता ।  
 पेरन्त-धवल-गय-कण्ण-कब्बुरा मेह-पत्थारी ॥ ३७३ ॥  
 इह अट्ठिमुह-मज्जरि-अज्जुणासु अवयाढ-कुडय-गन्धासु ।  
 वास-सुहआसु मुणिणो गमेन्ति दियहे गिरि-अडीसु ॥ ३७४ ॥

॥ ३७० ॥ इति भ्रमति भवनशिखरेषु ग्राष्मपरिणामेन स्तोकबलो  
 विरलजलबिन्दुनिर्दृतीकृतगण्डपार्श्वः प्रियासार्थः ॥ कुलकम् ॥

॥ ३७१ ॥ इत ऊर्ध्वं दशभिः कुलकम् । इहानुभागे तेजोमेघसंवलन-  
 शिशिरविच्छायकपिशरविबिम्बाः अर्धन्ति भग्नपवना वृष्टिदानेन 'खिन्नबा-  
 ३ यव अरेणुत्वेपि परिधूसरा दिवसाः ॥

॥ ३७२ ॥ उद्धटकण्ठमयूरविटपचूडान्दोलनतरङ्गितो वहति आविरल-  
 जम्बुफलासारपतनमुखर इह समीरः ॥

॥ ३७३ ॥ इहोद्वेष्टमाना [ भवति ] ईषत्पीतसलिलत्वेन परिश्यामलोद-  
 रैकदेशा' पर्यन्तधवलत्वेन गजकर्णवत्कर्बुरा मेघसंहतिः<sup>३</sup> ॥

॥ ३७४ ॥ इहामिमुखमज्जरीकार्जुनासु अवगाढकुटजगन्धासु वर्षासुख-  
 दासु मुनयो गमयन्ति दिवसान् गिरितटीषु ॥

वृढोअय-कय-रव-चुण्ण-कलुस-पालास-फल-कसब्बाओ ।  
 इह सोहन्ति दरोव्वुढ-सामला रण्ण-भूमीओ ॥ ३७५ ॥  
 अण्णेसिअव्व-पवणा आसारन्तेसु समहिउम्हाला ।  
 एए ते चूय वणाण होन्ति परिणामया दियहा ॥ ३७६ ॥  
 उम्हाल-कुसूल-मुहुच्चरन्त-रय-फरुस-मेय-गन्धाइ ।  
 आसार-जडे दियहे णन्दन्ति कुडुम्बि-गेहाइ ॥ ३७७ ॥  
 फल-सार-णलिणि-गहणा इह दारु-च्छेय-पविरला होन्ति ।  
 मूल-ट्टिय-वाय-कलम्भ-कविस-वसुहा वणुहेसा ॥ ३७८ ॥

॥ ३७५ ॥ व्यूढोदकाः परिवृत्तजलास्तथा कृतरवाः कृतशब्दा-  
 श्चूर्णेन च बालुकादिधूल्या कलुषायितपलाशास्तेषां फलैः कसब्बाओ  
 ३ कर्कशा इह शोभन्ते ईषदुद्गृष्टश्यामला अरण्यभूमयः ॥ वर्षो वृष्टम् ॥

॥ ३७६ ॥ अन्वेषितव्यपवना आसारान्तेषु समधिकोष्मयुक्ता  
 एते ते चूतवनानां भवन्ति परिणामकाः पाचका दिवसाः ॥

॥ ३७७ ॥ ऊष्मयुक्तकुसूलमुखेभ्य उद्दरणाक्रियायुक्तं निःसरण-  
 द्रजस्तेन परुषस्य मेदसो गन्धा येषु तानि आसारेण जडे शीते दिवसे  
 ३ नन्दयन्ति कुटुम्बिगृहाणि कुटुम्बिनः अर्थात् । मांसादिमक्ष्यविशेष-  
 समृद्धत्वादगृहाणिःसरतां कुटुम्बिनां भोज्यविशेषभोगयोग्यतया प्रीतिमुत्पा-  
 दयन्तीत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ३७८ ॥ फलैः शाराः शबला या नलिन्यस्ताभिर्गहना  
 इह दारुच्छेदेन ग्रीष्मकृतेन प्रविरला भवन्ति मूलस्थितशुष्कफद-

णव-केयड्-बासिय-केस-संजमा दक्खिणाओ<sup>१</sup> नारीओ ।  
 इह ता अणायरुज्जल-हल्लिहे-राया विरायन्ति ॥ ३७९ ॥  
 इह कौसुमेण चावेण जो जयइ साहुणा विसम-बाणो ।  
 लह्मिऊण पाग-सासन-सरासनं कह ण विष्फुरइ ॥ ३८० ॥  
 इय उक्कण्ठा-पडिवण्ण-हियय-परिकोमला पवट्टन्ति ।  
 संलावा काल-सहाअ-संसिणो कडय-लायस्स ॥ ३८१ ॥  
 कण्ठ-णिहुयं च गीयं अलद्ध-णिहं च णिज्जण-पसुत्तं ।  
 सरसो उक्कण्ठा-णिभरस्स हिययस्स वीसामो ॥ ३८२ ॥

३ म्बत्वेन कपिशवसुधा वनोद्देशा विपिनप्रदेशाः । वायं शुष्कम् ।  
 बालकअम्बेति पाठे बालकदम्बेत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ३७९ ॥ नवकेतकीवासितकेशसंयमा दाक्षिणात्या नार्यः  
 इह ता अनदरेण<sup>१</sup> अग्रयत्नेन स्वभावेनोज्ज्वलया हरिद्रया रक्ता  
 ३ विराजन्ते ॥

॥ [ ३८० ॥ इह कौसुमेन चापेन यो जयति साधुना विषमबाणः  
 लब्ध्वा पाकशासनशरासनं कथं न विस्फुरति ॥ ]

॥ ३८१ ॥ इति उक्तप्रकारेण उत्कण्ठाप्रतिपन्नहृदयपरिकोमलाः  
 प्रवर्धन्ते संलापाः कालस्वभावशंसिनः कटकलोकस्य ॥ कोमलाः शृङ्गारा-  
 ३ दिविलासोल्लासरसभाजः । कुलकम् ॥

॥ ३८२ ॥ कण्ठनिभृतं कण्ठमधुरं च गीतं तथा अलब्धनिद्रत्वे  
 पूर्वं सति पश्चात्तिर्जनदेशे प्रसुप्तं द्वयमेवोत्कण्ठया कोमलस्य विरहकृतदुः-  
 ३ स्वाभिदुरस्य हृदयस्य सरसो विश्रामः ॥ कटकनिवासिनां विरहिणां  
 चेतो निर्वृतावयमुपाय इति प्रसङ्गादुच्यते ॥

किं च जायं ।

उम्हाअन्त-गिरि-यदं सीमा-णिव्वडिय-कन्दलुब्धेयं ।  
 णिव्वाइ विरल-धारा-बन्धुरिय-रयं धरणि-वेढं ॥ ३८३ ॥  
 आसार-ताडियाइ बलाय-लुप्पन्त-चलिय-सहराइ ।  
 सरिया वहन्ति संपइ अपेअ-पण्डूई सलिलाइ ॥ ३८४ ॥  
 आवण्डु-सलिल-लङ्घिय-वसुआआ मलिन-सेवल-सिहाओ ।  
 जल-रङ्कु-दुक्ख-लक्खिय-सहरा घोलन्ति सरियाओ ॥ ३८५ ॥  
 विलुलिय-पिसङ्ग-वल्ली-वियाण-उद्देस-कोमल-फलाण ।  
 पविरल-रक्खाण सिरी वियलइ बालुङ्कि-वाढाण ॥ ३८६ ॥

किं च जातम् ।

॥ ३८३ ॥ ऊष्मायमाणगिरितटं सीमनिर्वृत्तकन्दलोद्भेदं शुष्यति  
 विरलधाराबन्धुरितरजस्कं धरणीपीठम् । सीमा संधिः । 'निर्वृत्तं संप-  
 न्नमभिव्यक्तम् । निव्वाइ शुष्यति । बन्धुरितं पिण्डीकृतम् ॥

॥ ३८४ ॥ आसारताडितानि बलाकालुप्यमानचलितशफराणि  
 सरितो वहन्ति संप्रत्यधौतैपाण्डूनि सलिलानि ॥ अधौतत्वं जलस्यानि-  
 ३ र्मलीभूतत्वम् । आसारताडनेन गिर्यादिकर्दमस्वीकारः कालुष्यहेतु-  
 रुक्तः ॥

॥ ३८५ ॥ आपाण्डुना सलिलेन लङ्घितत्वाद्बसुधाया परिम्लाना  
 अत एव मलिनाः शैवालश्लिखा यत्र ता जलरङ्कुदुःखलक्षितशफरा  
 ३ घूर्णन्ते सरितः ॥ जलरङ्कुः देङ्कुः । शफराः सूक्ष्ममत्स्याः ॥

॥ ३८६ ॥ विलुलितपिशङ्गवल्लीवितानप्रदेशकोमलफलानां प्रवि-  
 रलरक्षाणां श्रीः शोभा विलसति बालुङ्कीवाढानाम् ॥ बालुङ्की  
 ३ चिर्मटिका ॥

न चलइ नबम्बु-धोयंपि पडले विरल-मुह-कउसासं ।  
 मीण-उलं सहरन्तर-परिसंगय-पङ्क-गरुयङ्ग ॥ ३८७ ॥  
 विअरइ सदल-रेहाअमाण-सुर-धणु-णिवेस-सुहयाम्मि ।  
 गयण-स्थल्लम्मि गो-मण्डलं वलयं वलायाण ॥ ३८८ ॥  
 दीसइ गिरन्तरुब्धिण्ण-हरिय-हरि-चाव-कन्दल-करालं ।  
 परिओसुप्पइअ-मऊर-जाल-सबलं व गयणद्धं ॥ ३८९ ॥  
 पयडाअइ गिम्हाणिल-वेया-मूलुक्खयाम्मि रय-पडले ।  
 सदल-परिणीलमहो कमढ-कवालं व महि-वेढं ॥ ३९० ॥

॥ ३८७ ॥ न चलति नवाम्बुधौतेपि पल्लवे विरलकृतमुखोद्भासं  
 मीनकुलं शैलान्तरात्परिसंगतेनागतेन संबद्धेन पङ्केनाङ्कितत्वादवलित-  
 ३ शरीरत्वात् ॥

॥ ३८८ ॥ विचरति शाद्वललेखायमानसुरधनुर्निवेशसुभगे गगन-  
 स्थले गोमण्डलमिव वलयं वलयाकारत्वाद्वलाकानाम् ॥ वलाकाशब्दोऽ-  
 ३ जहल्लिक्को वकवाची ॥

॥ ३८९ ॥ दृश्यते निरन्तरोद्भिन्न [ हरित ] हरिचापकन्दलकरालं  
 परितोषोत्पतितमयूरजालशबलमिव गगनतलम् ॥ कन्दला इन्द्रचापरेखाः  
 ३ कन्दलाकारत्वात् । हरिरिन्द्रः ॥

॥ ३९० ॥ प्रकटायते ग्रीष्मानिलवेगमूलोत्खाते रजःपटले शाद्व-  
 लपरिनालमहौकमठकपाटमिव महोपीठम् ॥ महाकमठो महाकूर्मो  
 ३ मूर्धेर्भाता तस्य कपाटः कोशः ॥

विसहन्ति णिय-विसाणल-पयविज्जन्तक्क- मग्गिअ-एफंसं ।  
 धारा-दूमिय-फण-मण्डलावि फणिणो नवासारं ॥ ३९० ॥  
 पडिसन्त-रयासण्णा-अमाण-गिरि-मण्डला विरायन्ति ।  
 कामं सामीकय-गय-उलाओ आसार-लेहाओ ॥ ३९१ ॥  
 छाया एकासारेवि फुरइ णिद्धोय-रेणु-णीलाण ।  
 गिम्हाहय-विरलुहेस-पिङ्ग-विडवाण उच्छूण ॥ ३९२ ॥  
 घडिय-फुडियन्तराओ गहिय-विस-ट्ठाण-पण्डुर-जलाओ ।  
 अहिरायन्ति धुयारुण-कसेरु-मूलाओ सरसीओ ॥ ३९३ ॥

॥ ३९० ॥ विषहन्ते निजाविषानलप्रतप्यमानाङ्गमार्गितशीतस्पश  
 धारादूनफणमण्डला अपि फणिनो नवासारम् ॥ दूमियं ॥ दुदु उपतापे  
 ३ उपतप्तं बाधितम् ॥

॥ ३९१ ॥ परितोन्तरजस्वेनानासन्नायमानानि गिरिमण्डलानि  
 यासां [ ता ] विराजन्ते कामं पर्याप्तं कृत्वा निरन्तरमज्जनाखिलमलवि-  
 ३ ल्याच्छद्याभीकृतगजकुलाः कासारलेखाः ॥ <sup>१</sup>स्रुतिप्रबद्धप्रवहज्जलाधार-  
 दीर्घिकात्मिकाः कासारलेखा उच्यन्ते ॥

॥ ३९२ ॥ छाया कान्तिः । एकासारेपि प्रावृषेयप्रथमजलभारेपि स्फुरात  
 शोभते निर्धौतरेणुतया नीलानां श्रिम्भवेशनागताः प्राप्ता विरलप्रदेशेषु  
 ३ पिङ्गाः पीतच्छायाः शोषवशाद्विटपा येषां तेषामिक्षूणाम् ॥

॥ ३९३ ॥ घटितस्फुटितान्तरा गृहीतविसस्य स्थाने पाण्डुरजला  
 अभिराजन्ते नैवारुणकसेरुमूलाः सरस्यः ॥ पूर्वघटितान्यन्तरालान्यति-  
 ३ प्रबन्धात् स्फुटन्ति नवविसजनिवस्थाया<sup>२</sup> प्रतिबिम्बेनैव तत्प्रदेशे जलस्य  
 पाण्डुरता भाति । कसेरुस्तूणविशेषो जलजः<sup>३</sup> ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. स्रुतिप्रबद्ध प्रवहज्जलाधारदीर्घिकात्मिकाः कासारलेखा उच्यन्ते । The  
 rendition is conjectural. <sup>२</sup> So MH. ! <sup>३</sup> MH. जम्.

जलयाणिल-रङ्गोलिय-हारियङ्कुर-सिसिर-पायव-तलाइ ।  
 मलिलाहय-विरसोडम्बराइ जायाइ रण्णाइ ॥ ३९४ ॥  
 सिसिर-च्छापसु चिरं उयसिन्धु-तरङ्ग-पुलिण-सुहपसु ।  
 पहिएहि वीसमिज्जइ विङ्ग-मुहलेसु वच्छेसु ॥ ३९५ ॥  
 णव-वरणय-गारन्तर-हिंसी-वण-मत्त लावय-कुलाओ ।  
 जाया भवणग-णियच्छियव्व-साहाओ सीमाओ ॥ ३९६ ॥  
 आयव-कढमाण-णवम्बु-सिण्ण-दर-गार-सालिणो होन्ति ।  
 सीमन्ता कच्छव-पोय-पट्ठि-परिधूसरुहेसा ॥ ३९७ ॥  
 मसिणुण्णय-पेरन्तं बावीण जलागमेणयं होइ ।  
 णिद्धोय-कढमाणोल-ककरुहन्तुरं वरणं ॥ ३९८ ॥

॥ ३९४ ॥ जलदानिलकम्पितहरिताङ्कुरशिशिरपादपतलानि सलिला-  
 हतत्वेन विरसोदुम्बरफलानि जातान्यरण्यानि ॥

[ ॥ ३९५ ॥ शिशिरच्छायेषु चिरम् उदक्सिन्धुतरङ्गपुलिनसुमगेषु  
 पथिकैर्विश्राम्यते विहङ्गमुखरेषु वृक्षेषु ॥ ]

॥ ३९६ ॥ नवचरणकैर्बालतृणविशेषैर्निरन्तराणि यानि हिंसीनां  
 रुताविशेषाणां वनानि तत्र मत्तानि लावकानां तिसिरीणां कुलानि  
 ३ यत्र ते [nic]जाता भवनामपेक्षितव्यवयोग्याः सीमान उपवनविशेषाः ॥

॥ ३९७ ॥ आतपकट्यमाननवाम्बुस्विन्नेषुद्वारशालयो<sup>१</sup> भवन्ति  
 सीमान्ताः कच्छपपोतकपृष्ठवत्परिधूसरप्रदेशाः ॥

॥ ३९८ ॥ मसृणोज्जतपर्यन्तं बावीनां संबन्धि जलागमेनावनतं  
 भवति निर्धौतकर्मस्वेनानीलैः कर्करैरुहन्तुरं वरणं तटम् ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. नताम्बुस्विरलयो for नवाम्बु &c. Probably the passage is corrupt.

वारिच्छेअ-दरावीय-सलिल-बोसट्टमाण- कलमाओ ।

जायाओ सीर-खण्डिय-मुत्थ-सुयन्धाओ भूमीओ ॥ ३९९ ॥

आरम्भिणोव्व संपइ दूरुग्गय-दिणयरावि णज्जन्ति ।

दूरुग्गायावि परिलाङ्घिणव्व दियहा णवब्भेहिं ॥ ४०० ॥

कावि सिरी गय-गोहण-परिलक्खिज्जन्त-वियड-भावाण ।

ऊससिय-तण-गहरी-अमाण-मग्गाण कच्छाण ॥ ४०१ ॥

स्विन्नत्वेन पर्यन्तानां मसृणत्वम् । उन्नतप्रदेशजलरयानीतकदर्म-  
कूटत्वेन चोन्नतत्वम् । जलागमनेन च वार्पानां पूर्णत्वादवनतानि  
५ तटानि लक्ष्यन्ते ॥

॥ ३९९ ॥ वारिच्छेदे प्रान्ते ईषस्पीतसलिलत्वेन बोसट्टमाणा  
२ सुगन्धामोदायमानाः कलमाः शालिविशेषा यासु जाताः सीरहलैः  
३ खण्डितानि यानि मुस्तानि तैः सुगन्धा भूमयः ॥

॥ ४०० ॥ आरम्भिण इव उपक्रमयुक्ता इव संप्रति दूरोद्भूतवि-  
नकरा अपि सन्तो ज्ञायन्ते दूरोद्भूता अपि बहुशेषा अपि परिलाङ्घि  
३ इव निकटास्तमया इव ज्ञायन्ते नवाग्नैः ॥ अथवा जलधरपूरिते गगने  
सति दूरोद्भूता अप्युन्नता अपि लम्बिन इव ज्ञायन्ते दिवसा इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ४०१ ॥ कापि श्रांः शोभा गतगोधनत्वे परिलक्षमाणवि-  
३ कटभावानाम् उच्छ्वसिततृणत्वेन गभीरायमाणमार्गाणां कच्छानामुपवन-  
नाम् ॥



समाह्रिय-संज्ज्ञा-राया विउणुच्चरमाण-गिरि-णइ-रवाओ ।

जाया संताण-पयत्त कीड-विरुयाओ रयणीओ ॥ ४०२ ॥

उगन्ध-मइल-वसुहा सहन्ति णिव्वडिय-रगय-च्छाया ।

दुदिण-विसइ-दूरायमाण-तूराओ णयरीओ ॥ ४०३ ॥

जायाओ सलिल-धारा-विराम-णिव्वडिय-पह-जलुगारा ।

विज्जुज्जो आलक्खिय-मेह-विहहाओ रयणीओ ॥ ४०४ ॥

॥ ४०२ ॥ समधिकसंख्यारागाः । मेघेषु प्रतिबिम्बितान<sup>१</sup> रवि-  
किरणानां रागातिरेकेण स्फुरणात् । दूराच्चराद्गिरिनदीरवाभोगाः । दूर-  
३ च्चरमाणागिरि[ण] इरयाउ इति पाठे दूरवर्धमानगिरिनदीवेगाभागा  
इत्यर्थः । जाताः संतानप्रवृत्तकीटविभवा रजन्यः ॥ कीटा मण्डुका-  
दयः । संताणपञ्चोत्तकीडविरुवाओ इति पाठे संतानरूपप्रवृत्तकीट-  
६ विरुताः ॥

॥ ४०३ ॥ 'उद्धतस्कन्धमहाशकुनौः सहन्ते वर्षाकालस्वभाव-  
परिपोषे समर्था भवन्ति । निवृत्तरागच्छाया विद्युद्विलसितैः । दुदि-  
३ नविर्धदूरायमाण<sup>२</sup>तूर्यशब्दा रजन्यः ॥ महाशकुन उल्कः । सोन्ध-  
कारातिशययुक्तासु रजनीषूद्धततरकन्वरो भवतीति कश्चित् । तत्त्वेन  
तु अल्पशकुना न बाहिरवस्थातुं शक्ता महान्त इव तद्गतप्रीवागार्जि-  
६ तासारवेगाद्याहताः सन्तो भवन्तीत्यनुभवसिद्धम् । दुदिनैर्गर्जितम् ।  
तेनाभेभूतः स्वाक्षूररवो न श्रयते ॥

॥ ४०४ ॥ जाताः सलिलधाराविरामनिवृत्तपथजलोद्धाराः विद्युद्दयो-  
१ ताञ्छितमेघ [ वि ] भागा रात्रयः ॥ निरधारासारावसाने<sup>३</sup> सत्यपि  
३ विद्युदालोके<sup>४</sup> मारुतजलोद्धारा नालोक्यन्ते । धारासारेण दृष्टिप्रसरनि-

<sup>१</sup> The commentator's text as given in J is उगन्ध-महासज्जा सहन्ति निव्व-  
डिय रायभ-छ-या । दुदिण-विमइ-दूरायमाण-तूराओ रयणीओ, <sup>२</sup> MH. 'तर' for 'तूर्य'  
perhaps 'तूर' is intended. But what may that mean? <sup>३</sup> MH. 'निमन',  
<sup>४</sup> So MH. Have we not to read 'वसरे'? <sup>५</sup> So MH.

कीटाविलङ्कुर-सिहा धारा-कहमिय-कच्छ-कासारा ।  
 छेत्त-णिसम्मन्त-सराडि-मण्डला होन्ति सीमन्ता ॥ ४०५ ॥  
 गयणं च मत्त-मेहं धारा लुलियज्जुणाई अ वणाई ।  
 निरहंकार-मियक्का हरन्ति नीलाओ अ णिसाओ ॥ ४०६ ॥  
 जलआगमिम्म मज्जइ जलमि सीयन्त-णइ-अड-णिवेसं ।  
 महु-मह-तलिमत्तण-घडिय-सेस-मुक्कं व महि-वेढं ॥ ४०७ ॥

रोधात् । धाराविरामे तु विद्युदालोकेन स्फुटाः प्रतीयन्ते । ते मेघाश्च-  
 ५ विभक्ता इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ४०५ ॥ कीटाविलङ्कुरशिखा धाराकर्दमितकच्छकासाराः  
 क्षेत्रनिर्षादच्छरा<sup>१</sup>टिमण्डला भवन्ति <sup>२</sup>सीमान्ताः ॥ कच्छा उपान्ताः ।  
 ३ कासाराः प्रदेशाः । <sup>४</sup>सराडयः सेघाः ॥

॥ ४०६ ॥ गगनं च मत्तमेघम् । धाराल्ललितार्जुनानि च वनानि ।  
 निरहंकारमृगाङ्गा हरन्ति स्वीकुर्वन्ति विरहितानां मदनोद्दीपनेन  
 ३[ नीलाश्च निशाः ] ॥

॥ ४०७ ॥ जलदागमे [ मज्जति जले ] मैज्जज्जदीतटनिवेशं  
 कृत्वा मधुमथनप्रेरिततलिमे<sup>\*</sup> घटितशेषमुक्तमिव महीपीठम् ॥ पृष्ठपूर्ण-  
 ३ त्वेन निमग्नतटनदीत्वात् प्लाविते।परान्तत्वाच्च<sup>४</sup> पृथिवी तावदुत्प्रेक्ष्यते<sup>५</sup> ।  
 जलधिम<sup>६</sup>ध्यशायिना हरिणा प्रेरितं <sup>७</sup>यत्तलं शय्या तेन घटितेन संबद्धेन

<sup>१</sup> MH, <sup>२</sup>सरारि. <sup>३</sup> MH, सीमन्ताः <sup>४</sup> MH, सरारयः <sup>५</sup> MH very corruptly  
 पावितोपरनत्वाश्च The emendation is conjectural, <sup>६</sup> MH तावांय नक्षते. The  
 emendation is mine, <sup>७</sup> MH, <sup>८</sup> मध्ये शा. <sup>९</sup> MH मत्तल.

तण्डुल-तरु-यलाणं असेव्व कलुसुण्ह-पल्ल-जलाण ।  
 दूरालोयेच्चिय पाउसम्मि लच्छी वणन्ताणं ॥ ४०८ ॥  
 ऊससिय-रण्ण-सीमावरोह-सिहराहिलक्ख-तरु-सण्डा ।  
 दीसन्ति णिबुद्धा इव वलन्त-धूमोच्छआ गामा ॥ ४०९ ॥  
 धारा-किलिण्ण-वत्तं आसुरहि-कसाय-केसरद्धन्तं ।  
 परिणमइ बन्धणेच्चिय परिसिद्धलं जूहिया-कुसमं ॥ ४१० ॥  
 णन्दन्ति णन्दिअ-दुमा आसार-च्छेय-सीयल-समीरा ।  
 हिययं थल- मग्ग-वलन्त-गो-हणा रण्ण-पेरन्ता ॥ ४११ ॥

महाभारमसहमानेन शेषेण त्यक्त्वा सतीव क्रुडितेति ॥ महुमहतलमेलिअ  
 ६ इति पाठः क्वचित् । क्वचित्तु महुमहतलिमत्तणेति । मधुमथतलिमत्वा-  
 द्धटितेन संवेदेन शेषेण त्यक्तेवेति तत्रार्थः ॥

॥ ४०८ ॥ तृणवत्तरु [ त ] लानामसेव्यकलुषोष्णपल्लवलजलानां  
 दूरालोक एव प्रावृषि लक्ष्मीः शोभा वनान्तानामुपवनानाम् ॥ इत्येति  
 ३ मत्स्वर्तीयः । हेतुगर्भे च वनान्तविशेषणे । हेतुतया दूरादेवोपवनानि  
 सुन्दराणि दृश्यन्ते न तु सेव्यानीत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ४०९ ॥ उद्भृता<sup>१</sup> अरण्यसीमसु ये अवरोहास्तृणादयस्तैः<sup>२</sup>  
 शिखरमात्रेण दृश्यमानेनाभिलक्ष्या अनुमेयास्तरुषण्डा येषां ते दृश्यन्ते  
 ३ निकृडिता इव मग्गा इव बलता धूमेनास्तृता आच्छादिता ग्रामाः ॥

॥ ४१० ॥ धाराभिः क्लिन्नपत्रम् ईषत्सुरभिकषायकेसरप्रांतं परि-  
 णमति विलीयते बन्धन एव वृन्त एव परिशिथिल यूथिकाकुसुमम् ॥  
 ३ क्लिन्त्वात्कषायत्वं केसरभागानाम् । यूथिका जातिः । सुमनः-  
 शब्दाभिमाना<sup>४</sup> मालती । यूथरूपेण कदम्बगोलकवत्तत्र कुसुमोद्भवात् ॥

॥ ४११ ॥ नन्दन्ति आनन्दयन्ति नन्दिद्विमाः आसारच्छेदशी-  
 तलसमीरा हृदयं स्थलमार्गबलद्वोघनाः अरण्यपर्यन्ताः ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. 'मानानि for वनानि.' MH. उद्भृतिारण.<sup>०</sup>

for 'तैः शिखर' which is a conjectural emendation.

<sup>२</sup> शिखराभिमाना ।

<sup>३</sup> MH. 'स्तेषु पत्रशिखर'.

<sup>४</sup> So MH.

णिबिड-दुम-मण्डलाई गिरन्तरूसासिय-सदल-सिहाइ ।  
 वचान्ति बहल- भावं पुञ्जिज्जन्ताइ व वणाइ ॥ ४१२ ॥  
 णवरि अ पयाण-समुहस्स पाउसेच्चिय किणावि णर-वइणो ।  
 णीराइज्जन्तिव बलिय-विज्जु-वलया दिसाहोया ॥ ४१३ ॥  
 सोहइ विमुह-पयत्तस्स ज्ञात्ति मगधाहिवस्स विणियत्तो ।  
 उक्का-दण्डस्सव सिहि-कणाण णिवहो णरिन्दाण ॥ ४१४ ॥  
 अगघइ तत्थ रणारम्भ-भिण्ण-भट सोणि अ-च्छडायम्भं ।  
 धारायट्ठिय-पलहत्थ-विज्जु-वलयंब महि-वेढं ॥ ४१५ ॥

॥ ४१२ ॥ निबिडदुममण्डलानि । प्रवृद्धशास्त्रत्वात् । निरन्तरो-  
 सितशास्त्रलशिखानि व्रजन्ति बहलभावं पुञ्जीक्रियमाणानीव वनानि ॥

॥ ४२३ ॥ अनन्तरं च प्रयाणसंमुखस्य प्रावृष्येव केनापि नरप-  
 तेर्नीराज्यन्त इव ज्वलितविद्युद्वलयत्वाद्दिग्भागाः ॥ किल नृपतियात्रा-  
 ३ रम्भे प्रास्थानिकं कर्म चोदितं शरदि । यत्र नीराजनसंज्ञके चतुर्दिक्षु  
 तृणकाष्ठादिकं प्रज्वाल्यते । तदिहापि प्रावृषि चतुर्दिक्षु प्रज्वलितत-  
 ढिलतया केनापि क्रियमाणमुत्प्रेक्ष्यते । नीराज्यन्ते नीराजनयुक्ता इव  
 ६ क्रियन्त इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ४१४ ॥ शोभते विमुखप्रवृत्तस्य पलायितस्य 'ज्ञाटिति मग-  
 धाधिपस्य विनिवृत्तः संमुखीभूतो लज्जापरलोकभयपरामर्शात्  
 ३ उल्कादण्डस्येव शिखिकणानां निवहो नरेन्द्राणाम् ॥ उल्कादण्डो  
 वज्रः ॥

॥ ४१५ ॥ अर्धति शोभते तत्र संग्रामे रणारम्भे भिन्नमटशो-  
 णितच्छटाताम्रं धाराकृष्टपर्यस्तविद्युद्वलयमिव महीपीठम् ॥ महत्यः

नियस-रह-पेल्लिय-घणो णह-दुन्दुहि-बहल-गज्जिउगमारो ।  
 जाओ पडन्त-मन्दार-णिविड-धारो णहाहोओ ॥ ४१६ ॥  
 अहवि बलाअन्तं कवलिकुण मगहाहिवं मही-णाहो ।  
 जाओ एला-सुरहिम्मि जलहि-वेला-वणन्तम्मि ॥ ४१७ ॥  
 रयण-कविलासु सोहइ वेला पुञ्जिय-सिलासु से भमियं ।  
 फल-भङ्ग-महुर-गन्धासु णालियेरी-वणालीसु ॥ ४१८ ॥

३ शोणितच्छटा वेगवर्षेण मेघेभ्य आकृष्टा रणभूमौ क्षिता विद्युलना  
 इवोत्प्रेक्षिताः ॥

॥ ४१६ ॥ त्रिदशरथपेरितघनो नभोदुन्दुभिनादेनाहतेन रणप-  
 टहेन बहलो गर्जितोद्धारो यत्र स जातः प्रवृत्तमन्दारनिबिडधारो  
 ३ नमआभोगः ॥ सुभटचरितपरितोषितगुरवरविमुक्तस्वमत्र मन्दारकु-  
 सुमानाम् ॥

॥ ४१७ ॥ अथापि पलायमानं कवलयित्वा मगधाधिपं मही-  
 नाथो यातः प्राप्तः एलासुरभौ जलधिवेलावनान्ते ॥ यद्यपि च वंशवी-  
 ३ र्यश्रुतादीनि ख्यापयित्वा रिपोरपि । तज्जयान्नायकोत्कर्षवर्णनं च  
 धिनोति नः इत्यलंकारेषु दिष्टम् तथापि प्रथमविजयविषयं तत् ।  
 अपरिमितविजयभाजस्तु यशोवर्मणः प्रतापसिद्धरिपुवर्णनमेवमप्यु-  
 ६ त्कर्षमावहतीति भद्रम् ॥

॥ ४१८ ॥ रत्नशबलासु शोभते वेलापुञ्जितशिलासु से अस्य  
 राज्ञो आन्तं फलभङ्गमधुरगन्धासु नालिकेरीबनालीपुं<sup>१</sup>

<sup>१</sup> MH, फलमगामधुर<sup>०</sup>, <sup>२</sup> MH, adds the word आल्यः after <sup>०</sup>बनालीपुं,

किं च । ३

जय-गय-कुम्भफालण-फुरन्त-सिन्दूर-रावि ओ जाण ।  
 दूरुगओवि नो मुयइ रयणि-विरम-च्छविं सूरु ॥ ४१९ ॥  
 चलण-णह-च्छवि-विच्छोलियाई काऊण ताण वङ्गाण ।  
 अहिणव-पणाम-वेलक्ख-पण्डुराईपिव मुहाई ॥ ४२० ॥  
 चलिओ कुम्भी-फल-दन्तुरासु दिदि वसुंधरा-णाहो ।  
 रण-स्थलीसु-दन्तो णिरुसुआसीण-हरिणासु ॥ ४२१ ॥

अवि य । २

वल-भर-पीडा-खुप्पन्त-सेस-सिर-रयण-मण्डला जस्स ।  
 गम्भ-परिसण्ठियारव्व चलइ विहुरोअरं वसुहा ॥ ४२२ ॥

॥ ४१९ ॥ अथ तिसृभिर्वङ्गराजपराजयवर्णनम् । जयगजकु-  
 म्भास्फालनस्फुरत्सिन्दूररञ्जितो येषां दूरोद्गतोपि मध्याह्नस्थोपि नो  
 ३ मुञ्चति रजनीविरमे छविं प्रभातकालकान्तिं सूर्यः ॥ <sup>१</sup>एतस्यामगाणितम-  
 दगजसमर्थत्वं वङ्गानामुक्तम् ।

॥ ४२० ॥ चरणनख[च्छवि]प्रक्षालितानि कृत्वा तेषामपि गज-  
<sup>२</sup>श्रीगणपतीनां <sup>३</sup>वङ्गनाम् अभिनवप्रणामवैलक्ष्यपाण्डुराणीव मुखानि ।

॥ ४२१ ॥ चलितः कूष्माण्डीफलदन्तुरासु दृष्टिं वसुंधरा-  
 नाथः अरण्यस्थलीषु ददन्निरुत्सुकासीनहरिणासु ॥ विशेषकम् ॥

॥ ४२२ ॥ <sup>४</sup>वलभरपीडाकुदच्छेवाशिरोरस्नमण्डला यम्य गर्म-  
 परिसंस्थितान्गरकेव चलति विधुरोदरं कृत्वा वसुधा । विह्वलोअ-  
 ३ रमिति पाठे विधूतोदरमित्यर्थः । आर अङ्गारको भौमः ।

<sup>१</sup> MH. पठेयामगाणित<sup>०</sup>. <sup>२</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>शिर<sup>०</sup>. <sup>३</sup> MH. पतीनामङ्गनाम्

<sup>४</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>पीडाकड<sup>०</sup>.

दक्षिण-दिसा-णरिन्देण तेण पायाडिय-पेसल-पणामो ।  
जाओ पहेण मलयावलम्बिणा मेइणी-णाहो ॥ ४२३ ॥

किं च । ७

रहस-च्छेयाअर-कय-कय-गहुत्ताण-विवलियच्छेण ।  
जेण पसायाहिमुहं मुहमसम-सरारिणो दिट्ठ ॥ ४२४ ॥  
कण्ठाहोएसु कया ससंभमं जस्स वसह-इन्धेण ।  
मउलि-मियङ्कामय-सेय-भग्ग-वियणा वणच्छेया ॥ ४२५ ॥  
दिट्ठाओ<sup>१</sup> णव-णवाणण-सोहाओ<sup>२</sup> पुणो वराहि सपुण्णा ।  
सायर-वामद्ध-पणामियम्मि माणि-दप्पणे जेण ॥ ४२६ ॥

॥ ४२३ ॥ 'दक्षिणादिमरेन्द्रेण तेन प्रकटितपेशलप्रणामः सन्  
यातः पथा मलयावलम्बिना मेदिनीनाथः ॥ युगलकम् ॥

॥ ४२४ ॥ इत ऊर्ध्वं सप्तभिः कुलकम् । किं चेत्यर्थान्तरप्रस्ता-  
वनायाम् । रभसच्छेदादरकृतकचम्रहोत्तानविवलिताक्षेण येन दशाननेन  
३ प्रसादाभिमुखं मुखम असमशरारेर्दृष्टम् । हराराधनप्रवृत्तेन रावणेन  
स्वशिरश्छेदेन पूजा चिकीर्षता प्रसन्नमुखो मदनरिपुरवल्लोकित इति  
प्रसिद्धिः ।

॥ ४२५ ॥ कण्ठाभांगेषु कृताः समभ्रमं कृत्वा यस्य वृषभचि-  
ह्नेन शंकरेण मौलिस्थितमृगाङ्गामृतसेकभ्रमवेदना व्रणच्छेदाः । यस्य  
३ छिन्नकण्ठव्रणस्य<sup>३</sup> हरेण कृपया चन्द्रादमृतमादाय सेकं कृत्वा पीडा  
निवारिता ।

॥ ४२६ ॥ दृष्टा नवसंख्याकानाम् अभिनवानाम् आननानां शोभाः  
पुनर्नवात् हरप्रसादात्संपन्नाः । क दृष्टाः । सादरेण वामार्चेन गौरीभा-

<sup>१</sup> MH. adds किं च before. <sup>२</sup> दक्षिण <sup>३</sup> MH. <sup>४</sup> वलिताक्ष

<sup>५</sup> MH. <sup>६</sup> वन<sup>७</sup> for <sup>८</sup>व्रण<sup>९</sup>.

परितुष्टे साण-णिरुसुएण सा जेण चन्द-हासस्स ।  
 परिमुट्ठा णिय-कण्ठट्ठि-चुण्णपुज्झङ्किया धारा ॥ ४२७ ॥  
 मलिआ पंसुलिअ-करेण जस्स विम्हय-रसा ति-णयणेण ॥  
 तुलिओआरि अ-केलास-मूल-पङ्काङ्किआ बाहू ॥ ४२८ ॥  
 सङ्का-मन्थर-संचार-दूमिओ जस्स भवण-कच्छासु ।  
 संचरइ तिअस-बन्दी-ससिएहिं णिरग्गलं पवणो ॥ ४२९ ॥  
 तंपि दस-कन्धरं हरि-सुएण कक्खन्तरम्मि काऊण ।  
 जम्मि समुदुहंसे भमिअं पत्तो पट्ठ तम्मि ॥ ४३० ॥

३ गेन प्रणामिते समर्पिते मणिदर्पणे येन । असङ्कल्लङ्घ्यप्रहारो दशम  
 शिरच्छेदे न पर्याप्त इति नवैव च्छिन्नानि तान्येव नवानि निर्मितानि  
 हरप्रसादेन ।

॥ ४२७ ॥ परितुष्टे शा'तत्वाग्निरुसुकेन सा येन चन्द्रहासस्य  
 खङ्गस्य परामृष्टा निजकण्ठास्थिचूर्णपुज्जाङ्का धारा । "दशमं शिरच्छे-  
 ३ तुमेनेन शङ्कितमिति स्पृशनोभिप्रायः ।

॥ ४२८ ॥ मलिताः कृपया मर्दिताः पांसुलितेन पांसुयुक्तेन  
 करेण । कर्दमाविलिप्तत्वेन पिच्छिलत्वाञ्जलिं विना मर्दनायोग्यत्वात् ।  
 ३ यस्य विस्मयवशात् त्रिनयनेन तुलितावतारितकैलासमूलपङ्काङ्किता  
 बाहवः ।

॥ ४२९ ॥ [ 'शङ्कामन्थरसंचारदुःखितो यस्य भवनकक्षासु  
 संचरति त्रिदशबन्दिश्वसितैर्नरगलं पवनः ] ।

॥ ४३० ॥ तमपि दशकन्धरं रावण हरिसुतेन वासवपुत्रेण  
 बालिना कक्षान्तरे कृत्वा यस्मिन्समुद्रेदेशे आन्तं प्राप्तः प्रभुस्तस्मिन् ॥

<sup>1</sup> MH. नयेव : <sup>2</sup> MH. ओतत्वात्. <sup>3</sup> MH. दशमाशिर". 'MH. omits to  
 give any commentary on this Stanza which is found in J. De. K.P.



अवि य । ९

रोसारूढो परिपाटलेसु मुह-मण्डलेसु मुहडाण ।  
 पहर-समचिय णिव्वडइ सामलो सोणिउप्पीलो ॥ ४३१ ॥  
 बल-संखोहुक्खय-रेणु-णिवह-णिट्ठिय-वसुधरा-पयडो ।  
 दीसइ सेस-फणा-माणे-राओ इव रुहिर-विच्छड्डो ॥ ४३२ ॥  
 परिणइ-कुण्डालिअ-कराववीडणा मडह-गण्ड-विवरेहिं ।  
 उद्धं णिवद्ध-वेआ गणहिं<sup>१</sup> मुच्चन्ति मय-धारा ॥ ४३३ ॥  
 परिरुज्झइ अमरिस-दसण-कट्टिआहर-णिरुद्ध-वयणोहिं ।  
 असमाणि अ-पहु-कज्जत्तणेण-जी-अंपिव भडोहिं ॥ ४३४ ॥

॥ ४३१ ॥ अधुना पारसीकसंज्ञकजनपदपातिना सह जयान्तं युद्धं  
 नवकुलकेन प्रस्तुतनरपतेराह । रोषवशादारूढः परिपाटलेषु सुखम-  
 ३ ण्डलेषु सुभटानां प्रहारसममेव<sup>१</sup> निर्वर्तते प्रकटीभवति श्यामलः  
 शोणितसंघातः ॥ उप्पीलो<sup>२</sup> संघातः । उपमागर्भं चेतत् । शोणित इव ।  
 कोसौ । यो रोषवशादारूढो वर्णविशेषो सुखमण्डलेषु । खञ्जच्छायाछु-  
 ६ रितस्वाच्च श्यामलत्वम् । अथवा सुखमण्डलेषु यः स्वभाविकः  
 श्यामल आकारः स रोषेणारूढः आक्रान्तः । स शोणितसमूह इव  
 प्रकाशत इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ४३२ ॥ बलभैरसंक्षोभितरेणुनिबहनिष्ठितवसुंधरतया प्रकटो  
 दृश्यते शेषफणामणिराग इव रुधिरराशिः ॥

॥ ४३३ ॥ पारणतिकुण्डलितकरावपीडनसकटगण्डविवरैः ऊर्ध्वं  
 निबद्धवेगा गजेमुच्यन्ते मदधाराः ॥

॥ ४३४ ॥ प्रतिरुध्यते अमर्षवशेन दशनैराकृष्टो योधरस्तेन  
 निरुद्धवदनैः असमापितैः प्रभुकार्यत्वेनैव<sup>३</sup> जीवितमिव भटैः ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. निवर्तते.<sup>२</sup> MH. "a. for "m.<sup>३</sup> So MH.

धावन्ति ससल्ल-भटङ्ग-कवलणा अर-दुहावि अ-मुहीओ ।  
 विरसा सिवाओ सोणिय-कणुल्ल-पविरेल्लिअ-रवाओ ॥ ४३५ ॥  
 पडिहाइ वूढ-जोहावि पढम-णिबिहोव्व संगरुहेसो ।  
 उस्मूण-भाव-सेसत्त-तुरय-णर-रुण्ड-कय-डिम्बो ॥ ४३६ ॥  
 आरक्ख-वण-मुहुग्गिण-भूरि-भङ्ग-ट्टियङ्कुस-क्खण्डं ।  
 रहसा विहडिय-भमरं व धुणइ वयणं जय-गइन्दो ॥ ४३७ ॥  
 अव-जीव-भाव-गरुयायमाण-पल्लत्थ-काय-णिवहाइ ।  
 जायाइ दुव्वहाइव फणिणो ताइंचिय बलाइ ॥ ४३८ ॥

॥ ४३५ ॥ धावन्ति सशल्यभटङ्गकवलनादरदुःखितमुखा वि-  
 रसाः शिवाः शोणितकल्लोलविरेल्लितरवाः<sup>१</sup> ॥ शोणितकल्लोलरवेण  
 विरेल्लितोभिभूतो रवो यासा ताः शोणितविरेल्लितरवाः ॥

॥ ४३६ ॥ प्रतिभाति व्यूढयोधोपि क्षीणभटोपि प्रथमनिबिड  
 इव संग्रामप्रारम्भानिचित इव संगरोद्देशः उच्छृणुभावात्संसक्ता<sup>२</sup> अ-  
 ३ न्योन्यं संबद्धा ये तुरगनरास्तेषां रुण्डैः कलेवरैः कृताडिम्बः संपादि-  
 ताटोपः ॥ डिम्ब एकार्पणीभावः<sup>३</sup> ॥

॥ ४३७ ॥ आरक्षव्रणमुखोद्गर्णमूरिमङ्गगस्थिताङ्कुशखण्डं र-  
 भसा विघटितभ्रमर इव धुनाति वदनं जयगजेन्द्रः ॥ आरक्षं शि-  
 ३ रसि गजस्य मदस्थानं यत्राङ्कुशचञ्चुर्निमज्जति । भूविभङ्गेति पाठे  
 भूविभङ्गेति योज्यम् । उद्रताङ्कुशकाणिकासु सादृश्यादुद्गीनभ्रमरभ्रमः ॥

॥ ४३८ ॥ अपगतजीवभावत्वाद्गुरुयमाणो गुरुर्भवन् पर्यस्तो वि-  
 वशीभूतः कायानिवहो येषु तानि जातानि दुर्वहानीव फणिनः शेषस्य  
 तान्येव बलानि ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. 'विरेल्लित'. <sup>२</sup> MH. 'भावात्स' <sup>३</sup> MH. 'कर्पणी'. <sup>४</sup> MH. 'गुरुयवत्'.

इय से जय-पेरन्तो पुहई-बइणो पारेक्खय-पहाणो ।

तुमुलो महाहवो आसि चिरयरं पारसीएहिं ॥ ४३९ ॥

किं च । १७

उहओअहि-पडिलगा धणु-पेळिय-कोटि-चलिय-वीयद्धा ।

णिज्जन्ति जोत्तियं एन्ति तेत्तियंचेय धराणि-हरा ॥ ४४० ॥

एकम्मिच्चिय सेले पूरिय-भुवण-वलणं समोसरिए ।

आलोइउं पयत्ता सयलव्व परिठिया वसुधा ॥ ४४१ ॥

इह-हुत्तं णिवडन्ता णोल्लेन्ति पणोल्लिया धरा-वल्लय ।

णज्जइ एत्तो-हुत्तं परओ- हुत्तं व धराणि-हरा ॥ ४४२ ॥

॥ ४३९ ॥ इति तस्य जयपर्यन्तः पृथिवीपतेः परिक्षयप्रधानस्तुमुलो महाहव आसीच्चिरतर पारसीकैः सह ॥ कुलकम् ॥

॥ ४४० ॥ अथ सप्तदशभिः कुलकम् । उभयोदधिप्रतिलम्भाः पूर्वोपरतोयनिधिसंबद्धा धनुष्प्रेरितकोटिचलितद्वितीयाध्याः । धनुष्को-  
३ टिचलितद्वितीयाध्या इत्यर्थः । निर्यान्ति नीयन्ते वा यावत्तः आगच्छन्ति तावत् एव धरणीधराः ॥ पृथुराजेन<sup>१</sup> सागरद्वयावस्थिता पृथिवी मानदण्डस्थानीयेन धनुषा परिच्छेत्तुमारब्धा । तत्रातिद्राक्षीयस्त्वाद्वधुषः  
६ पर्वतैरुभयसागरतटवर्तिभिरवकाशेवरुद्धे यावदेकेन प्रान्तेन प्रेर्य परतो गिरयो नीयन्ते तावदपरेण प्रान्तेन धनुषाऽप्रेर्यमाणेनार्वाग्भवता पृथिवी व्याप्यत इति दिग्द्वयव्यवस्थितगिरिस्वीकरणनिराकरणव्यग्रत्वाक्षि-  
९ तिपरिच्छेदो न संपन्न इति कथा ॥

[ ॥ ४४१ ॥ एकस्मिन्नेव शैले पूरितभुवनवलये समपसृते आलोकयितुं प्रवृत्ता सकलेव परिष्ठिता वसुधा ॥ ]

॥ ४४२ ॥ इह क्षेपयितुः पृथोः संबन्धिनि देशे हुत्तं<sup>२</sup> समुखं

एकेणंचिय चावग्ग-भिण्ण-लग्गेण पेळ्ळिओ गिरिणा ।  
 णिज्जइ पुञ्जिय-रय-पूरियन्तरो सेल-संघाओ ॥ ४४३ ॥  
 सेलाण चाव-पेळ्ळिय-तड-मेह-पढन्त-विज्जु-बलयाण ।  
 पक्ख-च्छेय-द्विय-कुलिस-सल्ल-सयलाइव गलन्ति ॥ ४४४ ॥  
 णिज्जन्ति मुहल-मूला चल पायव-णिज्झरा खलन्त-सिला ।  
 सम-विसम-भूमि-लङ्घण-तरङ्गिणो सेल-संघाया ॥ ४४५ ॥

कृत्वा निपतन्तो निष्पपन्तो णोळेन्ति प्रेरयन्ति पणोल्लिया प्रणुवाः  
 ३ पातिता<sup>१</sup> सन्तो धनुषा धरावल्यम् बलयाकारत्वाद्वलयम् समपिचतु-  
 दिग्भूमिकटकं विष्टभ्य मज्जन्ति । ततश्च गिर्यवष्टब्धप्रदेशे मज्जति सति  
 भागान्तरमुन्मज्जति तुलान्तवत् । ततश्च<sup>२</sup> प्रतिपत्त्रा णज्जइं ज्ञायते ईत्तो-  
 ६ हुत्तं इहाभिमुखं पतन्त्येते धरणीधराः पुरंओहुत्तं<sup>३</sup> न पुनः पराभिमुखं  
 पतन्तीति ज्ञायन्ते पराङ्मुखेषु पतत्स्वपि ॥ कचिच्च परओहुत्तं वेति  
 पाठः । तत्रेहाभिमुख वा पतन्तीति संशयरूपेण ज्ञायते परभूभाग-  
 ९ स्याप्युन्मज्जनादित्यर्थः ॥

॥ ४४३ ॥ एकेनैव चापाम्रभिजलमेन प्रेरितो गिरिणा [ णिज्जइ  
 नीयते ] पुञ्जितरजसा पूरितान्तरः शैलसंघातः ॥ इति धनुषस्तस्य च  
 ३ प्रेरयितुः पृथोर्महाप्रभावस्त्ववर्णनम् ॥ पङ्क्तिव्यवस्थिता एकप्रेरणयैव  
 रज्जुकीलकबद्धहवः प्रेरयन्त इत्यर्थः । चापाटनाद्वियेन वैकस्य  
 रिसंघस्य संमुखं पतनमपरस्य पराङ्मुखम् ॥

॥ ४४४ ॥ शैलानां चापप्रेरिततटमेघपतद्विद्युद्वलयानां पक्षच्छेद-  
 स्थितकुलिशशल्यशकलानीव गलन्ति पतन्ति ॥

॥ ४४५ ॥ नीयन्ते मुखराणि शब्दायमानानि मूलानि येषां ते

१ MH. पातिताः.

२ MH. ततश्चपतिपत्त्रा.

३ MH. पुरंओ.

आसा-गएहिं सरहस-चाबग-पणोल्लणा-पयत्तन्ता ।

धाविय-पडिगय-सङ्कालुएहिं भिज्जन्ति कुल-सेला ॥४४६॥

दीसन्ति गमण-णिवडिअ-सिहर-सिला-भारिय-मूल-विन्थारा ।

सुत्त-धणु-मग-णिग्गम-पयत्त-पढमुज्झरा गिरिणां ॥ ४४७ ॥

पाआल-भरिय-मूला पेल्लिय-णिकखन्त-धणु-समोलइया ।

मुच्चन्ति थोय-तुलिया भू-भङ्ग-भएणधराणि हरा ॥ ४४८ ॥

जे आसि गिरीण पुरा संचय-वियडा महा-णई-पवहा ।

ओसायाण तेच्चिय थलीहिं पिज्जन्ति जल-मात्ता ॥४४९॥

चलाः पादपा निर्झराश्च येषां ते समाविषमभूमिलङ्घनेन तरङ्गिताः  
स्खलिताः गैल्लसंधाताः ॥ धनुषा नोद्यमानानामेषा वर्णना ॥

॥ ४४६ ॥ आशागजैः सरभसचापाग्रप्रणोदनपर्वतमाना धा-  
वित[प्रति]गजशङ्कावाद्भिर्मिथ्यन्ते कुलशैलाः प्रधानपर्वताः ॥

॥ ४४७ ॥ दृश्यन्ते गमननिपतितशिखरशिलामूलभूतविस्ताराः  
क्रुद्धितधनुर्मार्गनिर्गमप्रवृत्तप्रथमनिर्झरा गिरयः ॥ धनुषान्तःप्रोतगिरि-  
३ मार्गेण नवा निर्झराः प्रवृत्ता इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ४४८ ॥ आपातालं मूलैर्भूताः स्थापिताः प्रेरितनिष्क्रान्तेन<sup>१</sup>  
द्वितीयपार्श्वे निर्गतेन धनुषा समोलइया समुत्क्षिप्ताः मुच्यन्ते त्यज्यन्ते  
३ स्तोक्तुलिता भूमङ्गभयेन भूम्युत्पाटनसाध्वसेन रज्जुकीलकवत्पाता-  
लतलनिलीनमूलत्वेनाचलानां भूम्युत्पाटनशङ्कया [ धरणीधराः ] ॥

॥ ४४९ ॥ येभूवन् गिरीणां संबन्धिनः<sup>२</sup> पुरा पूर्व<sup>३</sup> संचयेन गिरीणां  
परस्परसंलग्नत्वेन विकटा दुर्गमा महानदीप्रवाहा अपसारितगिरीणां

<sup>१</sup>MH. चपलाः. <sup>२</sup>MH. कृद्धित<sup>०</sup>. <sup>३</sup>MH. न्तप्रोत<sup>०</sup>. <sup>४</sup>MH. निष्क्रान्तेन<sup>०</sup>

<sup>५</sup>MH. संबन्धेन. <sup>६</sup>MH. पूर्वासिचयेन.

जेसु गिरी अवणीया जेसु च निवेसिया णरिन्देण ।  
 दोण्णिवि भिण्ण-सरूया जाया अण्णव्व उद्देसा ॥ ४५० ॥  
 मज्झ-समोसरियम्मि य पेरन्त-परिट्ठिण्ण य गिरि-जाले ।  
 ओअरइ महिंण णहं आरुइइ महिंण गयण-यलं ॥ ४५१ ॥  
 चाव-पणोल्लण-णिवडिअ-सेल-भरन्तेकवास-पुञ्जइओ ।  
 बहु-जलयरोव्व दीसइ सोच्चिय मडह-ट्ठिओ जलही ॥ ४५२ ॥  
 पढम-विमूढ-च्छाओ ओसारिय-सेल-जाल-णिव्वडिओ ।  
 मज्झम्मिव पुञ्जइओ धराएँ बहलायवो दियहो ॥ ४५३ ॥

त एव स्थलीभिरुत्खातगिरिभूभागैः पीयन्ते निजेगिल्यन्ते जलसा  
 वरूपाः ॥

॥ ४५० ॥ येषु प्रदेशेषु गिरी गिरयोपनीताः । येभ्यः प्रदेशेभ्यः  
 पर्वता अपसारिता इत्यर्थः । येषु च निवेशिता उत्पादथ स्थापिता  
 ३ इत्यर्थः । केन । नरेन्द्रेण प्रजापतिना पृथुना । ते द्वयेऽपि भिन्नस्वरूपा  
 जाता अन्य इवात्यन्तभिन्ना इवोद्देशाः प्रदेशाः ॥

॥ ४५१ ॥ मध्यासम्यगपसृते च [ पर्यन्तपरिष्ठिते च ] गिरि-  
 जाले अवतरति महीमिव नमः । मध्यमही शून्येव प्रतिभातीत्यर्थः ।  
 ३ आरोहति महीव गगनम् ॥ महीयमिव भातीत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ४५२ ॥ चापप्रेरितं निपतित[शैल] त्रियमाणैकपाश्वेन पुञ्जी-  
 कृतः संकोचितो बहुजलचरो दृश्यते । सर्वजलचराणामेकत्र स्थाने  
 ३ संघटनात् । स एव मडहास्थित उदाधिः ॥

॥ ४५३ ॥ प्रथमं पर्वतोत्पादनसमये पर्वतैर्व्याप्तगगनत्वाद्दिनक-  
 रकरप्रवेशाभावे विमूढच्छायः अस्फुटकान्तिर्धूलिपटलेन<sup>१</sup> चलद्विरि-  
 ३ निचयेन च आकुलीकृतत्वात् ततोपसारितशैलजालत्वेन निर्वृत्तः  
 प्रकटीभूतः अतश्च मध्ये प्रान्तस्थितगिरिसंयन्धिनि पुञ्जीकृत इव  
 धरायां समस्तायां बहलातपो दिवसः ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>कान्तिधूलि<sup>०</sup>.

<sup>२</sup>MH. निवृत्तः

उक्त्वय-गिरि-गहिर-द्वाण-भाव-दूरुण्यन्तर-कखण्डं ।  
 दीसइ तह-संष्टिय-सेल-जाल-विसमंव महि-वेढं ॥ ४५४ ॥  
 उम्मिल्लन्ति मही-हर-गमणुवेल्लिय-धरा-समकन्ता ।  
 उल्लन्त-रेणु-मइला सु-इरेण महा-णई-मग्गा ॥ ४५५ ॥  
 थिइ-लम्भ-निव्वुयाणं कालेण विरूढ-काणण-तणाणं ।  
 पक्ख-च्छेयाहिवि महि-इराण चलिण्हिं अवरद्धं ॥ ४५६ ॥  
 पेरन्ती-कअ-उत्तुङ्ग-गरुअ-गिरि-वल्लय-बद्ध-परिवेसं ।  
 मज्झोणयंव दीसइ पासोणमिअंपि महि-वेढं ॥ ४५७ ॥

॥ ४५४ ॥ उस्वातगिरिस्वाद्गम्भीरस्थानत्वेन दूरोन्नतान्तरखण्डं  
 संदृश्यते तथासंस्थितशैलजालविषममिव महीपृष्ठम्<sup>१</sup> ॥

॥ ४५५ ॥ उन्मील्यन्ते<sup>२</sup> प्रकटीभवन्ति महीधरगमनोद्घोषितया धरया  
 समाक्रान्ताः सन्तः आर्द्रीभवद्रेणुमलिनाः सुचिरेण महानदीमार्गाः ॥

॥ ४५६ ॥ स्थितिलाभेन निवृत्तानां कालेन विरूढकाननतृणानां प-  
 क्षच्छेदादपि महीधराणां चलितैरपराद्धम् ॥ छिन्नपक्षैर्यथातथा स्थिति-  
 शरासादिता । समासीनधनुष्कोटिविघटनचलितैः पुनर्नगैर्न कथंचित्प-  
 दबन्धो लब्ध इति वज्रादप्याधिक्यं पृथुधनुषो वर्णितमनेन । कालेन  
 विरूढकाणण-तलाण इति पाठे विरूढकाननानि तलानि येषामिति ॥

[ ॥ ४५७ ॥ पर्यन्तीकृतोत्तुङ्गगुरुगिरिवल्लयबद्धपरिवेसं मध्याव-  
 नतमिव दृश्यते पार्श्ववनतमपि महीपृष्ठम् ॥ ]

ओसारिअ-गिरि-गारव-विणमिअ-पेरन्त-पुञ्जइञ्जन्तं ।  
 वित्थारित्थं तंचिअ जायं मढहंव महि-वेढं ॥ ४५८ ॥  
 इय पिहुणो धणु-पेल्लण-णिबिडीकय-सेल-जाल-दुल्लहा ।  
 भू-पेरन्ता जे इर तेसुबि गाहिओ करो पहुणा ॥ ४५९ ॥

अवि य । ६

अरइ-परिसक्कणा रणिर-णेउराराव-संगलन्तीसु ।  
 ठिय-परियआसु दिट्ठी लग्गइ कल-इंस-मालासु ॥ ४६० ॥  
 विविणेह-मज्जण-द्विय-थोउब्भिज्जन्त-दाण-रायंव ।  
 दीसइ सामायन्तं सइ सुह-भञ्जेसु लायणं ॥ ४६१ ॥

[ ॥ ४५८ ॥ अपसारितगिरिगौरवविनमितपर्यन्तपुञ्जीक्रियमाणं  
 विस्तारितं तदेव जातमल्पमिव महीपृष्ठम् ॥ ]

॥ ४५९ ॥ इति उक्तप्रकारेण पृथोः संबन्धिना धनुषा यत्प्रेरणं  
 तेन निबिडीकृतं यत् शैलजातं तेन दुर्लब्ध्या भूमेरन्ता ये किल  
 ३तेष्वपि गृहीतः करो दण्डः प्रभुणा यशोवर्मणा ॥ कुलकम् ॥

॥ ४६० ॥ अधुना नर्मदारुण्यनदीनिवासं <sup>१</sup>षट्कुलकेनाह ।

अरत्या यत्परिष्वक्कणं तस्माद्रणरणनशीलानां नूपुराणां य आ-  
 ३रावः ईषच्छब्दस्तत्र <sup>२</sup>संगलन्तीषु संघटमानासु स्थिरैरपरिचयासु लग्गति  
 दृष्टिः कलहंसमालासु ॥ महानदीनां देवतारूपत्वान्नर्मदा नाम  
 नायिका कार्तवीर्यार्जुने बद्धानुरागा सती राजर्षि तमनुसार । अय-  
 ३मपि च राजर्षिस्तां प्रत्यनुपजाताभिलाष इति तदलाभे सजातरणरणा ॥

॥ ४६१ ॥ विपिनेभमज्जनस्थितस्तोकोद्भिद्यमानदानरागमिव  
 दृश्यते विरहजदुःखेन श्यामायमानं सदा स्वाङ्गेषु लावण्यम् ॥  
 ३सौन्दर्यातिशयं विरहवेदनाकृतां <sup>३</sup> च श्यामिकां धत्त इत्यर्थः ।

<sup>१</sup>MH. षट्कुलकेनाह

<sup>२</sup>MH. संगल्लु

<sup>३</sup>MH. ०कृता



संतापायासोप्यय-चन्दन-पङ्क-प्यएस-पण्डूई ।

दोन्बल्ल-समुम्मीलिअ-पुलिणाईव होन्ति अक्काई ॥ ४६२ ॥

बहुसो घटन्त-विहटन्त-सइ-मुहासाय-संगमुल्लोले ।

हियए च्चेय समप्पन्ति चञ्चला वीइ-वावारा ॥ ४६३ ॥

कुसुम-सयणिज्ज-मलणा सोरह-घोणन्त-महुअरं हरइ ।

उद्देस-पहुत्त-जणाहिलक्ख-सीसंपिव सरीरं ॥ ४६४ ॥

अत्र नर्मदानद्या सह तदधिष्ठायाकाया देवताया अभेदाध्यवसाये  
विविणेभमज्जणाद्धिअ इत्युत्प्रेक्षा ॥

॥ ४६२ ॥ संतापायासार्पितचन्दनपङ्कप्रदेशपाण्डूनि दौर्बल्यस-  
मुम्मीलितपुलिनानीव भवन्त्यङ्गानि ॥ नदी परिशुष्कोभयपुलिनत्वा-  
३ च्छुष्ककर्दमतटा सैवमुत्प्रेक्ष्यते विरहजसंतापदुर्बला संतापनिवृत्त्यर्थ-  
लागितशुष्कचन्दनपाण्डुरपुलिनेवेति ॥

॥ ४६३ ॥ वारंवारं संयुज्यमानो वियुज्यमानश्च यः स्मृति-  
सुखास्वादसंगमः स्मरणेन हृदयप्रत्यक्षीभूतो यः प्रियतमस्तस्माद्यः  
३ सुखानुभवसंगमस्त्रोल्लोले उत्सुके हृदय एव समाप्यन्ते चञ्चला  
वीचिव्यापाराः ॥ बहुशो घटमाने सति सुखास्वादसंगमोल्लोले हृदय  
एव समाप्यन्ते चञ्चला वीचिव्यापाराः । सती साध्वी यदा विरहिणी  
६ भवति तदा हृदय एवाशाकल्पितप्रियसंगमकल्लोलाः समाप्यन्ते न तु  
बहिःप्रयोगयोगमधिरोहन्ति नियतनरनियतचित्तत्वात् ॥

॥ ४६४ ॥ कुसुममयशयनीयमलनसौरभघूर्णमानमधुकरं हर-  
ति हृदयम् । उद्देशपर्याप्तजनाभिलक्ष्यशिरस्कमिव शरीरम् ॥ तत्र  
३ हि नद्यां संनिहितबहुकुसुमविपिनतया क्वचित्क्वचित्प्रदेशे शैत्यमाश्रित्य

इय जम्मि पएसे णम्मयाएँ राएसि-वद्ध-भावाए ।  
 भमियं संभरिअ-कहेण तत्थ वसिअं णरिन्देण ॥ ४६५ ॥  
 मुह-विणिमिय-नव-मज्जल-किसल-कलाव-च्छलेण गन्तूण ।  
 पिज्जन्तं पिव अहि-दीह-दीह-जीहा-सहस्सेहिं ॥ ४६६ ॥  
 अणुणिज्जन्तं रक्खा-परिअर-धुअ-धवल-चामर-णिहेण ।  
 बन्दीकयामर-जरा-बन्धूहिं बहु-पणामेहिं ॥ ४६७ ॥  
 मरण-भएणव चिन्ता-सामाअन्तेहिं जीव-जालेहिं ।  
 अवलम्बिज्जन्तं सोरहायरा महुअर-कुलेहिं ॥ ४६८ ॥  
 हरि-चक्र-विरिक्क-ट्ठिअ-पाणागय-राहु-सीस-वलयं व ।  
 नियअ-च्छाआ-मण्डल-निहेण पासे पयासन्तं ॥ ४६९ ॥

परिभ्रमन्ति अमरपङ्क्तयः कामाक्रान्ताकुसुमशय्याविश्रान्तकूडितग-  
 लत्क्रान्तकेशकलापत्वेन कल्पिताः ॥

॥ ४६५ ॥ इति यत्र प्रदेशे नर्मदया<sup>१</sup> राजर्षिबद्धभावया भ्रान्तं  
 नर्मदासहस्रार्जुनयोः संस्मृतकथेन तत्राप्युषितं नरेन्द्रेण ॥ कुलकम् ॥

[ ॥ ४६६ ॥ मुखविनिर्मितनवमङ्गलकिसलयकलापच्छलेन गत्वा  
 पीयमानमिव अहिदीर्घदीर्घजिह्वासहस्रैः ]

[ ॥ ४६७ ॥ अनुनीयमानं रक्षापरिचरधुतधवलचामरनिभेन  
 बन्दीकृतामरजराबन्धुभिरिव बहुप्रणामैः ]

[ ॥ ४६८ ॥ मरणभयेनेव चिन्ताश्यामायमानैर्जीवजालैः अव-  
 लम्ब्यमानं सौरभादरात् मधुकरकुलैः ]

[ ॥ ४६९ ॥ हरिचक्रविरिक्तस्थितप्राणागतराहुशीर्षवलयमिव  
 निजकच्छायामण्डलनिभेन पार्श्वे प्रकाशमानम् ]

<sup>१</sup>MH. <sup>०</sup>क्रान्ताकुसुम.<sup>०</sup>

<sup>२</sup>MH. <sup>०</sup>कूडित<sup>०</sup>.

<sup>३</sup>MH. <sup>०</sup>क्रान्त<sup>०</sup>.

<sup>४</sup> MH. नर्मदाया.

इय अमअ-कुम्भमुन्भिज्जमाणसुअहीओ जस्मि दट्ठण ।

तिअसेहि विम्भिअं तस्मि साअरन्ते द्वियं पेह्णुणा ॥ ४७० ॥

मुक्का णिसासु दप्पिय-मइन्द-संपाय-विससिय-गयन्दा ।

पुञ्जिय-सेणा-कलुसीकयावढा तेण मरु-मग्गा ॥ ४७१ ॥

अवि य । १३

होन्त-रसा-यल-भय-पिसुण-कसण-घण-धूमकेउ-दण्हेहि ।

दोसन्ति भीअ-विवलायमाण-धुअया ओव दिसाओ ॥ ४७२ ॥

तक्खण-पसरन्तुप्पाय-तरल-तारा-करम्बिओ फुरइ ।

भीओरय-सुर-दिज्जन्त-भोय-रयणोव्व णह-मग्गो ॥ ४७३ ॥

[ ॥ ४७० ॥ ] इति अमृतकुम्भम् उद्विद्यमानम् उदघेर्यस्मिन् दृष्ट्वा त्रिदशैर्घोस्मितं तस्मिन् सागरान्ते स्थितं प्रमुणा ॥ ]

[ ॥ ४७१ ॥ मुक्ता लङ्घिताः । कदा । निशामु रात्रिषु शीत-  
लामु । न तु दिवा आतपेन जाज्वल्यमानत्वात् । दर्पितमृगेन्द्रसंपा-  
३तविशसितगजेन्द्रा अपि पुञ्जितसेनाकलुषीकृतावटास्तेन राज्ञा मरु-  
मार्गाः ॥ विशसिता मारिताः । अवटाः कृपाः । ते पिपसितैः  
पुञ्जीभूतैरहमहमिकया निपतद्भिराकृष्टामलजलत्वेन <sup>१</sup>शिष्टकर्मत्वा-  
दत्कलुषीकृताः ॥ ]

॥ ४७२ ॥ अपि चेत्यथान्तरमंभावनायाम् ॥ अधुना श्रीकण्ठ-  
संज्ञकजनपददेशप्राप्तिं राज्ञो वर्णयितुं जनमेजयकृतसर्पसत्त्रं वर्णयितुं  
३त्रयोदशभिः कुलकमाह । <sup>२</sup>भवद्रसातलभयपिशुनकृष्ण [ घन ] धूम  
केतुदण्डैर्दृश्यन्ते भीतविपलायमानभुजगा इव दिशः ॥

॥ ४७३ ॥ तत्क्षणं प्रथमारम्भानिष्टसूचकत्वेन प्रसरन्त्यो या

<sup>१</sup>MH. जत्वेन for जलत्वेन<sup>०</sup>.

<sup>२</sup>MH. <sup>०</sup>भवनरसा.

बिल-बलय-मुहुव्वेल्लन्त-सरल-भुयइन्द-जाल-कलिलाए ।

चलियं संभम-रहसुद्ध-केस-दण्डाएव महीए ॥ ४७४ ॥

सज्जस-संजाय-जराउरेहिं णिम्मोअ-पट्ट-मालाओ ।

भुअएहिं वेय-पज्जलण-सक्किएहिं व मुच्चन्ति ॥ ४७५ ॥

अट्टिअ-पढन्त-विसहर-संवलिअ-वलन्त-धूप-जालेण ।

एकाहुईकयं-पिव णहम्मि पडिहाइ पायालं ॥ ४७६ ॥

संभम-पुणरुत्तारुण-फुरन्त-जीहा-कढप्प-पल्लविआ ।

दीसन्ति रोस-कवलिअ-हव्ववह-सिहव्व भुअइन्दा ॥ ४७७ ॥

उत्पाततरलतारास्ताभिः करम्बितः संवलितः स्फुरति भीतोरगसुर-  
३ दीयमानोत्कोचैरत्न इव नभोमार्गः ॥

॥ ४७४ ॥ बिलबलयमुखादुद्वेल्लत् निःसरत्<sup>१</sup> सरलभुजगेन्द्रजालं  
तेन कलिलया समाकुलया चलितं संभ्रमरभसोर्ध्वकेशदण्डयेव<sup>२</sup> मखा ॥

॥ ४७५ ॥ साध्वससंजातजरातुरैर्निर्मोकपट्टमाला भुजगाधिपैः  
प्रज्वलनशङ्कितैरिव मुच्यन्ते ॥ भयातिशयेन हि प्रागेव जरा भवति ।  
३ निर्मोको मुक्तं सर्पचर्म । वृद्धस्य ध्रुवभावा निकटो निर्मोकत्याग इति  
प्रज्वलनशङ्कितैरिव दाहभयादिव कविना कल्पितम् ॥

॥ ४७६ ॥ <sup>३</sup>अस्थितपतद्विषधरसंवलितवलधूमजालेनैकाहुतीकृ-  
तमिव नभोपि<sup>४</sup> प्रतिभाति पातालम् ॥ उत्पतनयोग्यस्वमिहाहीनां  
३ कविना कल्पितम् । <sup>४</sup>धूमकेतुश्च धूमत्वेनाहवनीयामिधूमः । अस्थि-  
तमनवरतम् ॥

॥ ४७७ ॥ संभ्रमपुनरुत्तारुणस्फुरजिह्वासमूहपल्लविता दृश्यन्ते  
रोषकवलितहव्यबाहशिखा इव भुजगेन्द्राः ॥ संभ्रमो भयम् । तेन

<sup>१</sup>MH. सरत्.

<sup>२</sup>MH. दंढा इव.

<sup>३</sup>MH. वलधूम<sup>०</sup>.

<sup>४</sup>MH. केतव्य. It

is probable the words धूमकेतुश्च धूमत्वेन are corrupt.

दज्जन्त-विसहरुकर-मुक्कारन्दोलमाण-मुहल-सिहो ।  
 णीससइव विसम-विसाणुभाव-दर-घुम्पिरो जलणो ॥ ४७८ ॥  
 अरुण-विसारि-फणा-रयण-राय-पडिअग्गिआओं णिवडन्ति ।  
 गहियाणुमरण-मण्डण-चिन्धाओँव णाय-णारीओ ॥ ४७९ ॥  
 कुसुमिअ-हरि-अन्द-ग-कणय-दण्ड परिरम्भ-लालिअङ्गीओ ।  
 वलयन्ति णिव्विआरं भुअङ्ग-ललणा सिहि-सिहाओ ॥ ४८० ॥  
 लक्खिज्जइ आहारुद्धुमाय-परिवेळिरन्त-वलउव्व ।  
 दज्जन्त-कुडिल-विसहर-समूह-कलिलोअरो जलणो ॥ ४८१ ॥

३पुनरुक्तं पुनः कोपारुणाः स्फुरन्तो ये जिह्वाकलापास्तैः संजात-  
 पल्लवा इवेति योजना कार्या ॥

॥ ४७८ ॥ दक्षमानविषधरोत्कर [फूत्] कोरैरान्दोल्यमानमु-  
 खरशिखो निःश्वसितीव विषमविषानुभावेषधूर्जनशीलो ज्वलनः ॥

॥ ४७९ ॥ अरुणविसरणशीला ये फणारत्नरागास्तैः प्रतिजा-  
 गरिता व्याप्ता निपतन्ति गृहीतानुमरणमण्डनचिह्ना इव नागनार्यः ॥  
 ३नार्यो हि भर्तुरनुगमाय रक्तवाससो भवन्ति । रागो रश्मयः ॥

॥ ४८० ॥ कुसुमितहरिचन्दनलतादण्डपरिरम्भेण ललिताङ्ग्यो  
 वलयन्ति आलिङ्गन्ति निर्विकारं कृत्वा भुजङ्गललनाः कर्त्र्यः शिखि-  
 ३शिखाः कर्मभूताः ॥ हरिचन्दनम्<sup>१</sup> । परिरम्भ आलिङ्गनम् । ललितं  
 सुकुमारम् । निर्विकारत्वं स्त्रीत्वेन मुग्धत्वात् ॥

॥ ४८१ ॥ लक्ष्यते आहारोद्ध्मातपरिवेष्टनशीलान्त्रवलय इव

<sup>१</sup>MH. has nothing between this and परिरम्भ. Probably some words  
 have been left out.

पुरुहूआहुइ-पढमोअरन्त-सुर-चाव-गब्धिणाओव्व ।  
दीसन्ति बहु-विहोरय-माणि-राय-वहाओ जालाओ ॥ ४८२ ॥

वेवइ सरणागय-विस-हरिन्द-फण-बलय-कलिय-चलणगो ।  
कुविय-णरिन्द-विसजिय-सुयाहिरूढोव्व सुर-णाहो ॥ ४८३ ॥

इय जम्मि पिउ-वहा पण्डवेण विहियं पुरा भुयय-सत्तं ।  
चिरमुसिओ सिरि-यण्ठोवअण्ठ-मग्गे पहु तम्मि ॥ ४८४ ॥

दह्यमानकुटिलविषधरसमूहसंकुलोदरो ज्वलनः ॥ ह्यमानानां सर्पा-  
णामतिबहुलस्वामिति सूचितम् ॥

॥ ४८२ ॥ पुरुहूत इन्द्रः । स एवाहुतिस्तस्याः प्रस्तुतत्वात्  
प्रथममवतरन्सुरचापस्तेन गर्भिण्य<sup>१</sup> इव दृश्यन्ते बहुविधोरगमणिराग-  
रवहाः सत्यो ज्वालाः ॥ किल तक्षककोपेन जनमेजयेन सेन्द्राय  
तक्षकाय स्वाहेति सेन्द्रतक्षकाहुतिः प्रस्तुता ॥

॥ ४८३ ॥ वेपते शरणागतविषधरेन्द्रफणाबलयकलितचरणाग्रः  
कुपितो यो नरेन्द्रो जनमेजयस्तेन विसृष्टः प्रेषितो यः पुरोहितोऽर्थात्  
३तस्य सुचि अधिरूढ इव सुरनाथः ॥ <sup>२</sup>सुच्यारूढ इवास्म्यनेनापरा-  
धेनेति मन्यमानः कम्पित इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ४८४ ॥ इति यस्मिन्पितृवधाद्धेतोः पाण्डवेन जनमेजयेन  
विहितं पुरा भुजगसत्त्रं चिरमुषितः श्रीकण्ठोपकण्ठमार्गे प्रभुस्त-  
३स्मिन् ॥ महापुरुषनिषेवितःवं तत्र चिरनिवासे हेतुः ॥

<sup>१</sup>MH. गर्भिणा.

<sup>२</sup>MH. सुच आरूढ ३०.

पण्डु-तण्ण कर-यल-पाविय-कवयञ्चलेण अक्खित्तो ।  
 जाल-ट्टिय-जल-यर-विब्भमेण सो जम्मि कुरु-णाहो ॥ ४८५ ॥  
 भाविय-भारह-कलहं भारह-कलहेण सरवरे तम्मि ।  
 कामं सकामिणीएण सलिल-कीला विरइयाओ ॥ ४८६ ॥

किं च । ५

माया-माहृष-गुणेहिं जेण वद्धं जयंपि णीसेसं ।  
 तं संजमिउं माह्वमीहन्त णरिन्द मूढोसि ॥ ४८७ ॥

॥ ४८५ ॥ पाण्डुतनयेन भीमेन करतलप्राप्तकवचाञ्चलेनाक्षिसो  
 'जालस्थितजलचरविभ्रमेण सो यस्मिन्कुरुनाथः ॥

॥ ४८६ ॥ भावितभारतकलहेन\* भृतकलभेन\* सरसि तस्मिन्  
 कामं सकामिनीकेन सलिलक्रीडा विरचिताः ॥ विभ्रमोत्राव्यवसायः ।  
 ३ कुरुनाथो दुर्योधनः । भावितं स्मृतम् । \*कलभभरणं\* हस्तिपोतक-  
 पोषणम् ॥

॥ ४८७ ॥ यत्र प्रदेशे भीमेन पराधमुद्धोष्य दुर्योधनस्योरुभङ्गो  
 विहितमनत्र नृपस्य करुणा वर्णयितुं पञ्चभिः कुलकमाह । माया-  
 ३ माहात्म्यगुणैर्येन वद्धं जगदपि निःशेषं तं संयमितुं वधुं माधवं  
 मायुदेवम् हेमन्त हे नरेन्द्र दुर्योधन मूढोऽसि इत्यपराधोद्घाटनम् ।  
 माया अविद्या । तस्या गुणा रागादयः । अन्योऽपि चैरादिगुणैर्बन्ध्यत  
 दृशति गुणरूपणम् ॥

जा जिष्णुणा नराहिव धय-माला गो-ग्गहे परिग्गहिया ।

दुवय-सुया-सिचय-परम्पराएँ सो आसि पडिबिम्बो ॥ ४८८ ॥

मोत्तूणबाहु-सिहरं ठाणे अफ्फालिया तए ऊरु ।

एएसुंचिय जङ्घा-बलाण भीरूण आसङ्गो ॥ ४८९ ॥

॥ ४८८ ॥ या जिष्णुना जयशीलेनार्जुनेन हे नराधिप सुयोधन ध्वजमाला गोग्रहे परिगृहीता एकाकिनापि पराजित्यापहृता ३ 'द्रुपदमुताचिन्हपरंपरायाः' स आसीत् प्रतिबिम्बोदयः' । ३ द्रौपद्या-श्चिन्हपरंपरा केशविमोक्तवस्त्रापहारादिका तत्प्रतिरूपकं 'तदे-काकिनापि भूयसां पर्त्तानामाचरितम् । भवद्भिः पुनरबलायाः खली-६कारः कृतः । अतः प्रतिबिम्बमात्रमिदं न तु त्वदाचारसमानं मलिन-मित्यर्थः ॥

॥ ४८९ ॥ मुक्त्वा बाहुशिखरं स्थाने औचिस्ये आम्फालिते त्वयोरु । यतः एतेष्वेव ऊरुषु जङ्घाबलानां पलायनैकशरणानां भीरूणां ३ भवादृशानां संभावना आम्था ॥ किल सुभटानां करास्फोटारूयं प्रसिद्धम् । तद्वदिह ये दुर्योधनेन ऊरु प्रम्फालिते तत्र'... ....। थामे इति पाठे ऊर्वरेव स्थाम पलायनबलं संभवतीत्यर्थः ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. adds *सिता* between *सुता* and *चिह्न*°.

<sup>२</sup> So MH.

°MH. °वाचि°.

°MH. देककेनापि.

<sup>३</sup>This is doubtless a very corrupt passage. The MH. reads *थामे इति पाठे ऊर्वरेव स्थाम लिनायनबलं सहतीत्यर्थः*. Even with our emendation, it is easy to see that some words which stood after *तल* have been left out, and that *थामे इति पाठे &c.*, begins a note on the reading 'थामे' which has become intermixed with the previous note on the meaning of Duryodhana having beaten his thigh, when he invited Draupadi to come and sit upon it.



तइया ठिओसि जं किर पलोट्ट-संरम्भ-सेय-विणिवुडो ।

एसा सा तइ सलिल-प्पवेस-जोग्गा कया आसि ॥ ४९० ॥

इय ऊरु-रुयं भीमेण जम्मि संभारियावराहेण ।

गमिओ रिऊ विहायम्मि तम्मि करुणाइयं पहुणा ॥ ४९१ ॥

कवलिय-किरीटि-चूडा-रयण-कणे इव विसाणल-फुलिङ्गे ।

जम्मि मुयन्तो न पुणो कण्णेण सरीकओ भुयओ ॥ ४९२ ॥

॥ ४९० ॥ तदा स्थितोसि यत्किल प्रवृत्तसंरम्भस्वेदे विनिकु-  
डितः एषा सा त्वया सलिलप्रवेशयोग्या कृतासीत् ॥ त्वया किल  
'उदासीनेष्वस्मासु प्रथमसंरम्भसमये समुद्योगविशेषमुपासता' कुपु-  
रुषेण सरम्भातिशयजस्वेदप्रवाहैरङ्किता स्वतनुरासीत् । तेन चाचरि-  
तेनेदं सूचितम् । यदुत उद्योगयोगिषु पाण्डवेषु मया पलाय्य जल-  
प्रवेश आश्रयणीय इति ॥

॥ ४९१ ॥ इति भणितप्रकारेण 'ऊरुरुजं भीमेन यस्मिन्संस्मा-  
रितापराधेन' गमितः प्रापितो रिपुः सुयोधनो विभागे प्रदेशे तस्मि-  
'नकरुणायितं प्रभुणा यशोवर्मणा ॥ तादृक्सहायसंपदोपि दुर्योधनस्य  
तादृशी आपत् कथं वा आपत्पयोधिमग्नौपि भीमेन महाबलपराक्रमेण  
कोपान्धतमसविलुप्तविवेकालोकेन न कृपास्पदीकृत इति करुणावी-  
दजम् ॥ कुलकम् ॥

॥ ४९२ ॥ अथ तिसृभिर्विशेषकम् । कवलितं यत्किरीटिनः  
अर्जुनस्य चूडारत्नं तस्य कणानिव 'विषानलस्फुलिङ्गान्यस्मिन्नुद्देशे  
मुच्चन्न पुनः कर्णेन शरीकृतो भुजगः ।

<sup>1</sup>So MH. <sup>2</sup>MH. is here much confused, and seems to read 'गोमगभयं ( for गोरुमङ्गभयं ?).

<sup>3</sup>MH. संभारिताप<sup>०</sup> ।

<sup>4</sup>MH. 'ज्ञानस्मिन्.

उक्तं हि हु खण-मेत-तह-परिट्टिय-पसाय-रोमञ्च ।

जम्मि निय-कत्ति-कवयं तेणेय पणामियं हरिणो ॥ ४९३ ॥

तम्मि महारह-राहेअ-रह-रहङ्ग-दारिय-धरम्मि ।

उहेसे आसि णराहिवाण वियडा कहुल्लोला ॥ ४९४ ॥

‘खाण्डववनदाहसमये कृतवैरः कण्डपुच्छो नाम सर्पः अर्जुनेन सह युद्धोद्यतस्य कर्णस्य शरीभूय अर्जुनस्य शिरश्छेत्तुं प्रसृतः । तेन ६ च सारथीभूतवासुदेवकृतरथप्रयोगविशेषस्यार्जुनस्य शिरस्यप्रभवता शिरश्चूडामणिरिव<sup>१</sup> प्राप्तः सन्कवलितः । ततः पुनस्तेन सर्पेण गत्वा कर्णोभ्यर्थितो यदुत भूय एकवारं मा शरं कुर्विति । कर्णेन तु कथ-  
०.महमेकस्यैव द्वितीयं शरं क्षिपामीति दर्पान्न पुनः शरीकृतोसौ ॥

॥ ४९३ ॥ उत्कृष्टमपि खलु क्षणमात्रं तथैव परिष्ठितं विल-  
म्बितं महतोर्धिनो मम च दातुरल्पकमेतदिति धिया प्रसादवशोऽप-  
३ न्नरोमाञ्चं कृत्वा यस्मिन्प्रदेशे निजकृत्तिभूतं स्वशरीरधर्मस्वापन्नं कवचं  
‘हसित्वा प्रणामितमर्पितं हरेरिन्द्रस्य । तद्योगाद्दुर्जयं कर्णं बुध्त्वा  
स्वतनयार्जुनस्नेहादिन्द्रेण ब्राह्मणरूपेण कर्णः कवचं प्रार्थितस्तेन  
६ चासावुत्कृत्य दत्त इति प्रसिद्धिः ॥

॥ ४९४ ॥ तस्मिन्महारथराधेय [ रथ ] रथाङ्गाग्रेण दारितधरे  
उद्देशेभूवन्नराधिपानां विकटा वितताः कथोल्लोलाः कथाप्रबन्धाः  
३ कर्णादिगुणदोषोद्ग्राहणिकात्मकाः । किल भार्गवरामेण कर्णस्य ‘शापो  
दत्तो भुवि ते रथचक्रं गमिष्यतीति कथा ॥ विशेषकम् ॥

<sup>१</sup>MH. खेडग<sup>०</sup> for खाण्डव<sup>०</sup>. <sup>२</sup>MH. adds शिरःस्थाने after <sup>०</sup>मणिरिव.

<sup>३</sup>MH. has स्थाने यत्रोवर्गैकैव दिनेन between ‘शा and पो<sup>०</sup> दत्तो, doubtless transferred by the copyist from the following comment.

अवि य । १४

गोउर-मेत्त-विणिगय-ससङ्क-जण-दीसमाण-वोच्छेयं ।  
जायं णीसामणं परिहा-वलयं णहंचेय ॥ ४९५ ॥

ओयरणा दिह-च्छेय-पयड-णह-मग पडिनियत्तेहिं ।  
बिल-मज्जेखिय भय-पुज्जिएहिं भुयएहिं वीसमियं ॥ ४९६ ॥

कहवि समुप्पयण-वसा तह-लद्ध-च्छेय-विहडियद्धाओ ।  
दीसन्ति अहिणवाओव ठिएयरद्धाओ वडहीओ ॥ ४९७ ॥

॥ ४९५ ॥ अपि च । अधुना यत्र हरिश्चन्द्रनगरी स्वमाहात्म्ये-  
नैव स्वर्गमुत्पतिना तत्र स्थाने यशोवर्मणा एकेनैव दिनेन 'सुरप्रसादं  
श्मद्दत्र विनिर्मितमिति वर्णयितुं नगर्युत्पत्तनसंनिवेशं द्वादशकुलकेन  
वर्णयितुमाह । गोपुरमात्रविनिर्गतसशङ्कजनदृश्यमानव्युच्छेद निः—  
'सामान्यं जानं परिखावलयं नभ एव ॥ परिखा वरनगररक्षार्था  
दचतुर्दिक्का वेदिः । सा च वलयाकारत्वाद्वलयमिव । गगनोत्पतितायां  
च नगर्या गगनमेव 'अनुलङ्घनीयम अनन्तत्वात् परिखावलयमव-  
लोकितम् ॥

॥ ४९६ ॥ अवतरणाद् दृष्टच्छेदत्वेन अवलोकितभूमिनगरीवि-  
भागेन हेतुना प्रकटान्निराधारात्रयोमार्गात्रिवृत्तैर्बिलमध्य एव 'संपि-  
ण्डितैः कुण्डलीभूतैर्भुजगैर्विश्रान्तम् ॥ अवतरन्त्यनेनेत्यवतरणं तस्मान्न-  
भोमार्गादधोमुखान्निवृत्तैरित्यन्वयः कार्यः । आधारभूमिखण्डोत्पादनेनो-  
त्पतितायां नगर्या भूतलबिलेभ्यो निर्जिगमिषूणां भुजगानां चरितमेतत् ॥

॥ ४९७ ॥ कथमपि समुत्पत्तनवशात्तथा तेन प्रकारेण लब्ध-  
च्छेदत्वाद्विघटितमर्थं यासां ता दृश्यन्ते अभिनवा इव स्थितेतरार्धा

<sup>1</sup> So MH, both as to form and gender. MH. लङ्घनी<sup>०</sup>.

छिन्न-धरा-यल-पडिवन्ध-खुडिय-सोत्तुगमोहं पडिवण्णं ।  
तुच्छत्तणमुम्मिल्लन्त-गहिर भावेहिं अबडोहिं ॥ ४९८ ॥  
परिलम्बिज्जइ घोलन्त-सङ्गल-च्छेय-पायडद्धेहिं ।  
मूलम्मि मुहल-घण्टा-लीलाएँ णिहाण-कलसेहिं ॥ ४९९ ॥  
उव्वेयन्तिव अहिणव-निमेष-वोछेय-णिच्च-पिहुलाई ।  
अविलासाइव दंसण-रसेवि मिहुणाण अच्छीइ ॥ ५०० ॥

३वलम्ब्यः काकिण्यः 'पामादायतनपुराणि ॥ दूरस्वान्नवनिर्मिता  
इव भान्नीत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ४९८ ॥ छिन्नधरातलमेव प्रतिबन्धः प्रतिबध्नातीति कृत्वा  
तेन [ 'खण्डिताः स्रोतउद्गमा येषां तैः उन्मील्यमानाः प्रकटीभवन्तो  
३गभीरभावा येषां तैरवटैः कृपैस्तुच्छस्वं प्रतिपन्नं प्राप्तम् ॥ ]

॥ ४९९ ॥ [ परिलम्ब्यते घूर्णमानः ] <sup>१</sup>शृङ्खलाच्छेदप्रकटाधैर्मूले नगर्या  
मुखरघण्टालीलाया निधानकलशैः ॥ शृङ्खला एव च रणरणायमान-  
३त्वाद्धण्टात्वेन कविना कल्पिताः । दूरीकृतनिखातानि <sup>२</sup>निधानानि न-  
गरीपीठोत्पाटनोत्पाटितानि शब्दायमानशृङ्खलानि प्रलम्बन्त इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ५०० ॥ उद्वेजयन्तीव अभिनवनिमेषव्युच्छेदनित्यपृथूनि अ-  
विलासानीव दर्शनरसेपि मिथुनानामक्षीणि ॥ देवत्वमापन्नानां स्वर्ग  
३गतानां नागराणामनिमेषदृष्टित्वम् । निमेषाभावादन्योन्यदर्शनावि-  
च्छेदेन मविलासत्वे सत्यपि अनारतदृष्टित्वं तरुणानां निर्लज्जत्वमेव  
बोधयति । लज्जैव मृषणं योषितामित्यविलासानीवेत्युक्तम् ॥

<sup>१</sup>MH प्रसादा.

<sup>२</sup>MH. omits couplet 499 and mixes up into one the comment-  
ary which belongs to the two couplets 498 and 499. My attempt  
to restore the ohhāyā is given within brackets.

<sup>३</sup>MH. प्रकटाधै. <sup>४</sup>MH. निषनानि.

मारुअ-संचरण-वसा कम-भिज्जन्तम्मि भूमि-पडिबन्धे ।  
 तदियस-पलहुओच्चेअ होइ णयरीएँ विणिवेसो ॥ ५०१ ॥  
 पउराण जामिणीसुवि अभिण्ण-णिहालसाण निच्चडइ ।  
 णयरि-परिसक्कणकन्त-दियस-सीमाण पडिबोहो ॥ ५०२ ॥  
 पावन्ति कुलाल-उलाई भूमि-दुलहत्तणेण तदियसं ।  
 कह-कहवि पङ्क-पिण्डं परिरक्खा-परिमियंचेय ॥ ५०३ ॥  
 हेढाअव-वसुआइज्जमाण-मूल-कम्मूससन्त-रसं ।  
 जायमहो-रय-सिढिलं अग्ग-सिणिद्धं धरा-वेढं ॥ ५०४ ॥

[ ॥ ५०१ ॥ मारुतसंचरणवशात् कमभिद्यमाने भूमिप्रतिबन्धे  
 प्रतिदिवसप्रलघुक एव भवति नगर्या विनिवेशः ॥ ]

॥ ५०२ ॥ पौराणां यामिनीष्वपि अभिन्ननिद्रात्स्वेन अलसानां  
 निर्वर्तते<sup>१</sup> संपद्यते नगरीसंबन्धिना<sup>२</sup> परिष्वक्केण गमनेन आक्रान्तः  
 ३ प्राप्नोति दिवससीमा नित्यदिवसावधिः स्वर्गो<sup>३</sup> यैस्तेषां प्रतिबोधः ॥ स्वर्गे  
 किल सदा दिवसः । आदित्यस्य अनावरणात् अस्ताचलादिना ।  
 अतश्च नगर्योत्पतितया मध्यरात्रे स्वर्गे प्रापितानां पौराणामादित्या-  
 ६ लोकं पश्यतां निद्रालसानामेव प्रबोधो जातः ॥

॥ ५०३ ॥ प्राप्नुवन्ति कुलालकुलानि भूमिदुर्लभत्वेन प्रति-  
 दिवसं [ कथं ] कथमपि पङ्कपिण्डं परिरक्षापरिमितमेव । राजाज्ञये-  
 ३ स्थर्थः ॥

॥ ५०४ ॥ अधस्तनात्पशोऽप्यमाणमूलक्रमोच्छ्रवसद्रसं जातम्  
 अधोरजःशिथिलम् अम्रस्निग्धं<sup>४</sup> धरापृष्ठम् ॥ आदित्यस्योपरि स्थित-  
 ३ स्वाज्ञगरीभूर्पाठम् अधः शुष्कं प्राप्ते तु आर्द्रमित्यर्थः ॥

दिव्य-विडवाहिरामेवि उववणे सरस-मञ्जरि-फलम् ।  
 लालिज्जन्तिस्त्रिय पढम-णेह-बन्धेण भू-तरुणो ॥ ५०५ ॥  
 सामायन्तेवि मही-यलम्भि रयणी-तमाणुबन्धेण ।  
 उप्पइय-दिणयरायव-वसंण दियसोच्चिय पुरम्भि ॥ ५०६ ॥  
 इय जम्भि पएसे पडु-पहाव-पडिबण्ण-परियर-सहाए ।  
 उप्पइय स-तरु-सुरालयाएँ हरियन्द-णयरीए ॥ ५०७ ॥  
 तम्भि जहागम-पडिबण्ण-वियड-भू-बाल-कित्ति-सरसम्भि ।  
 सुर-पासाओ पडुणा एकेण दिणेण निम्मविओ ॥ ५०८ ॥

॥ ५०५ ॥ दिव्यविटपाभिरामेऽपि उपवने \*मुगभिमञ्जरीफले  
 'लाल्यन्त एव प्रथमस्नेहबन्धेन नृतरुवः ॥ स्वर्गोपवने पारिजातकादि-  
 रदिव्यनरुमुन्दरतरेऽपि पूर्वपरिचितस्ववशेन क्षितिबृक्षा रक्ष्यन्त एव  
 नोपेक्ष्यन्ते पैरैः । आश्रितवत्सलत्वादित्यर्थः ॥

[ ॥ ५०६ ॥ श्यामायमानेऽपि महीतले रजनीतमोनुबन्धेन  
 उत्पतितदिनकरातपवशेन दिवस एव पुरे ॥ ]

॥ ५०७ ॥ इति उक्तप्रकारेण यस्मिन्प्रदेशे प्रभुप्रभावप्रतिपन्न-  
 परिकरसहितया उत्पतितं \*सरससुरालयया प्रत्यग्रदेवागारप्रयुक्तया  
 शहरिश्चन्द्रनगर्या ।

परिकरो नरकरितुरगादिरनुचरः ॥

॥ ५०८ ॥ तस्मिन्प्रदेशे प्रतिपन्नयथागमविकटभूपालर्कातिसरसे  
 'सुरप्रासादः प्रमुणा एकेन दिनेन निर्मापितः ॥ उत्तमं स्थानं मया  
 ३६६ कथं नाम शून्यमास्नामिति मत्वा देवप्रतिष्ठा तत्र कृता । प्रभु-  
 शक्तियोगश्चैकदिननिर्माणेन सूचितः । कुलकम् ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. नास्ति.

<sup>२</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>प्रसादः

जस्स कडय-ट्टियाओ केसव-केऊर-कणय-रेहाओ ।  
 अज्जवि कुणइ णडालं सिला-णिहट्ठुली लोओ ॥ ५०९ ॥  
 णीलं सिहर-च्छायं पेच्छन्तो तस्स मन्दर-गिरिस्स ।  
 पडिबज्जइ तम्मि समिद्ध-जणवओवायणे देओ ॥ ५१० ॥  
 अहिलेन्नस्स कपेणय जक्खाहिब-लक्खियं दिसं तस्स ।  
 जाओ विसेस-दुसहे पणण्ड-किरणस्सव पयाओ ॥ ५११ ॥  
 अगघन्ति सरस-सुर-दारु-भन्न-णीसन्द-सुरहिणो तस्स ।  
 णिम्मदिय-णव-सुरामोय-सीयला तम्मि उद्देसा ॥ ५१२ ॥

॥ ५०९ ॥ अथ युगलकम् । यस्य कटकस्थिताः केशवकेयूर-  
 कनकरेखा अद्यापि करोति ललाटे शिलानिघृष्टाङ्गुलिलोकः ।

क्षारोदधिमधनसमये हि हरिकराकर्षणं मन्दरस्य बभूव । तद्वशा-  
 त्केशवबाहुकेयूरनिघर्षणेन निकषपाषाणवत् कटकशिलासु कनकरे-  
 खायाः संभवः । तत्र च लोकः अङ्गुलिनिघर्षं कृत्वा वन्दनार्थं  
 ललाटतलं स्पृशति ॥

॥ ५१० ॥ नीलां शिखरच्छायां प्रेक्षमाणस्तस्य महेन्द्रगिरेः  
 प्रतिपद्यते प्राप्नोति तस्मिन्निस्त्रयजनपदानां सखेहलोकानामुपायनानि  
 ३ कौशलिकानि देव. ॥ नीलमणियोगात्रीलाः शिखरच्छायाः । स्निग्ध-  
 जनाः पराजित्य संमुखत्वमापादिता नृपाः । युगलकम् ॥

॥ ५११ ॥ अभिलातः आभिमुख्येन गृह्यतः अभिलायमानस्य  
 वा क्रमेणैव यक्षाधिपलक्षिनाम् उत्तरां दिशं तस्य जातो विशेषदुः-  
 सहः प्रचण्डकिरणस्यैव प्रतापः ॥

॥ ५१२ ॥ अर्घन्ति शोभन्ते सरससुखाङ्गुलिलोकाः सुख-  
 मन्दसुरभ-

किंन जायं । १४६

एस सरो जस्स इमा हरन्ति उब्बुद्ध जल-कलम्बाओ ।  
 जल-कुञ्ज-मुहल-जल-रङ्कु-संकुला कूल-लेहाओ ॥ ५१३ ॥  
 अह कमल-काणण-द्विय-सिरि-दंसण-मिलिच-जल-णिहि ष्छायं ।  
 उब्बहइ मलिय-पायाल-पल्लं सलिल-संघायं ॥ ५१४ ॥  
 एए विहय-वहुव्वेल्ल-णलिणि-दल-सण्ड-पण्डुरदन्ता ।  
 विरल दल-जज्जरुण्ड-जरद-कमला सरुहेसा ॥ ५१५ ॥  
 सुरहिमिह गन्धमासिसिर-बाल-मउलुग्गमाण जम्बूण ।  
 मयरन्दमारविन्दं च इह समीरो पसारेइ ॥ ५१६ ॥

यस्तस्य संबन्धित्वेन निर्माथितनवसुरामोदशीतलास्तस्मिन्दिग्भागे  
 ३प्रदेशाः ॥ सुराया निर्मथनं कर्पूरादिबासः ॥

॥ ५१३ ॥ अष्टात्रिंशदधिकेन शतेन महाकुलकम् । एतत्सरो  
 यस्येमा हरन्ति उद्बुद्धजलकदम्बा नहकुञ्जमुखरजलरङ्कुसंकुलाः  
 ३कूलरेखाः ॥ जले स्थले च कदम्बसंभव इति विशेषणमर्थवत् ।  
 जलरङ्गवष्टिभिः ॥

॥ ५१४ ॥ अथेति निपातस्तथार्थे । तथा कमलकाननस्थित-  
 श्रीदर्शनमिलितजलनिधिच्छायमुद्ब्रहति <sup>१</sup>मर्दितपाता [ लपल्व ] लं  
 ३सलिलसंघातम् ॥

॥ ५१५ ॥ एते विहगवधूभिश्चक्षुकोटिप्रहतिवशादुद्वेल्लानि परि-  
 वृत्तान्युच्छलितानि नलिनीदलषण्डानि तैः पाण्डुरार्धन्ताः पाण्डुर-  
 ३पर्यन्ता विरलदलजर्जरोद्दण्डजरठकमलाः सरुहेसा सरःप्रदेशाः ॥  
 शरदि हि <sup>२</sup>पद्मपर्णानां पातो भवतीति विरलादिस्वम् ॥

॥ ५१६ ॥ सुरमिमिह गन्धम् ईषच्छिशिरबालमुकुलोद्भमानां

<sup>१</sup>MH. वष्टि<sup>०</sup>.

<sup>२</sup>MH. <sup>०</sup>पर्णोपातो.



इह ते मय-कल-कायम्ब-कण्ठ-कन्दल-अ-सारसकन्दा ।  
 सोहन्ति बलायालीढ-णील-णिउला तडुहंसा ॥ ५१७ ॥  
 सुसिरोसरिय-सकद्म-जड-जल-लव-भिण्ण-भङ्ग-रस-सारो ।  
 इह सो परिदलिय-कसाय-गण्ठि-गन्धो मृणालाण ॥ ५१८ ॥  
 अण्णुण्ण-णिग्गमुविस्वत्त-विसम-दल-संणिवेस-णिबिडाओ ।  
 इह ता संचार-क्खलिय-कुक्कुहा रण्ण-णलिणीओ ॥ ५१९ ॥

जम्बूना मकरन्दमारविन्दं चेह समीरः प्रसारयति ॥ सुरदिनवग-  
 ३न्धमिति पाठान्तरम् । सुरभिनवगन्धमिति तत्रार्थः ॥

॥ ५१७ ॥ 'इह ते मदकलकादम्बकण्ठसंचलितसारसाकन्दाः  
 शोभन्ते बलाकालीढनीलनिचुलास्तटोद्देशास्तटप्रदेशाः ॥ कादम्बाः  
 ३पक्षिविशेषास्तस्कण्ठशब्देन च शब्दो लक्षितः । निचुलो वेतसः ।  
 बलाका बकाः ॥

॥ ५१८ ॥ सुषिरापसृतसकद्मजललवसंभिन्नभङ्गरससारः इह  
 परिगलितकषायो ग्रन्थिगन्धो मृणालानां विसानाम् ॥ ३अत्रोपलभ्यत  
 ३इति शेषः ॥

॥ ५१९ ॥ अन्योन्यनिर्गमनोत्क्षिप्तविषमदलसंनिवेशानिबिडाः  
 इह ताः संचारस्खलितकुक्कुहा अरण्यनलिन्यः ॥ ३कुक्कुहाः पक्षि-  
 विशेषाः । सर्वनामानि सर्वत्र ते लोचने इतिवत् ॥

<sup>1</sup>MH. adds गन्धम् after प्रसारयति.

<sup>2</sup>MH. is wanting in all this couplet except the first words इह ते मय and the words इह ते मद of the ohhāyā. The text given above is restored from Do. P. K.

<sup>3</sup>MH. ३कभत इति. <sup>4</sup>So MH. <sup>5</sup>MH. लोचन ३०.

मोह-रसियाई इह निष्कडन्ति णह-घोलिराण कुरराण ।  
 उव्वत्त-मीण-ताडिय-घण-णलिणि-दलासु सरसीसु ॥ ५२० ॥  
 इह बायस-सेविअ-कीडइह-वसुआय-चिविड-सालूरा ।  
 ञालिय-कड्डिय-सम्भूय-सेवला तीर-पेरन्ता ॥ ५२१ ॥  
 उव्वेलेइ समीरो कलह-करग्गावसोण-मूलाई ।  
 मंत्वाय-फेण-फुड-पिच्छिलाई इह नलिणि-वत्ताई ॥ ५२२ ॥  
 पेरन्त-लूण-कमला थोय-अलुव्वत्त-तुङ्ग-णालाओ ।  
 इह रोह-सदलावद्ध-मडह-वत्ताओ णलिणीओ ॥ ५२३ ॥

॥ ५२० ॥ 'मोघरसितानीह' निर्वर्तन्ते घनघूर्णितानां कुरराणा-  
 मुद्धत्तमीनताडितघननलिनीदलासु सरसीषु ॥ मोघं निष्फलम् । घनं  
 ३ निविडम् । कुररा 'देङ्काः' । घननलिनीदलच्छन्नत्वेन मत्स्यान्प्राप्तु-  
 मशक्नुवन्त इति मत्वा रोदनप्रायरासिताः संपद्यन्ते कुररा इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ५२१ ॥ इह 'बायससंकुलकीटयुक्तशुष्कचिपिटमण्डूका जा-  
 'लकाकृष्टशम्बूकशैवलास्तीरपर्यन्ताः ॥ इल्लो मत्स्यार्थीयः । वसुआयं  
 ३ शुष्कम् । चिपिटं पिण्डितदुर्बलम् । सालूरो मण्डूकः । शम्बूकाः सू-  
 क्ष्मशङ्खाकृतयः कृमिकलेवरप्राया अस्थिशेषाः शङ्खोडा इति प्रसिद्धाः ।

[ ॥ ५२२ ॥ उव्वेल्लयति समीरः कलभकराग्रापशोणमूलानि  
 संस्त्यानफेनस्फुटपिच्छिलानि इह नलिनीपत्राणि ॥ ]

॥ ५२३ ॥ पर्यन्तलूनकमलाः स्तोकजलत्वेनोद्धत्ततुङ्गनाला इह  
 'रोधःशाद्वलावद्धाल्पपत्रा नलिन्यः ॥ रोधस्तटम् । वद्धत्वं शेवा-  
 ३ लेन । मडहं अल्पम् ॥

निष्वावेन्तिव हियं एष घण-मलिय-तल्ल-वणा गिरिणो ।  
 मुहल-विहङ्गा अ सरा सुण्ण-पसण्णाई अ वणाई ॥ ५२४ ॥  
 सरिआण तरङ्गिय-पङ्क-वडल-पडिबद्ध बालुया मसिणा ।  
 एष ते पविरल-कास-पल्लवा पुलिण-वित्थारा ॥ ५२५ ॥  
 इह मत्ताणेय-विहङ्ग-मुहल-कल्लोल-कलयलुप्पित्था ।  
 विरलं सुअन्ति सरसी-परिसर परिवेशिणो गामा ॥ ५२६ ॥  
 एष पूरालुङ्खण-विराय-पङ्कोल्ल-पदम-वित्थारा ।  
 जाया अट्ठिणव-णिग्गम-हरिय-सिहा सद्दल्लुहेसा ॥ ५२७ ॥

॥ ५२४ ॥ 'निर्वृतं कुर्वन्तीव हृदयमेते' धनमार्जिततलवना गिरयः ।  
 मुखरविहङ्गानि च सरांसि शून्यप्रसन्नानि च वनानि ॥ घना मेघास्ते<sup>३</sup>  
 ३ निर्वृतं कुर्वन्त इव हृदयं गिरितल एव तिष्ठन्ति । शून्यानि निर्जनानि ॥

॥ ५२५ ॥ सरितां तरङ्गितपङ्कपटलप्रतिबद्धबालुका मसृणाः  
 एते ते 'प्रविरलकाशपल्लवाः पुलिनविस्ताराः ॥

॥ ५२६ ॥ इह मत्तानेकविहङ्गमुखरकल्लोलकलकलत्रस्ताः सन्तो  
 विरलं स्वपन्ति परिसरसरसीपरिवेशिनो महासरःसमीपनिवेशिनो  
 ३ ग्रामाः ॥ परितः सर्वदिक् समन्तात्सरन्तीति परिसरास्ताश्च ता  
 महान्ति सरांसि सरस्यः ॥

॥ ५२७ ॥ एते पूरस्पृष्टत्वेन विरतः आच्छादितः 'पङ्काद्रः प्रथ-  
 मविस्तारो येषां ते तथा जाता अभिनवविनिर्गमहरितदिप्ताः शाङ्ग-

<sup>१</sup>MH. निवृत्तं कुर्वती for निवृत्तं कुर्वन्तीव. <sup>२</sup>MH. 'मलिन'. <sup>३</sup>MH. घना  
 मेघाः स्ते सरणाई निवृत्तं कुर्वन्त च हृदयदि गिरितल एव &c. The emendation is conject-  
 tural. <sup>४</sup>MH. 'काम'. <sup>५</sup>MH. पङ्काद्रः प्रथम.

कमल-वण-विणिगय-मुहल-कुक्कुहा सायमिह सुहावेन्ति ।  
 योउम्हाअन्तुम्मस अ-सइला कच्छ-बोच्छेया ॥ ५२८ ॥  
 सम्बुअ-चुण्ण-सबला इह णिहसण-मसिण-वामलूराओ ।  
 विडिमाण पयन्तर-णिन्त-विसम-हरियाओ पयवीओ ॥ ५२९ ॥  
 तड-णिउल-मञ्जरी-णिम्महन्त-जल-गन्ध-सीयला एए ।  
 तणु-सुत्ति-सार-पेरन्त-वालुया सइलुवेसा ॥ ५३० ॥

३ जेहेणाः ॥ आलुङ्खियमिति देशीपदं स्पर्शार्थम् । उल्लियमिति देशी-  
 धातुराद्रीभावे ॥

॥ ५२८ ॥ कमलवनविनिर्गतमुखरकुक्कुहाः सायमिह सुखयन्ति  
 स्नोकोष्मायमाणोद्गतमशकशाद्वलाः<sup>१</sup> कच्छविच्छेदाः ॥ निवासार्थि-  
 रेतया कुक्कुहानां पक्षिविशेषाणां कमलवनात्सायं विनिर्गमनम् ॥

॥ ५२९ ॥ शम्बूकानां कीटास्थिविशेषाणां चूर्णेन शबला इह  
 निघर्षेण पांसुकृतेन मसृणबल्मीकाः । वामलूरो बल्मीकः ॥ अन्यथा-  
 ३प्यत्र पाठो दृश्यते । संपुनचुनसबला इह णिहसणमसिणवामलू-  
 राओ । विहयाण पयन्तरणिन्तविसमहरियाउ पयवीओ ॥ संपूर्णेन  
 रजसा शबला विहगानां पदान्तरेभ्यः पदबिम्बमध्येभ्यो निर्यन्तो  
 ६निर्गच्छन्तो विषमं कृत्वा हरिता अङ्कुरा यत्र ता इत्यर्थस्तत्र पाठे ॥

॥ ५३० ॥ नडवलतलेषु ये निचुला वेतसास्तेषां या मञ्जर्यस्ताभि-  
 निर्महतः आमोदयतो जलस्य गन्धेन शीतलाः सुन्दरा एते तनुशु-  
 रक्तिशैबलपीठवालुसंस्थायाः<sup>२</sup> । शुक्तयो जलप्राणिविशेषास्थीनि ।

<sup>१</sup>MH. <sup>०</sup>शदलाः. <sup>२</sup>MH. <sup>०</sup>बंदन<sup>०</sup> for <sup>०</sup>बुन<sup>०</sup>. <sup>३</sup>MH. <sup>०</sup>त<sup>०</sup> <sup>४</sup>MH. आमोदयते. <sup>५</sup>MH.  
<sup>६</sup>स्तम्भ(या) for <sup>०</sup>संस्थायाः.

सहरी-पसत्त-कुररा अन्तो-सहल-सिंहं परिवहन्ति ।  
 अहि-गन्ध-कमलमाबद्ध-घघरा बारि-लेहाओ ॥ ५३१ ॥  
 सोहन्ति बाल-सरयमि नील-भू-सहला तहच्येय ।  
 पासायग-सिलन्तर-पढम-किलन्तकुरा दियहा ॥ ५३२ ॥  
 एयाओ<sup>१</sup> परूढारुण-फल-भर-बन्धुरिय-भूमि-खण्जूरा ।  
 कण्ठीओ<sup>२</sup> निव्ववन्तिव अमन्द-करमन्द आमोया ॥ ५३३ ॥

ताभिः शबलबालुकं पीठं यत्र ते शाङ्खलोद्देशाः ॥ कञ्चित् पाठः । त-  
 णुमुत्तिसारपेरन्तबालुआ । तनुशुक्तिसारपर्यन्तबालुका इति तत्रार्थः ॥

॥ ५३१ ॥ शफरीभक्षणप्रसक्ताः कुररा यासु ता अन्तर्मध्ये  
 शाङ्खवलशिखां परिवहन्ति । अहिगन्धकलमं कलमवदधिकगन्धम्  
 १आबद्धघघरा बारिलेखाः ॥ घघरं शाङ्खलं शैवालादिजालम् ॥

॥ ५३२ ॥ शोभन्ते बालायां प्रथमायां शरदि नीलभूशाङ्खला-  
 स्तथैव पार्श्वालमशिलान्तरप्रथमक्लान्ताकुरा दिवसाः ॥ आक्लान्त-  
 १शिलान्तरपार्श्वलमाकुरा इत्यर्थः । प्राकृते पूर्वनिपातनियमाभावात् ।  
 यान्यादित्यसामुल्ये वर्तन्ते तेषामेव शिलान्तराणां पार्श्ववर्तिनो नवा-  
 कुरा म्लायन्ति । न तु च्छायावर्तिनामित्यन्तरग्रहणम् ॥

॥ ५३३ ॥ एताः <sup>१</sup>प्ररूढारुणफलभरबन्धुरितखजूरः कण्ठयः  
 पर्वतकण्ठे भवा उपकण्ठशब्दवाच्याः कण्ठिका इति लोके ख्याता  
 १निर्वोपयन्तीव निर्वृति जनयन्तीव <sup>२</sup>अमन्दकरमन्दकामोदाः ॥ प्ररू-  
 ढानि पकानि पकरसयोगाच्च अरुणानि फलानि । करमन्दः फल-  
 वृक्षविशेषः ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup> कलमवदन्त्यु<sup>०</sup>.

<sup>२</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup> करमन्द.

इह सा स-केसरोव्वत्-कुसुम-कविला करीर-वण-राई ।  
 रेहइ निहस-ट्टिय-करभ-केसर-च्छेय-जडिलव्व ॥ ५३४ ॥  
 इह वीसमइव हिययं फुल्लक-समीर-सुरहि-गन्धेसु ।  
 आवाय-घडिय-कमलामोएसु वणन्त-मग्गेसु ॥ ५३५ ॥  
 बाढं लीहूस-घणत्तणेण गामेइआओ णोच्चेन्ति ।  
 इह अहुआसेय-विवण्ण-गोमआ रण्ण-भूमीओ ॥ ५३६ ॥  
 एए ते वण-सेरिह-परिमलण-पइण्ण-गोमयामोया ।  
 धोऊस-रेणु-परिकविस-वारिणो पल्लुच्छङ्गा ॥ ५३७ ॥

॥ ५३४ ॥ इह सा सकेसरोद्धृत्कुसुमकविला करीरवनराजिः  
 रेहइ शोभते निहसट्टियकरभकेसरच्छेयजडिलव्व । करभ उद्धूतकः  
 ३ करीरपल्लवभक्षकः । तस्य निघर्षेण च्छिन्नास्त्वङ्मात्रेण स्थिता ये  
 केसरास्तैः संजातजटेव ॥

॥ ५३५ ॥ इह विश्राम्यतीव हृदयं फुल्लार्कसमीरसुरभिगन्धेषु  
 आपातघटितकमलामोदेषु वनान्तमार्गेषु ॥

॥ ५३६ ॥ इह ग्रामसमीपवर्तिन्योऽरण्यसीमनः अरण्यप्रदेशा  
 ग्रामेयिका ग्राम्याः स्त्रियो नोच्चिन्वन्ति आरण्यकाः शुष्कगोमयपिण्ड-  
 ३ का न गृह्णन्ति यतोऽहुताशेयविवण्णगोमया हुताशनायोग्यविरुद्धवर्ण-  
 गोमयपिण्डकाः । बह्व्यज्वलने कारणमाह । बाढं लीहूसघनत्वेन बा-  
 दमत्यर्थं लीढः प्राप्तो य ऊषः क्षारस्तस्य घनत्वेन प्राचुर्येण शुष्कगो-  
 ६ मयपिण्डानामूषेण वेष्टितत्वाद्बह्वेकप्रवेश इति नोच्चिन्वन्ति स्त्रियः ॥

॥ ५३७ ॥ एते ते वनमहिषपरिमर्दनप्रकीर्णगोमयामोदाः अव-  
 श्यायधौतरेणुत्वे परिकपिशवारयः पल्ललोत्सङ्गाः ॥ सेरिभो महिषः ॥

एयाओ वाय-धूसर-करीस-कविस-धरणी-सुअन्धाओ ।  
 रण-त्थलोओ उच्चुत्थ-गोउला देन्ति उक्कण्ठं ॥ ५३८ ॥  
 सोहन्ति सरस-मूर्ई-णिग्गम-हरियायमाण-मूलाओ ।  
 इह चिण्ण-विसह-वड्डिय-रूढ-तणा रण-सीमाओ ॥ ५३९ ॥  
 इह धाउ-लिहिय-देव-त्थलाओ रण-त्थलीओ मूएन्ति ।  
 आलीयमाण-भासा परिवुत्थं महिस-सत्थाण ॥ ५४० ॥  
 संतत्थ-विरल-कङ्कान्तरेषु गोमाउणो इह उवेन्ति ।  
 भय-चलियण्ण-दिसा-वड्डिय-वायसं महिस-कङ्कालं ॥ ५४१ ॥

॥ ५३८ ॥ एताः शुष्कधूसरकरीषकपिशधरणीसुगन्धाः अरण्य-  
 स्थल्यः 'उदुपितगोकुलाः प्रोपितगोधना ददस्युष्कण्ठां गोकुलम्मृति-  
 ३मुपजनयन्त्यः ॥ वायं शुष्कम् ॥

॥ ५३९ ॥ शोभन्ते सरसमूर्चीनिर्गमहरितायमानमूलाः इह  
 वृषभभक्षिन [वर्धित] रूढतृणा अरण्यसीमानः ॥ चित्रं चरितं  
 ३भक्षितम् । चित्रविसिद्धानि पाठं चरितविशिखेत्यादिरर्थः ॥

॥ ५४० ॥ इह धातुलिखितदेवस्थलत्वादरण्यस्थल्यः सूचयन्ति  
 आलीयमानभासत्वाच्च पर्युपितं परिवासं महिषसार्थानाम् ॥ भासाः  
 ३पक्षिविशेषा महिषपुरीषोपजीविनः ॥

॥ ५४१ ॥ संत्रस्तविरलस्थितकङ्कान्तरेषु<sup>१</sup> गोमायवः शृगाला  
 इह वसन्ति भयचलितान्यदिकसंघटितवायसं महिषकङ्कालं महिषक-  
 ३लेवरम् ॥ कङ्का गृध्राः । <sup>२</sup>कङ्कालं इति सप्तम्यर्थे द्वितीया । महि-

<sup>१</sup>MH. उदुपिता<sup>२</sup>.<sup>२</sup>MH. ककातरासु.<sup>३</sup>MH. <sup>२</sup>कका<sup>३</sup> इति.

इह रविणो मय-तण्डा-णिहेण णीहार-पण्डुरा ढान्ति ।  
 सरसीसु तुलिय-तरलम्बु-वलण-विसमा इव मऊहा ॥ ५४२ ॥  
 कल्लोल-सिसिर-पवणा सलिलुद्देसे दिसाओ मूएन्ति ।  
 इह उड्डन्त-विहङ्गम-धुयम्बु-कण-चुण्ण-मइलाओ ॥ ५४३ ॥  
 इह कय-फुकार-पडन्त-वालुया-दूसिय-ग-तोयाओ ।  
 पडिण्हिं कहवि पिज्जन्ति वाउ-वेण्हिं सरियाओ ॥ ५४४ ॥  
 उम्हाल-तरु-च्छाया गो-रेणु-विडण्ण-मारुय-णिराहा ।  
 सायमिह समहिउण्हा वलन्त-भट्टाणला गामा ॥ ५४५ ॥

पकलेवराभ्यन्तरे वभन्तीत्यर्थः । संतुष्टविरलमभ्यन्तरेष्विति कचि-  
 त्पाठः । सम्यक्प्रवृत्तित्वेन विरलानि यानि समान्तराणि तेषु । संतु-  
 ष्टेत्यपि पाठे संतुष्टास्तृप्ताः मन्त इति योजना ॥

॥ ५४२ ॥ इह स्वेभृगतृष्णानिभेन नीहारपाण्डुरा भवन्ति  
 सरसीषु<sup>१</sup> तुलिततरलाम्बुवलनविषमा इव मयूखाः ॥

॥ ५४३ ॥ कल्लोलगिशिरपवनाः सलिलोद्देशान्दिशश्च शीतलाः  
 सूचयन्ति इह उड्डीयमानविहङ्गमधूताम्बुकणचूर्णमलिना इति दिशां  
 ३ विशेषणम् ॥ दिशः पवनाश्च जलप्रदेशात्तिकटान्सूचयन्तीत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ५४४ ॥ इह कृतफूत्कारपतद्वाल्मकारूपिताग्रतोयाः पश्चिदै.  
 कथमपि पीयन्ते वायुवेगैः सह सरितः ॥

॥ ५४५ ॥ ऊष्मयुक्ततरुच्छाया गोरेणुर्विनीर्णमारुतनिरोधाः  
 सायमिह समधिकोष्णाः बलज्ज्ञाष्टानला<sup>२</sup> ग्रामाः ॥



करि-कर-दण्डामोडण-विसाह-सूसन्त-सरल-तरु-जालं ।  
 एयं त धूसर-विरल-सल्लई-मेहलं रणं ॥ ५४६ ॥  
 बोलेइ लया-संकलिय-मुहल-कलहं णियत्त-करिणीयं ।  
 इह कुञ्जराण मुह-मेत्त-वलिय-जूहाहिवं जूहं ॥ ५४७ ॥  
 इह दिण्ण-भूमि-महा परिलूणासण्ण-विडावि-साहग्गा ।  
 मृएन्ति महा-तरुणो गइन्द-जूहाण वीसमिअं ॥ ५४८ ॥  
 इह अजवोरु-वराहा अवरोप्पर-सत्तु-सावय-वहाओ ।  
 भमियव्वाओ पविरलं रुरु-सिन्नवईओ भूमीओ ॥ ५४९ ॥  
 इह मूल-पविरलेसुं संवगिय-मुणि-जणावसेसेसु ।  
 संवज्जन्ति विहङ्गा फलेसु नीवार-विडवाण ॥ ५५० ॥

॥ ५४६ ॥ [ 'करिकरदण्डामोटनविशाखशुण्यस्सरलतरुजालम् ]  
 एतत्तद्धूसरविरलसल्लकामेखलमरण्यम् ॥ 'सरलतरवो देवदारवः ।  
 ३सल्लकी कदली ॥

॥ ५४७ ॥ चेत्रलतासंकलितत्वेन मुखरो यः कलभस्तस्मांनि-  
 वृत्तकरिणीकम् इह कुञ्जराणां मुखमात्रवलितयूथाधिपं यूथम् ॥  
 ३करिणी स्त्रीस्वभावाद्गुणानिवर्तते । यूथाधिपस्तु धैर्यादेव हेलया  
 वलितवदनमात्रेण वीक्षत इति स्वभावः ॥

॥ ५४८ ॥ इह दत्तभूमिमदाः परिलतासन्नविटपिशाखाः प्राः  
 सूचयन्ति महातरवो गजेन्द्रयथाना विश्रान्तम् ॥

॥ ५४९ ॥ इह अजवोरुवराहाः परम्परशत्रुश्चापदवधाः भ्रमणी-  
 याः प्राविशन् कृत्वा मरुशृङ्गवन्त्यो भूभय ॥

[ ॥ ५५० ॥ इह मूलप्रविरलेषु संवगितमुनिजनावशेषेषु संप-  
 द्यन्ते विहङ्गाः फलेषु नीवारविटपानाम् ॥ ]

<sup>1</sup>MH omits chhāyā of the first half of the couplet. <sup>2</sup>MH. तरुण.

निविड-लया-जाल-पिण्ड-सिहर-तरुसण्ड-पट्टिहउप्पयणा ।

इह तंसं उड्डेऊण खं विहङ्गा वलगन्ति ॥ ५५१ ॥

इह केसरिणो विहुणन्ति ताडणुड्डीण-छप्पय-कटप्पं ।

रहस-दलिप्पह-मय-सलिल-गरुइयं केसरुप्पङ्कं ॥ ५५२ ॥

मुहल-मऊराई हरन्ति किंपि इह णव-पलास-कविसाई ।

उन्वाय-पल्लुप्पण-पण्डु-भावाई रण्णाई ॥ ५५३ ॥

झिल्ली-जल-कण-सीयल-पलास-परिवेसिणो इह हरन्ति ।

असलिल-मज्झागय-विरल-किंसुआ पल्लुच्छङ्का ॥ ५५४ ॥

तद्वियसाणिल-णिव्वूढ-रेणु-णिव्वडिय-कठिण-पह-दण्डा ।

वाओलीसुवि जाया इह विरल-रयाओ भूमीओ ॥ ५५५ ॥

॥ ५५१ ॥ निविडलताजालपिनद्धशिखरतरुसण्डप्रतिहतोत्पतना  
इह तिर्यगुड्डीय खं विहङ्गा विलगन्ति ॥

॥ ५५२ ॥ इह केसरिणो विधुन्वन्ति ताडनोड्डीनषट्पदकलापं  
सरसदलितेभमदसलिलगुरुकृतं केसरकलापम् ॥

॥ ५५३ ॥ मुखरमयूराणि हरन्ति किमपीह नवपलाशकपिशानि  
आशुष्कपल्वलत्वादापन्नपाण्डुरूपान्यरण्यानि ॥

॥ ५५४ ॥ 'लहरीजलकणशीतपलाशपरिवेशिनः इह हरन्ति  
हृदयम् असलिलं यत्पल्वलतटं तन्मध्यगता विरलाः किंशुका यत्र ते  
३ पल्वलोत्सङ्गाः ॥' झिल्ली लहरी । परिवेशिनः समीपवासिनः ॥

॥ ५५५ ॥ प्रतिदिवसानिलनिर्व्यूढरेणुप्रकटितकठिनपथदण्डाः  
वातालीष्वपि बात्यास्वपि सतीषु [जाता] इह विरलरजस्का भूमयः ॥  
३ तद्वियसं प्रतिदिवसम् । निर्व्यूढमपसारितम् । पन्थान एव दण्डास्त-  
दाकृतित्वात् ॥

इह उवसरं वराहाण गलिय-जल-विन्दु-बद्ध-हरियाओ ।  
 संक्रन्त-पङ्क-गारव-बन्धुरिय-तणाओ पयवीओ ॥ ५५६ ॥  
 एयाओ गाढ-फुडणा पुञ्जइऊससिय-भू-दल-कवाला ।  
 संपीड-विरस-दीहरिय-तलिण-मुत्थाओ भूमीओ ॥ ५५७ ॥  
 इह हि गय-जूह-णिहं सृएइ अमारुए वणन्तस्मि ।  
 कर-णीसामुगाहिय-महि-रय-कविसो णहुइसो ॥ ५५८ ॥  
 उक्किण-रय-भरोणय-तल-जज्जर-भू-दिसट्ट-बिल-विसमा ।  
 थोउज्जडक्क-विडवा इमाओ ता उन्दग्-थलीओ ॥ ५५९ ॥  
 इह भूह-दण्ड-सेसावि णियय-दीहत्तणेण णज्जन्ति ।  
 पासट्ट-भाव-पज्जत्त-हुयवहा पायव-णिवेसा ॥ ५६० ॥

॥ ५५६ ॥ इह उपसरः सरःसमीपे वराहाणा गलितजलवि-  
 न्दुबन्धैरहरिताः संक्रान्तपङ्कगौरवबन्धुरिततृणाः पदव्यः ॥ बन्धुरितं  
 ३नग्रीभूतम् ॥

॥ ५५७ ॥ एता गाढं कृत्वा यस्स्फुटनं तेन पुञ्जितान्युच्छ्वसि-  
 तानि च भू[तल]कपालानि यत्र ताः संपीडनेन विरसानि दीर्घकृतानि  
 ३[तलिनानि] मुस्तानि यत्र ता भूमयः ॥ तलिनं सूक्ष्मम् ॥

॥ ५५८ ॥ इह हि गजयूथनिद्रां सूचयति अमारुते वनान्ते करनिः-  
 श्वासैरुद्धाहितेन उत्क्षिप्तेन महीरजसा कपिशो नभउद्देशो गगनप्रदेशः ॥

॥ ५५९ ॥ उत्कीर्णरजोभरावनता अत एव तलजर्जरा या  
 भूस्तद्भावेन विशीर्णानि बिलानि तैर्विषमाः स्तोकोज्जटार्कविटपा  
 ३इमास्ता उन्दुरन्थल्यः ॥ उन्दुरा मूषकास्तैश्छिन्नमूलत्वादन्तरान्त-  
 रार्कविटपा उज्जटिताः ॥

॥ ५६० ॥ इह <sup>१</sup>भूतिदण्डशेषा अपि निजकदीर्घत्वेन ज्ञायन्ते

इह काला रुग्ग-तरुत्तणेण थलइल्लमन्तरा हरइ ।  
 भाएसु उववणाअन्त-बाल-तरु-मण्डलं रण्णं ॥ ५६१ ॥  
 वल्ली-वियाण-बहलत्तणेण छाया-णिवेस-सिसिराई ।  
 इह अणह-हलिदी-सइलाई गिरि-कच्छ-रण्णाई ॥ ५६२ ॥  
 तदियह-णिहस-संपीय-सयल-सीरा असाओव सहन्ति ।  
 परिकटिण-कसिण-दल-बन्धणाओ इहकच्छ-भूमीओ ॥ ५६३ ॥  
 इह दीसइ कणय-सिला-मऊह-पुज्जाहिरञ्जियं रविणो ।  
 णिच्छल्लिय-परिणय-ताल-पिञ्जरं पडिय-पडिबिम्बं ॥ ५६४ ॥

पार्श्वीकृतावस्थानभावेन पर्याप्तहुतवहाः पादपनिवेशाः ॥ हुतवहोऽत्र  
 ३दावामिः ॥

॥ ५६१ ॥ इह कालवशाद्गुणनरुत्वेन हेतुना स्थलयुक्तं सत्  
 अन्तरान्तरा हरति भागेषु च उपवनायमान [बाल] तरुमण्डलम् अर-  
 ३ण्यम् ॥ रुग्णं भग्नम् । इल्लः प्राकृते मत्वर्थीयः ॥

॥ ५६२ ॥ वल्लीवितानबहलत्वेन छाया निवेशशिशिराणीह  
 अनघहरिद्रापिञ्जराणि गिरिकच्छारण्यानि ॥

॥ ५६३ ॥ प्रतिदिवसनिघर्षणास्संपीतसकलसीरायसा इव शो-  
 भन्ते परिकठिनकृष्णदलबन्धना इह कच्छभूमयः ॥ सीरं हलं तस्या-  
 ३यसः प्रान्तलम्नः फालो लोहमयः । १सोऽन्तः किल प्रतिदिनं विलि-  
 ख्यमानायां भुवि क्रमेण विगलितः । तत्र स्वभावकृष्णापि भूमिरे-  
 वमुत्प्रेक्ष्यते पीतविगलितफाललोहचूर्णस्त्वेनेव कृष्णेति ॥

[॥ ५६४ ॥ इह दृश्यते कनकशिलामयूखपुज्जाभिरञ्जितं रवे-  
 ऽच्छिन्नपरिणततालपिञ्जरं पतितप्रतिबिम्बम् ॥]

इह वाउध्दुय-धूली-गरुय-कणावडण-छिदिय रयाओ ।  
 दीसन्ति विरल-जल-विन्दु-मुद्रियाओव्व रत्थाओ ॥ ५६५ ॥  
 इह ता तरु-मूल-किलिण्ण-कुसुम-दल-दारु-सयल-कलिलाओ ।  
 आणील-कविस-फरुसा करीस-सिढिलाओ भूमीओ ॥ ५६६ ॥  
 इह होन्ति मुहल-सिहिणो पुराण-फल-सबल-कुसुमिय-कलम्बा ।  
 फल-कोस-विउण-पत्तल-पलास-सिसिरा वणुद्देसा ॥ ५६७ ॥  
 एए वण-वारण-गण्ड-निहस-मय-गन्धिणो भयं देन्ति ।  
 रोसुद्ध-सीह-णह-दलिय-वक्कला पायव-क्खन्धा ॥ ५६८ ॥  
 रय-पुञ्ज-रुद्ध-गयणा सहन्ति इह सायमणवसाआओ ।  
 पच्छद्ध-पसण्ण-मियङ्क-मण्डला गिम्ह-रयणीओ ॥ ५६९ ॥

॥ ५६५ ॥ इह वातोध्दूतधूलीगुरुककणार्वापतनच्छिद्रितरजस्काः  
 सत्यो दृश्यन्ते विरलजल[विन्दु]मुद्रिता इव रथ्याः ॥ प्रशिथिलरजोरा-  
 शौ' गुरौ धूलिकणे प्रविष्टे सति जलकणाहतस्वमिव भातीत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ५६६ ॥ इहैतास्तरुमूलक्लिन्नकुसुमफलदारुशकलकलिलाः  
 व्याप्ता आनीलकपिशपरुषाः करीपवच्छिथिला भूमयः ॥

॥ ५६७ ॥ इह भवन्ति सुखरशिखिनः पुराणफलशबलकुसु-  
 मितकदम्बाः पुराणफलैरतिक्रान्तवर्षसंजातैः फलैः शबला व्याप्ता  
 ३ एकस्मिन्प्रदेशे कुसुमिताश्च द्वितीयप्रदेशे फलकोशद्विगुणपत्रलपला-  
 शशिशिरा वनोद्देशाः ॥

[ ॥ ५६८ ॥ एते वनवारणगण्डनिघर्षमदगन्धा भयं ददति  
 रोषोर्ध्वसिंहनखदालितवल्कलाः पादपस्कन्धाः ॥ ]

॥ ५६९ ॥ रजःपिञ्जरीक्रियमाणगगनाः शोभन्ते इह साय-

गय-जूहोयरण-विभिण्ण-नलिणि-णिच्वाडिय-सलिल-दण्डाओ ।  
 इह ता वसुवाय-परिप्पवन्त-कमलाओ सरसीओ ॥ ५७० ॥  
 इह पायव-लगाडिय-गलिणि-दल-च्छय-कविल-कूलाओ ।  
 लूयाविल-फुडिय-दलन्तराओ कासार-भूमीओ ॥ ५७१ ॥  
 इह मारुय-तंसीकय-दाव-सिहा-सिहर-संवलन्ताइ ।  
 दिप्पन्ति पढममग्गेण तअणु मूलेण रण्णाइ ॥ ५७२ ॥  
 अग्घन्ति ता णव-डिय-सिहि-वाय-पिस<sup>१</sup>-वामलूरगा ।  
 उह हेहुव्वाअ-दुमा थलीओ णव-दाव-गन्धाओ ॥ ५७३ ॥

मनवश्याया अवश्यायरहिता गवादिसंचरणोत्थितमहीरजःप्रशमत्वेन  
 १ पश्चार्धप्रसन्नमृगाङ्गमण्डला ग्रीष्मरजन्यः ॥

॥ ५७० ॥ गजयूथावतरणविभिन्ननलिनीनिर्वृत्तसलिलदण्डाः इह  
 ताः शुष्कपरिष्ठवमानकमलाः सरस्यः ॥

॥ ५७१ ॥ इह पादपलम्बस्थितनलिनीदलच्छेदकपिशमूलाः ।  
 कलिलकूला इति पाठान्तरम् । लूताविलस्फुटितदलान्तराः जलाभावे  
 स्फुटितमृत्तिकाया दलविवरेषु कौलिका जालकान्कुर्वन्ति । कासार-  
 भूमयो नितम्बप्रदेशाः ॥ वर्षासमयजलरयापहतलम्बचिह्नवर्णनमेतत् ॥

॥ ५७२ ॥ इह मारुतश्चश्रीकृतदावशिखाशिस्रैः सह संवलमा-  
 नानि संबध्यमानानि दीप्यन्ते प्रथमम् अग्रभागैस्तदनु मूलैरैरण्यानि ॥

॥ ५७३ ॥ अर्घन्ति शोभन्ते ता नवस्थितशिखिशुष्कपिशङ्गव-  
 ल्मीकाम्राः इहाधस्ताच्छुष्कद्रुमाः स्थल्यो नवदावगन्धाः ॥ शिखी  
 शबिः । वायं वानं शुष्कम् । पै ओवै शोषण इत्यस्य ओदितश्चेति निष्ठा-

<sup>१</sup>MH. "अकरवापरतं". The emendation is mine

<sup>२</sup>MH. om अरण्यानि,

<sup>३</sup>MH. वायवानां शुष्कम्.

इह तोअ-लङ्घणुम्मुक-रेणु-दल-सुण्ण-भाव-लहुईओ ।  
 तुरिअयरं समहिसरन्ति मारुआ वत्त-वल्लीओ ॥ ५७४ ॥  
 दीसन्ति तह-परिहिअ-तण-मण्डल-पण्डुरन्तरालाओ ।  
 इच्छा-वीसन्त-दवाणलाओ इह रण्ण-भूमीओ ॥ ५७५ ॥  
 इह पङ्क-लोलणाविल-पुट-मन्दुम्मिल्ल-लोअणद्धन्तं ।  
 सायं विअटयरङ्गं वणीइ जूहं वराहाण ॥ ५७६ ॥

नत्वे कृते वानमिति रूपम् । तस्य भ्रशो वायमिति । एवम् उव्वायमिति  
 उद्धानप्रकृतिकम् । वामलूगे कल्माकः । यद्यपि स्थलीशब्दः 'कृत्रि-  
 ६मायामेव साधुस्तथापि इह 'उपचारादकृत्रिमास्वपि प्रयुक्तः ॥

॥ ५७४ ॥ इह तोयेन यल्लङ्घनं वर्षासु प्रक्षालनं तेन मुक्तेरेणुदल-  
 त्वाकलून्यमनावृतमवकाशस्थानं नभोग्रं यासा ताम्बवरिततरं समभि-  
 ३सरन्ति सम्यगभिसारयन्ति मारुता. कर्तारः पर्णवल्लीः पलाशलताः  
 कर्मभूताः ॥ कचिदसत्यपि णिचि प्रयोजकव्यापारः प्रतीयते । दशभि-  
 र्हलैः कृषतीतिवत् । तेनेहापि समभिसरन्तीत्युक्ते समभिसारयन्तीति  
 ६गम्यते ॥

॥ ५७५ ॥ दृश्यन्ते तथापरिस्थिततृणमण्डलपाण्डुरान्तरालाः  
 इच्छाविश्रान्तदवानला [ इह ] अरण्यभूमयः ॥ तथा परिष्ठितस्वमद-  
 ३ग्धस्वम् । इच्छाविश्रान्तस्वमप्रयत्नोपरतस्वम् ॥

॥ ५७६ ॥ इह पङ्कलोलनाविलपुटमन्दोन्मीललोचनार्धान्तम्  
 सायं विकटतराङ्गमिष निर्याति यूथं वराहाणाम् ॥ विलोचनं मुस्त-  
 ३प्राप्त्यर्थं नोदनम्' ॥

'This is obviously a mistake of the commentator. See Pāṇ. 4- 1- 42-

३MH. नोदनम् What does the word refer to ? The word लोचन in the original means 'eye'.

इह रण्ण-गोडलेसु उण्हाइवि पन्थिण्हि पिज्जन्ति ।

कामं गोरस-पारी-णिवेस-ण्ण्डुइ सलिलाइ ॥ ५७७ ॥

इह मलिल-कास-सक्कारि-मूल-पडिलग-कड्डिय-दलाओ ।

पवणो आयासिय-सारसाओ तरलेइ णलिणीओ ॥ ५७८ ॥

तंसीकय-कण्ठ-समोसरन्त-विहयावलोय-सरसाइ ।

इह किपि पुलिण-परिसक्कियाइ सायं सुहावेन्ति ॥ ५७९ ॥

संगलण-मासलाअन्त-सीयलां विविह-वड्ढि-कुसुमाण ।

आमोओ इह संचरइ कोवि सु-सुयन्ध-सुरहीण ॥ ५८० ॥

॥ ५७७ ॥ इहारण्यगोकुलेषु उण्णान्यपि पैथिकैः पीयन्ते पर्याप्तं  
गोरसपारीनिवेशपाण्डूनि [ सलिलानि ] ॥ पारी दोहनपात्रविशेषः ॥

॥ ५७८ ॥ [ इह ] सलिलेनानिलाहतेन काशैश्च तृणविशेषैर्मारु-  
ताभिहतैः शादिति शब्दं याः कुर्वन्ति तच्छीलास्ताश्च ता आकृष्ट-  
३मूल [ प्रति ] लम्बदलाः पवनः आयासितसारसास्तरलयति नलिनीः ॥  
सारसाः पक्षिविशेषाः ॥

॥ ५७९ ॥ अथश्रीकृतकण्ठसमपसरद्विहगावलोकनसरसानि इह  
किमपि पुलिनपरिष्वक्तानि<sup>१</sup> तटगमनानि सायं सुखयन्ति ॥ तटविहा-  
३रिषु मानुषेषु पक्षिणो भयात्परिवर्तितग्रीवया पश्यन्तस्त्वरन्ते पद्भिः ॥

॥ ५८० ॥ संघटनेन मासलीभवन्धर्माभवन्नत एव शीतल  
आह्लादकृत् विविधपत्रकुसुमानां संबन्धी आमोद इह संचरति कोपि  
३सुसुगन्धसुरभीणाम् ॥ सुरभिश्चन्दम्य सुगन्धपर्यायस्यापि अतिश-  
याधः प्रयोगः । यथा । अहो रमणीया अहो रमणीयेति ॥



करह-पओअर-विसमाई इह पहांलन्ति मालुहाणीण ।  
 उव्वत्त-धूसराई दलाई पेरन्त-कविसाई ॥ ५८१ ॥  
 इह रेहन्ति छाया-णिविह-पहियावलोइयग्गाओ ।  
 ककोल-दालि-कवि-सत्थ-संकुला रण्ण-भूमीओ ॥ ५८२ ॥  
 इह गोर-विरहिणी-गण्ड-वास-धूसर-पिसङ्ग-वट्ठाण ।  
 भमइ अवरण्ह-महुरो गन्धो करहाड-कुसुमाण ॥ ५८३ ॥  
 धोलइ उल्लिन्त-सुरा-मूल-कसाय-जरढो कलम्बाण ।  
 एस मिलाणारुण-केसराण दर-सीयलो गन्धो ॥ ५८४ ॥  
 खज्जूर-मज्जरी-पिज्जराण इह परिमलो पियङ्गूण ।  
 रुद्धारविन्द-मयरन्द- कण-कसाओ परिब्भमइ ॥ ५८५ ॥

॥ ५८१ ॥ करभपदोदरवद्विषमाणीह प्रघूर्णन्ते मालुधानीसंज्ञानां  
 लताविशेषाणामुद्धतत्वेन धूसराणि दलानि पर्यन्तकपिशानि ॥

॥ ५८२ ॥ इह शोभन्ते छायानिविष्टपथिकावलोकिताग्नाः कङ्को-  
 लदालिवत्कपिलैः कपिसार्थैः संकुला अरण्यभूमयः ॥ अत्रानेकपाठाः  
 ३ सन्ति । अनयैव दिशा गतार्थाः ॥

॥ ५८३ ॥ इह गौरविरहिणीगण्डपार्श्ववद्धूसरपिशङ्गपृष्ठानां  
 भ्रमति अपराह्मधुरो गन्धः [ करहाटकुकुसुमानाम् ] । करहाटः कोवि-  
 ३ दाराख्यस्तरुः ॥

॥ ५८४ ॥ घूर्णते<sup>१</sup> सुरया दोहदार्थं दत्तया आर्द्राभवन्ति<sup>२</sup> यानि  
 मूलानि तैः कषायः "शबलः अत एव जरठः प्रगल्भः कदम्बानां  
 ३ संबन्धी एष म्लानारुणकेसराणामीषच्छीतलो गन्धः ॥ दर ईषत् ॥

॥ ५८५ ॥ खजूरमज्जरीवत्पिज्जराणां परिपक्वमज्जरीत्वेन इह

<sup>१</sup> MH. घूर्णते.

<sup>२</sup> MH. भवति.

<sup>३</sup> MH. शेवल.

मउल-निविडासु इह मरुवयस्स मुह-पाटलासु वल्लीसु ।  
 आससइ सिसिर-लच्छी तारेसु अ कुन्द-कुसुमेसु ॥ ५८६ ॥  
 इह लोलेइ खण-क्खण-विबण्ण-जव-मञ्जरी-तरङ्गाओ ।  
 पवणो संचार-विमूढ-मय-विमलिआओ सीमाओ ॥ ५८७ ॥  
 जरदायन्त-फलूसास-पविरलायन्त-मञ्जरी-सूया ।  
 इह अग्गन्ति जवाणं अग-भवन्तीओ सीमाओ ॥ ५८८ ॥  
 इह ताओ पुलोस-सुयन्ध-जव-कसायाणणेहि पिज्जन्ति ।  
 फुल्ल-करवीर-पाली-समुज्जला रण्ण-वावीओ ॥ ५८९ ॥

परिमलः प्रियङ्गूना रूढारविन्दमकरन्दकणकषायः परिभ्रमति ॥  
 ३रूढं जरठम् । अरविन्दं पद्मम् । कषायो मिश्रः ॥

॥ ५८६ ॥ [मुकुलनिविडासु] इह मरुवकस्य सुगन्धपत्रिका-  
 विशेषस्य मुलपाटलासु वल्लीषु आवसति शिशिरलक्ष्मीस्तारेषु च  
 ३सुपुष्पितेषु कुन्दकुसुमेषु ॥

॥ ५८७ ॥ इह लोलयति कम्पयति क्षणक्षणविवर्णयवमञ्जरी-  
 तरङ्गयुक्तान्पवनः संचारविमूढमृगविमर्दितान्तीम्नः<sup>१</sup> । सीमशब्दः  
 ३पुंस्यपि दृष्टः । तदुक्तम् । लिङ्गमसंख्यं लोकप्रमाणत्वादिति ॥

॥ ५८८ ॥ जरठायमानफलत्वेनोपचि[त]यवकोशत्वेनोल्बासयुक्त-  
 त्वादुन्नतवात्प्रविरलायमानमञ्जरीशूका इहार्धन्ते यवानामग्रे भवन्त्यो  
 ३दृष्टिपथमागच्छन्त्यः सीमानः ॥ शूकाः <sup>२</sup>किसारुकाः ॥

॥ ५८९ ॥ इह ताः प्लोषसुगन्धयवकषायाननैः पीयन्ते फुल्ल-  
 करवीरपालीसमुज्ज्वला अरण्यवाप्यः अटवीपुष्करिण्यः ॥ उज्ज्वला  
 ३रक्ताः । करवीरं कण्ठीरकमिति लोकभाषया प्रसिद्धम् ॥

इह दावाणल-धूमाहिओय-पडिबद्ध-महि-रयाअम्बा ।  
 दिवसम्मिवि होन्ति पओस-राय-मइला दिसाहोया ॥ ५९० ॥  
 इह विहहिअ-तन्तु-चुडुप्प-पम्हलाअम्ब-धूसरं पियइ ।  
 णारङ्ग-गन्ध-सयलं पहिओ अट्ठं पिव पियाए ॥ ५९१ ॥  
 सिसिरम्मि विरल-कुसुमे गाढालिङ्गण-णिहेण अववाणो ।  
 बाहु-कलहम्मि मिहुणाई वम्महो इह निओएइ ॥ ५९२ ॥  
 इह तं संचारिय-कञ्चणार-केसर-कसाय-गन्धान् ।  
 उच्छल्लिय-वणाणं सोहग्गं किंपि पवणाण ॥ ५९३ ॥  
 इह माधवीण कोमल-पलास-दन्-कविस-बन्धणाहरणं ।  
 उन्भिज्जइ जरह-कवोय-कण्ठ-मइलारुणं मउलं ॥ ५९४ ॥

॥ ५९० ॥ इह दावानलधूमाभियोगप्रतिबद्धमहीरजस्त्वेन आ-  
 ताम्रा दिवसेपि भवन्ति प्रदोष[राग]मलिना दिगामोगाः ॥ अभियोगः  
 संबन्धः ॥

॥ ५९१ ॥ [इह] विघटिततन्तुकं यत् अतुप्पं चर्म तेन हेतुवा  
 पक्ष्मलं संजातपक्ष्मकमिव तथा आताम्रधूसरं पिबति नारङ्गगर्भशकलं  
 ३पथिकः अधरमिव प्रियायाः ॥

[ ॥ ५९२ ॥ शिशिरे विरलकुसुमे गाढालिङ्गनच्छलेन अप-  
 वाणो गतवाणो बाहुकलहे मिथुनानि मन्मथ इह नियोजयति ॥ ]

॥ ५९३ ॥ इह तत् संचारितकाञ्चनारकेसरकषायगन्धानाम्  
 उच्छृङ्खलीकृतवनानां सौभाग्यं किमपि पवनानाम् ॥

॥ ५९४ ॥ इह माधवीनां कोमलपलाशदलकपिश [ बन्धन ] वर्त-  
 मानाभरणम् उद्भिषते विकसति जरठकपोतकण्ठमलिनारुणं मुकु-  
 ३लम् ॥

इह अहिरायन्ति क्रमावमुक्त-परिरूढ-विटव-जालाई ।  
 हरियारुण-पण्डु-कसाय-विसम-वण्णाई रण्णाई ॥ ५९५ ॥  
 फल-बन्ध-विरल-हरियायमाण-सहयार-मञ्जरि-मुहाण ।  
 साधु मधु-वासराणं अकुण्ठ-कल-यण्ठि-कण्ठाण ॥ ५९६ ॥  
 नव-बाण-कोउहलेण नूणमेवेअ वम्महो सुयइ ।  
 सहआर-सरे अविओइणांवि इह उसुया जेण ॥ ५९७ ॥  
 टिविडिक्किअ-डिम्भाणं नव-रङ्गय-गल्व-गरुय-महिलाण ।  
 णिक्कम्प-पामराणं भदं गामूसव-दिणाण ॥ ५९८ ॥

॥ ५९५ ॥ इहाभिराजन्ते क्रमावमुक्तप्ररूढविटपजालानि हरि-  
 नारुणपाण्डुकषायाणि च तानि विषमपर्णानि च हरितारुणपाण्डुक-  
 र्षायविषमपर्णानि [अरण्यानि]॥ वसन्ताद्युत्तुक्रमेण केषांचिद्विटपावस्था-  
 विशेषाणां त्यागः केषांचिदुपादानम् ॥

॥ ५९६ ॥ फलबन्धविरलहरितायमानसहकारमञ्जरीकत्वेन  
 सुखानां प्रीतिजनकानां साधु चरितं मधुवासराणाम् अकुण्ठकल-  
 कण्ठीकण्ठानाम् ॥ कलकण्ठी कोकिला ॥

॥ ५९७ ॥ नवबाणकुतूहलेन नूनमेवमेव न तु विरहिणमेवोद्दिश्य  
 मन्मथो मुञ्चति सहकारशरान् । अवियोगिनोपि इह वसन्ते उत्सुका  
 श्येन यस्मात् ॥

॥ ५९८ ॥ टिविडिक्किआ प्रसाधिता डिम्भा बाला येषु तेषां  
 नवरङ्गेण कौमुभवाससा प्रावृतेन यो गर्वस्तेन गुरुकमहेलानां  
 र्निष्कम्पपामराणां भद्रं श्रेयोस्तु ग्रामोत्सवदिनानाम् ॥

विरल-द्विय-महुयर-कन्बुराओँ इह मञ्जरीओँ चूआण ।  
 दर-दङ्कु-मयण-बाणोवमाओँ विटवेसु दीसन्ति ॥ ५९९ ॥  
 इह सोहान्ति दरुम्मिल्ल-किसलयायम्बिरन्छि-वत्ताई ।  
 पाविये-पडिबोहाईव सिसिर-पसुत्ताई रण्णाई ॥ ६०० ॥  
 इह हि हलिद्दा-हय-दविट-सामली-गण्ड-मण्डलानीलं ।  
 फलमसअल-परिणामावलम्बि अहिहरइ चूयाण ॥ ६०१ ॥  
 एण-खुर-स्वण्डियापण्डु-जम्ब-कन्चूर-चुण्णमुण्णमइ ।  
 इह अहिणव-सन्वण-वेणु-रोयणा-रेणु-रभणीयं ॥ ६०२ ॥

॥ ५९९ ॥ विरलस्थितमधुकरकर्बुरा इह मञ्जर्यभूतानाम् ईष-  
 हग्धमदनबाणोपमा विटपेषु दृश्यन्ते ॥

॥ ६०० ॥ इह वसन्ते शोभन्ते सँमुन्मीलिताः किसलया एव  
 आताम्राण्यक्षिपत्राणि पुटकानि येषु तानि प्राप्तप्रतिबोधानीव  
 ३ शिशिरप्रसुप्तान्यरण्यानि ॥

॥ ६०१ ॥ इह [ हि ] हरिद्राविच्छुरितद्रविडसुन्दरीगण्डमण्ड-  
 लवदानीलं यस्फलम् । कीदृशम् । असकलपरिणामावलम्बितम् ।  
 ३ अर्धपकमित्यर्थः । अभिहरति भूताना संबन्धि ॥

॥ ६०२ ॥ एणखुरस्वण्डितापाण्डुजात्यकर्पूरचूर्णम् उन्नमति इह  
 अभिनवसत्रणवेणुरोचनारेणुवद्रमणीयम् ॥ एणा हरिणाः ॥ 'अपाण्डु-  
 ३ जात्यम् 'अपाण्डुजातीयम्' । बाहुल्येन सत्रणस्य वेणोर्मज्जा रोचना  
 भवति ॥

<sup>1</sup> So MH. distinctly.

<sup>2</sup> MS, °जातीयम्.

दीहर-हेमन्त-गिसा-गिरन्तरुष्ण-चाव-बाबारी ।  
जिय-लक्खो मा इर माहवम्मि कुसुमाउहो होउ ॥ ६०३ ॥  
पल्लव-सिहाओँ इह णिव्वडन्ति दूरारुणा महु-मुहम्मि ।  
साहा-विभेअ-पाविय-णिअ-रस-सोणाओँव तरूण ॥ ६०४ ॥  
इह कहवि समासाइय-नव-सहयार-मयरन्द-बिन्दुइआ ।  
रुण्टन्ता भमरब्बेय भमर-मालाहिँ पिज्जन्ति ॥ ६०५ ॥  
णालायड्डिअ-परिणाम-पसिडिल्लससिय-बन्धणाहोयं ।  
रस-गारवेण फलमिह चूयाण कमोहुरं पडइ ॥ ६०६ ॥  
फल-लम्भ-मुइय-डिम्भा सु-दारु-घर-संणिवेस-रमणिज्जा ।  
एए हरन्ति हिययं अजणाइण्णा वण-ग्गामा ॥ ६०७ ॥

॥ ६०३ ॥ दीर्घहेमन्तरात्रिनिरन्तरोत्पन्नचापव्यापारो यः स जितलक्ष्यः अमोघबाणो मा किल माधवे वसन्ते कुसुमायुधो भूत् ॥

॥ ६०४ ॥ नवपल्लवशिखा इह निर्वर्तन्ते प्रकटीभवन्ति दूरारुणाः सुष्ठुलोहिता मधुमुखे वसन्ते । उत्प्रेक्ष्यते । किसैलयविभेदप्राप्तनि-  
३जरसशोणा इव तरूणाम् ॥ विभिन्नाङ्गस्य किल लोहितलिप्तत्वम् अवलोकितम् ॥

॥ ६०५ ॥ इह कथमपि समासादितनवसहकारमकरन्दबिन्दु-  
विलिप्ताः ऋन्दन्तो भमरा एव भमरमालाभिः पीयन्ते ॥ कथमपीति  
३भमरबाहुव्येन दुष्प्रापस्त्वं मञ्जरीणां श्रुतितम् ॥

॥ ६०६ ॥ नालाकृष्टपरिणामप्रशिथिलोच्छ्वसितबन्धबन्धुरितं  
रसगौरवेण फलमिह चूतानां क्रमेणाधोमुखं पतति ॥

॥ ६०७ ॥ फललाममुदितडिम्भाः सुदारुसंचयसंनिवेशरमणीयाः

किंपि दुम-ज्जर्जरसुं हियं घोसावबद्ध-धूमेसु ।

लग्गइ विरल-ट्टिय-वायसेसु उव्वत्थ-गामेसु ॥ ६०८ ॥

इह गामागय-धम्मिय-संमज्जिय-सुण्ण-लिङ्गमुवसेलं ।

दल-गन्धि गहीराणील-कुण्डमुरु-पायवं सण्डं ॥ ६०९ ॥

अवमारुय-मूल-णिमिल्ल-पल्लवाउज्झिणो परिसरेसु ।

इह तरुणो सिहर-वहम्मि णवर झङ्कारिणो होन्ति ॥ ६१० ॥

एते हरन्ति हृदयं सुजनाकीर्णा वनग्रामाः ॥ अजनाकीर्णा इति पाठे  
३ विरलजना इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ६०८ ॥ [ किमपि ] <sup>१</sup>उध्दवस्तत्वात् गृहमध्योऽपनैर्बृहैर्जर्जरेषु  
विदारितगृहभित्तिषु [ घोषावबद्धधूमेषु ] [ हृदयं ] लगति विरलस्थितवा-  
३ यसेषु <sup>२</sup>उध्दवस्तग्रामेषु ॥ घोषो गोकुलं तदधिष्ठितत्वेनैव <sup>३</sup>अत्युध्दव-  
स्तत्वेपि हृदयहारित्वकारणम् ॥

॥ ६०९ ॥ इह ग्रामागतधार्मिकसंमार्जितशून्यलिङ्गम् उपशैलं  
शैलसमीपम् पतितवृक्षादिदलगन्धयुक्तं गर्भीरेष्वलीलजलकुण्डम् उरु-  
३ पादपमुन्नततरुकं पण्डं पादपममहो हृदयं हरति ॥ धार्मिकस्तपस्वी ॥

॥ ६१० ॥ अवाङ्गारुतेन अधोमुखवायुत्वेन यन्निर्मालितमूलपल्ल-  
वत्वं तेनाकुञ्चिनो मूलप्रदेशेषु निश्चलाः । वायुना अनाहतत्वान्मूलानाम् ।  
३ परिसरेषु सरःसर्मापेषु इह तरवः [ शिखरपथे केवलं झङ्कारिणो  
भवन्ति <sup>४</sup> ] ॥ ते मित्यजलस्निग्धभूमित्वेन अनावृष्ट्यादिना अनुपहृता  
इत्यतिमहान्तः । ततश्च वायुरतिनिबिडवनमध्यमलभमानस्तदभिहतः  
६ ऊर्ध्वं धावित्वा अधोमुख आगत्य शिखराण्येव कम्पयतीत्यर्थः ॥

<sup>१</sup>MS. उदस्तत्वात्.

<sup>२</sup>MS. उदस्त<sup>०</sup>

<sup>३</sup>MS. <sup>०</sup>दस्तत्वेपि. <sup>४</sup>MH. seems

to have omitted part of the commentary between तरवः and ते,

<sup>५</sup>MH. ऊर्ध्वाधोवित्वाधो<sup>०</sup>

इह भूरि-भमिर-साहा-सारङ्ग-विराविणो विरायन्ति ।  
 आबद्ध-महा-महु-पिण्ड-मण्डला जर-तरु-वस्वन्धा ॥ ६११ ॥  
 परिणाम-सोस-लहुआयमाण-फल-थोय-पाविओसासा ।  
 इह जाया पढम-समोणयाओ मालूर-साहाओ ॥ ६१२ ॥  
 सावय-पयवी-भिण्णावसाय-हरिअन्तरा विरायन्ति ।  
 एए पढाय-सरसा वण-त्थली-सदलद्धन्ता ॥ ६१३ ॥  
 परिसडिय-वेणु-दल-रङ्ग-पिङ्गलं गलइ गिरि-अट-दरीरु ।  
 जलमिणमो मल-हरिय।यमाण-जरटोवल-वस्वलियं ॥ ६१४ ॥

॥ ६११ ॥ इह गुरिभ्रमरत्वेन शाखाभिः सारङ्गविराविणो  
 'सारङ्गवज्रङ्काररवकारिणो विराजन्ते संवद्धमहामधुपिण्डमण्डला  
 ३'जरतरुस्कन्धाः ॥

॥ ६१२ ॥ परिणामेन पाकेन यः शोपस्तेन लव्यूयमानफलत्वा-  
 त्प्राप्तस्तोकोच्छ्वासा इह जाताः प्रथमं सम्यग्वनता अपक्वफलभरण  
 ३.मालूरस्य शाखाः ॥

॥ ६१३ ॥ श्वापदपदवीभिन्नावश्यायत्वेन हरितान्तरा विरा-  
 ३.जन्ते एते प्रभातसरमा वनस्थलीशाद्वलार्धान्ताः ॥

॥ ६१४ ॥ परिशटितवेणुदलानां संयोगेन यो रङ्गो रञ्जन-  
 तेन पिङ्गलं गलति निःसरति गिरितटदरीभ्यः । अत्र पञ्चम्यर्थे सप्त-  
 ३.र्मी । जलमेतत् मलहरितायमानजरटोपलम्फलिनम् ॥ दलतीति पाठे  
 खण्डशो गच्छतीत्यर्थः ॥

<sup>1</sup>MH. गवज्जास्कार<sup>0</sup> for सारङ्गवज्रङ्कार<sup>0</sup>. The emendation is mine.

<sup>2</sup>MH. जरतरु<sup>0</sup>    <sup>3</sup>MH. जेपस्तेन    <sup>4</sup>MH. भरेणाकुरम्य.



इह सोत्तागम-विहडिय-सिलासु मुणिणो गुहासु निवसन्ति ।  
 कासायमुच्चहन्ता पुराण बोरट्टि-विच्छायं ॥ ६१५ ॥  
 इह फलइ दुमवईसुं पणओ भमराण कुसुम-पीआण ।  
 सिद्ध-परिग्गहिय-गुहा-गेहासु गियम्ब-मालासु ॥ ६१६ ॥  
 इह कड्डिय-वियड-सिला-वडण-ट्टिय-चुण्ण-रासि-पंसुलिया ।  
 विसमुज्जल-मुहल-तडा घडणा-जोगोवला गिरिणो ॥ ६१७ ॥  
 इह परिसक्किज्जइ कठिण-ककरुक्केर-णिसिय-णह-हीरं ।  
 कुरुविन्द-कन्दरा-मन्दिरेसु मन्दं मइन्देहिं ॥ ६१८ ॥

॥ ६१५ ॥ [इह] स्रोतसामागमनविघटितशिलासु मुनयो गुहासु निवसन्ति काषायं कषायेण रक्तं वस्त्रमुद्धहन्तः 'पुराणवदरास्थिवद्वि-  
 रच्छायम् ॥

॥ ६१६ ॥ इह फलति दुमवतीषु प्रणयो भ्रमराणा पीतकुसु-  
 ममकरन्दानां सिद्धपरिगृहीतगुहा [गेहा] सु नितम्बमालासु ॥ पणय  
 उपनयः । सदा तत्र निवासो भ्रमराणा सफलो भवति सिद्धमाहात्म्येन  
 सर्वदा सर्वर्तुकुसुमविकासादिति तात्पर्यार्थः ॥

॥ ६१७ ॥ इह आकृष्टविकटशिलापतनस्थितचूर्णराशिपांसुलिता  
 विषमोज्ज्वलमुखरदण्डैर्वस्पतनयोग्योपला गिरयः ॥ मुहलदण्ड [वड] ण-  
 ३जोगोवला इति पाठेर्थोयम् । कचित्तु मुहलतला घडणाजोगोवला इति ।  
 पतन्तीभिर्मुखरतटाः । संबन्धयोग्यपाषाणाश्च\* । पांसुमिश्रत्वेन रचनाको-  
 ग्यत्वात् । आकृष्टत्वं च शिलानां वेगवर्षादिना । विषमोज्ज्वलत्वं तु  
 ६अन्तरान्तराभिव्यक्तशिलाऽन्तरयुक्तपाषाणतया ॥

॥ ६१८ ॥ इह परिष्वक्यते कठिनकर्करोऽकरनिशितनखप्रान्त-

\*MH, काषावेन. \*MH. 'वदरास्थि'. \*MH. omits 'वड' Is our emendation right? \*MH. 'पाषाणश्च. 'MH. रसोत्तराभाभिव्यक्तशिलातरयुक्त पाषाण-  
 तया for तु अन्तरा', &c, which is a conjectural emendation.

इह दर-खल्लइअ-तटोवलाओँ परिविरल-बाल-मीणाओ ।  
 केण-च्छाया-सारोयराओँ रेहन्ति सरिचाओ ॥ ६१९ ॥  
 अववक्कल-णीसह-मूल-बन्धुरायन्त-बाल-धव-कुञ्जा ।  
 इह बहुलं गाढ-कसाय-सीहुणो गिरि-अढ-ग्गाभा ॥ ६२० ॥  
 इह दियसम्मिव सिहरावरोह-परिअत्त-रवि-यरुम्मिह्ला ।  
 धूमायन्तिव दूरावलोय-मइला गिरि-वणन्ता ॥ ६२१ ॥  
 चलण-णिसण्णुण्णामिय-चिबुअ-यलायामि-तलिण-मुह-रेहं ।  
 सोहइ पसुत्तमिह केसरीण भर-णिग्गय-णहम्मं ॥ ६२२ ॥

त्वात् कुरुविन्दकन्दरामन्दिरेषु मन्दं कृत्वा मृगेन्द्रैः ॥ निशितास्ती-  
 ३क्षणीकृताः । हीरं प्रान्तम् । कुरुविन्दाः पाषाणमणिविशेषाः ॥

॥ ६१९ ॥ इह ईषस्खलतीकृततटोपलाः श्लक्ष्णीकृततटपाषाणाः  
 प्रविरलबालमीनाः फेनच्छायाशारोदराः<sup>१</sup> शोभन्ते सरितः ॥

॥ ६२० ॥ अपवल्कलाः अपगतशल्का अत एव निःसहमूला  
 अशक्तमूलावष्टम्भा बन्धुरायमाणा जटाग्रथितस्थितमात्रं स्वरूपमा-  
 ३चरन्तो<sup>२</sup> बालधवकुञ्जा यत्र ते इह बहुलं गाढकषायसीधवो गिरित-  
 टग्रामाः ॥ सीधु मध्यम् ॥

॥ ६२१ ॥ इह दिवसेपि<sup>३</sup> शिखरावरोधपरिवृत्तरविकरोष्पीढौ  
 धूमायन्तीव धूममिवोद्वमन्ति दूरावलोकमलिनच्छाया इव गिरिव-  
 ३नान्ताः ॥

॥ ६२२ ॥ चरणनिषण्णोज्जमितचिबुकतलायामितनुकुमुखरेखं<sup>४</sup>  
 शोभते प्रसुप्तम् इह केसरिणां भरनिर्गतनखाग्रम् ॥ चिबुकं मुखमुण्डा<sup>५</sup> ।  
 ३तलिनं सूक्ष्मम् ॥

<sup>१</sup>MH. 'सारोदराः' <sup>२</sup>MH. 'चरते, The emendation is mine. <sup>३</sup>MH.

'वावाच' for 'वरोध, <sup>४</sup>MH. 'यासि' for 'यामि' <sup>५</sup>So MH.

इह सुहरेण पसस्मइ कप्फाह-परंपरा-पडिक्खलिओ ।  
 अहिताडिय-कंसुग्गार-अञ्जणा-पडिरवाहांओ ॥ ६२३ ॥  
 इह दीसइ विमलायन्त-मणि-सिला-सण्ड-संधिउज्जायं ।  
 परिदलिय-दाडिमी-कुसुम-दल-सिहायम्बिरं गयणं ॥ ६२४ ॥  
 इह दूर-ट्टिय-सिहरा वित्थारासण्ण-पायड-नियम्वा ।  
 दीसन्ति अग्ग-मइला कमेण मूलुज्जला गिरिणो ॥ ६२५ ॥  
 इह ताओ खण्डिउज्वाय-पायवालग्ग-वलि-कलिलाओ ।  
 सबरुक्खय-कन्दुहेस-विबर-विसमाओ भूमीओ ॥ ६२६ ॥

॥ ६२३ ॥ इह चिरेण प्रशाम्यति कपाटपरंपराप्रतिस्वलिनो  
 गुहापरंपराप्रतिबिम्बितः सन् 'अभिताडितकांस्योद्गारेण जणज्ञणाय-  
 मानः प्रतिरवाभोगः उत्सववाद्यप्रतिबिम्बाटोपः ॥

[ ॥ ६२४ ॥ इह दृश्यते विमलायमानमणिशिलाषण्डसंध्युद्-  
 घोतं परिदलितदाडिमीकुसुमदलशिखाताम्रं गगनम् ॥ ]

॥ ६२५ ॥ [ इह ] दूरोत्थितशिखरत्वाद्विस्तारासन्नप्रकटनितम्ब-  
 त्वादृश्यन्ते अग्रमलिनाः क्रमेण मूलोज्ज्वला<sup>१</sup> गिरयः ॥ नैकट्याद्वैत<sup>२</sup>-  
 रेत्याश्च तलम् उज्ज्वलनं स्फुटमुपलभ्यते । दूरोन्नतत्वात्सौक्ष्म्याच्च  
 शृङ्गाणि श्यामलान्युपलभ्यन्त इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ६२६ ॥ इह ताः खण्डितशुष्कपादपलम्भाभिर्वलिभिः कल-  
 लिता व्याप्ताः संकुलाः शबरोस्त्रातकन्दोद्गैरविभ्ररैर्विपमाः निम्नोन्नता  
 भूमयः ॥ उज्वायं शुष्कम् । कन्दा मूलविशेषाः ॥

<sup>१</sup>MH. "सन्नति." sor सन् अभि. <sup>२</sup>MH. "मूलोज्ज्वला". <sup>३</sup>MH. नैकट्याद्वैत-  
 त्वाभ्यस्तलमुपलभनं.

इह बाहेर्हि वराहाण बाण-विहयाणमणुसरिजन्ति ।  
 अगग-समुज्जल-रुहिर-बिन्दु-मुद्राओ पयवीओ ॥ ६२७ ॥  
 मणि-विन्धार-परिद्विय-वसुधा-पयटाअमाण-पेरन्तो ।  
 लक्खिज्जइ सेस-फणा-यडोव्व अह निम्मलो जलही ॥ ६२८ ॥  
 णिविह-दल-णाल-परिजटिल-दीहरुण्ड-पिण्डखज्जूरा ।  
 एयाओ जलहिणो तह तमाल-णीला वणालीओ ॥ ६२९ ॥  
 गोसे वियसन्ति मराल-चञ्चु-परिचुम्बियाओ सरसीसु ।  
 इह कमलिणीओ मधुयर-पुलिन्द-विणिवेस-पल्लीओ ॥ ६३० ॥  
 एइ इह जलणिहिमुत्तरेण उय-महिहरे णह-विसारी ।  
 सामीरं रयमणुयत्तिऊण गन्धो वन-लयाण ॥ ६३१ ॥

॥ ६२७ ॥ इह व्यधैर्वराहाणां बाणविहतानामनुस्त्रियन्ते अग्रा-  
 मसमुज्ज्वलरुधिरबिन्दुमुद्राङ्काः पदव्यः ॥ मुद्रा चिह्नम् ॥

॥ ६२८ ॥ मणिविस्तारपरिष्ठितवसुधाप्रकटायमानपर्यन्तःलक्ष्यते  
 दोषफणातट इव असौ निमलो जलाधिः ॥

॥ ६२९ ॥ निबिडदलनालपरिजटिलदीर्घोण्डपिण्डखज्जूराः एता  
 जलधेस्तटतमालनीला वनालयो वनपङ्क्तयः ॥

[ ॥ ६३० ॥ गोसे प्रभातकाले विकसन्ति मरालचञ्चुपरिचुम्बि-  
 ताः सरसीषु इह कमलिन्यो मधुकरपुलिन्दविनिवेशपल्लवः ॥ ]

[ ॥ ६३१ ॥ एति इह जलनिधिम् उत्तरेण उदङ्महीधरे हिम-  
 वति नभोविसारी सामीरं समीरसंबन्धि रजः अनुवृत्त्य गन्धो  
 वनलतानाम् ॥ ]

पाटलिय-भू-रओ गिहसणेण पूयाण परिमल-कसाओ ।  
 कविलिअ-णियंसणो इह जणस्स संज्झायइ रओहो ॥ ६३२ ॥  
 इह पवण-भिण्ण-ताली-रस-च्छटा-पिच्छिले परिक्खलिया ।  
 कइणो महुर-सुयन्धे लिहन्ति हत्थे गिरि-यडीसु ॥ ६३३ ॥  
 रङ्गोलिर-परिणय-गम्भ-सार-संभिडण-मुहल-फल-कोसा ।  
 इह पवणो णच्चावेइ णालिएरी-वणालीओ ॥ ६३४ ॥  
 मुहलन्दोलिय-ताडी-पल्लव-संवेल्लिया इह वहन्ति ।  
 बन्धण-दलन्त-तणराय-फल-चट्ठकारिणो पवणा ॥ ६३५ ॥  
 अह केलासो वोलेइ जम्मि हिम-कण-किलामिय-च्छायं ।  
 सम्भरिय-मयण-विणिवाय-खेय-विहुरंव ससि-विम्बं ॥ ६३६ ॥

॥ ६३२ ॥ पाटलितभूरजस्कः परस्परनिघर्षेण पूगानां परिम-  
 लकषायः 'कपिलीकृतवस्त्र इह जनस्य संध्यायते रजओधः ॥

॥ ६३३ ॥ इह पतनंभिज्जतालीरसच्छटापिच्छिलान्' परिस्ख-  
 लिताः 'कपयो मधुरसुगन्धान् लिहन्ति हस्तान्गिरितटीषु ॥

॥ ६३४ ॥ संचालितपरिणतगर्भसारसंभिज्जमुखरफलकोशाः इह  
 पवनो नर्तयति नालिकेरीवनालीः ॥ संभेदः<sup>४</sup> आघातः । संभिज्ज-  
 ३मुहलेति पाठे 'संभिजनमिति देशी आघाते वर्तते ॥

॥ ६३५ ॥ 'मुखरान्दोलनशीलसंवेल्लितताडीपल्लवाः परिवहन्ति ब-  
 न्धनदलतृणराजफलचट्ठकारिणः पवनाः ॥ चट्ठकारश्चटदिति शब्दः ॥

॥ ६३६ ॥ एष कैलासः अतिक्रामति यस्मिन्निहमकणक्लमितच्छायं  
 स्मृतमदनविनिपातस्नेदविधुरमिव शशिविम्बम् ॥ हिमहतक्लान्तेति  
 ३पाठान्तरम् ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. कपिली. <sup>२</sup> MH. <sup>३</sup> पिच्छले. <sup>४</sup> MH. कषायो. <sup>५</sup> None of our four MSS. have the reading संभेज<sup>०</sup> in the text. <sup>६</sup> So MH. Have we to read संभिज्जमिति or is it. संभिजनमिति ? <sup>७</sup> MH. मुखरा.

इह हर-अडाहिसंजमण-गण्ठि-णिबिडिय-गलेण वासुङ्गा ।  
उप्फुल्ल-फणा-धरिया मुच्चन्ति समीरणुगारा ॥ ६३७ ॥  
इह णेह णिसासुवि णिव्वडन्ति आमोय-पेल्लिय-भुयङ्गा ।  
रणय-च्छवि-संवलिया कटएसु महोसही-विडवा ॥ ६३८ ॥  
इह मणि-यडाण दीसइ उव्वत्तिय-वरहि-पिञ्छ-विच्छाओ ।  
णीहार-पड-परिक्खलिय-णिग्गमो किरण-विच्छड्डो ॥ ६३९ ॥  
इह फुरइ पण्डु-भावो वासागम-भङ्ग-गाहिय-सिहराण ।  
अणवरय-विसाज्जिय-विज्जु-रुहिर-धाराणव घणाण ॥ ६४० ॥

॥ ६३७ ॥ इह हरजटाभिसंयमनग्रन्थिनिर्गण्डितगलेन वायुकिना  
उत्फुल्लफणाधृता मुच्यन्ते [समीर] गण्डूषाः ॥ गण्ठनिविडिय इति  
३पाठान्तरम् । ग्रन्थिनिविडितेत्यर्थः । धृता धृता 'इवेत्यर्थः । समीरो  
गण्डूष इव ॥

॥ ६३८ ॥ इह नैव निशास्वपि रात्रिष्वपि 'निर्वर्तन्ते विवेकेन  
प्रकाशन्ते एतानि रत्नान्येता ओषधय इति । दीपप्रायस्त्वेनातिसादृश्यात् ।  
३विषविघातकामोदप्रेरितभुजङ्गाः रत्नच्छविसंवलिताः कटकेषु महौष-  
धिविटपाः ॥ रत्नानामोषधीनां 'विवेको रात्रावापि न जायत  
इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ६३९ ॥ इह मणिमयतटानां दृश्यते उद्वर्तितबर्हिपिच्छ-  
बद्धिच्छायः नीहारैरपरिस्वलितनिर्गमः किरणसमूहः ॥ नीहारपडोति  
३पाठे नीहारो धूमरिका पट इव ॥

॥ ६४० ॥ इह स्फुरति पाण्डुत्वं वर्षागमभङ्गगृहीतशिखरा-

१MH. इत्यर्थः for इवेत्यर्थः. २MH. निर्वर्तन्ते.

३MH. विवेको रात्रावापि न जायते इत्यर्थः

इह सिद्ध-सुन्दरीणं थणाण णव-णह-वयाण निव्वहइ ।  
 आयम्ब-राइ-लङ्छिय-विइत्त-भुय-वत्त-लायणं ॥ ६४१ ॥  
 इह मुणि-वराण णिक्कम्प-णिअम-पडिवन्ध-संधिआलोआ ।  
 झाण-विरमम्मि जायन्ति णवर मलिणा गिरि-गुहाओ ॥ ६४२ ॥  
 इह मुक्क-पल्लुम्भूह-पसण्ण-महिसावलोइआ होन्ति ।  
 सेल-सिहरन्तरिज्जन्त-रवि-अरा दियस-परिणामा ॥ ६४३ ॥

णाम् अनवरतविसृष्टविद्युद्रुधि [रधा] राणामिव घनानाम् ॥ किल प्रहा-  
 रनिर्गतरुधिरा योद्धारः पाण्डुवर्णा भवन्ति दुर्गे चाश्रयन्ते 'पलायि-  
 तधाराः सन्तः । घना अपि प्रोषितप्रावृषो' 'विगतजललोहिता गृहीत-  
 गिरिशिखरदुर्गा गलितविद्युद्रुधिरधाराः । गलन्ती विद्युदेवैषा रुधि-  
 रधारेव । निर्जलीभूतेषु हि घनेषु प्रायो विद्योतते विद्युत् ॥

॥ ६४१ ॥ इह सिद्धसुन्दरीणां संबन्धनां स्तनानां नवनखपदानां  
 'निर्वर्तते आताम्रराजिलाञ्छनविचित्रभूर्जपत्रलावण्यम् ॥

॥ ६४२ ॥ इह मुनिवराणां निष्कम्पं कृत्वा यो नियमेन प्रति-  
 बन्धः संबन्धिन्द्रियवृत्तिनिरोधस्तेन नासाग्रस्फुरत्तेजस्वास्संधितः प्रसा-  
 रित आलोको यासु ध्यानविरम एव नवरं केवलं जायन्ते मलिना  
 गिरिगुहाः 'नतु ध्यानावस्थायाम् ॥ असंप्रज्ञातयोगदशायां योगिनां  
 तेजोमयप्रकाशैकरूपत्वं भवतीति योगशास्त्रेषु गीयते ॥

॥ ६४३ ॥ इह मुक्तपल्वलोन्मुखप्रसन्नमहिषावलोकिता भवन्ति  
 शैलशिखरान्तरीयमाणरविकरा दिवसपरिणामा दिवसावसानानि ॥

छाया-णिन्वाविष-सहलाण भद्रं दिनावसानाण ।

णयर-विणिअत्त-गोबी-परिगीय-वणन्त-मग्गाण ॥ ६४४ ॥

इह पल्ली-धूसुम्भेय-धूसरिज्जन्त-कुञ्ज-रमणिज्जा ।

होन्ति गिरि-यडय-दण्डा णिसागमारम्भ-गम्भीरा ॥ ६४५ ॥

उयअ-च्छविं सुयन्तो पुराण-करि-दन्त-पिङ्गल-मऊहो ।

इह सोहइ सिहरासत्त-मण्डलो जामिणी-णाहो ॥ ६४६ ॥

धाराहिसित्त-णव-कन्दलाण इह ता चलन्ति मालाओ ।

जरढ-कलविङ्क-गल-मण्डलाहिणीला जल-हराण ॥ ६४७ ॥

॥ ६४४ ॥ छायानिर्वापितशाङ्खलानां भद्रमस्तु दिनावसानानां  
नगरविनिवृत्तगोपीपरिगीतवनान्तमार्गणाम् ॥ 'निर्वापितं सुखितम् ॥

॥ ६४५ ॥ इह पल्लीधूमोद्भेदधूसरीक्रियमाणकुञ्जरमणीया  
भवन्ति गिरिकटका एव दण्डा इव रात्र्यागमारम्भवत्संध्यावद्रम्भीरा  
रात्र्यागमे वा गम्भीराः सान्धकारतराः ॥ पल्ली गिरिकुटी । कुञ्जो  
वनगहनम् ॥

॥ ६४६ ॥ उदयच्छविं विमुञ्चन् विकिरन् पुराणकरिदन्तबस्ति-  
ह्वलगमयूखः इह शोभते शिखरासक्तमण्डलो यामिनीनाथः ॥  
३ शिखरम् इह उदयगिरेरर्थात् ॥

॥ ६४७ ॥ धाराभिषिक्तनवकन्दलानामिह ता चलन्ति मालाः  
जरठकलविङ्कगलमण्डलवदभिनीला जलधराणाम् ॥ कलविङ्कश्चटकः ॥



इह त्रु अल-वसुआय-सलिल-संभिण्ण-केसरामोओ ।  
 परिणय-किण्ण-सुरा-गन्ध-गाढ-महुरो विणिम्महइ ॥ ६४८ ॥  
 पढमासारे इह तत्त-भू-णिवेसाई वण-कुरज्जेहिं ।  
 दर-घटिय-मुहं पिज्जन्ति अग्ग-सिसिराई तोयाई ॥ ६४९ ॥  
 इह वेल्लन्त-दुमुज्झिअ-भिण्ण-वओ-अण्ड-कलल-सीअरिणो ।  
 वाअन्ति मेह-सीयल-धूलि-लवुत्थङ्गिणो पवणा ॥ ६५० ॥  
 एए विराय-गोमय-हरियन्तर-बुब्बुआ परिवहन्ति ।  
 सहल-संदाणिअ-सहर-चित्तला पूर-वित्थारा ॥ ६५१ ॥

॥ ६४८ ॥ इह स तरुतलशुष्कसलिलसंभिण्णकेसरामोदः परि-  
 णता या किण्वसुरा तद्रन्ध्रवद्गाढमधुरो विनिर्गच्छति प्रसरति ॥  
 ३ केसरो वकुलः । किण्वः फलवृक्षविशेषः ॥

॥ ६४९ ॥ प्रथमासारे आदिवर्षे इह तप्तभूनिवेशानि वनकु-  
 रङ्गैरीषत्तद्घटितमुखं कृत्वा पीयन्ते अग्रशिशिराणि [ तोयानि ] ॥  
 ३ अधस्तु तप्तभूयोगात्तमानि ॥

॥ ६५० ॥ इह वेल्लद्वुमोज्झितभिन्नवयोण्डकललशीकरिणो  
 १वान्ति मेघशीतलधूलिलवोत्क्षेपणशीलाः पवनाः ॥ बयासि पक्षिण-  
 ३ स्तेषामण्डानि । १तत्कललमकठिनं गर्भद्रव्यम् ॥

॥ ६५१ ॥ एते विलीनं विद्रुतं यद्रोमयं तेन हरितबुद्बुदाः  
 प्रवहन्ति १शाङ्खवलसदानितशफरचित्राः पूरविस्तारा वर्षारम्भजलौघाः ।  
 ३ संदानितं बद्धम् । शफरा लघुमत्स्याः ॥

<sup>१</sup>MH. ०सदधटित०

<sup>२</sup>MH. यान्ति.

<sup>३</sup>MH. तत्कलिल०.

<sup>४</sup>MH. ०सत्तानित०.

इह धारा-विच्छोलिअ-फलाटि-णिग्गय-कसाय-गन्धाण ।  
 विरल-भमराण घोळइ लच्छी जम्बू-तरु-यल्लाण ॥ ६५२ ॥  
 उक्कन्दलाण घोळइ इह सेरिह-दलिय-केसर-वणाण ।  
 गन्धो उब्बुद्ध-कलम्ब-सीयलो सेल-कढयाण ॥ ६५३ ॥  
 इह सलिल-किलिण्णाअम्ब-विरस-मालूर-सार-सुरहीण ।  
 जलअ-समयम्मि रण्णाणिलाण णिव्वडइ सोहग्गं ॥ ६५४ ॥  
 णव-धारा-पडिबज्झन्त-रेणु-परिसामला थली-मग्गा ।  
 धूसर-हरिण-खुर-च्छेय-कम्बुरा इह विरायन्ति ॥ ६५५ ॥  
 अवमेहाओवि इह मइल-चन्दिमा होन्ति सोम्म-पवणाओ ।  
 सलिलन्ध-गयण-दर-णिव्वडन्त-ताराओ रयणीओ ॥ ६५६ ॥

॥ ६५२ ॥ इह नीरधाराप्रक्षालितफलास्थित्वेन निर्गतकषाय-  
 गन्धानां विरलभमराणां घूर्णते लक्ष्मीर्जम्बूतरुतलानाम् ॥ लक्ष्मीः  
 ३ शोभा । सा व्याकुलीभवति <sup>१</sup>फलविलयकालत्वात् ॥

॥ ६५३ ॥ उद्गतकन्दलानां <sup>१</sup>मुकुलितकन्दलवद्वनानां सैरिभद-  
 लितकेसरवनानां <sup>२</sup>महिषतोदवशभग्नकदम्बवनानां गन्धः उद्बुद्धकद-  
 ३ म्बत्वेन जलवृष्टिसमनन्तरं पुष्पितकदम्बत्वेन शीतलः सुखदायी  
 शैलकटकानां घूर्णते बहलो भ्रमति ॥ मन्दं कृत्वेत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ६५४ ॥ इह सलिलक्लिन्नाताम्र [ वि ] रसबिल्वसारसुरभीणां  
 जलदसमये अरण्यानिलानां <sup>१</sup>निर्वर्तते सौभाग्यं सुन्दरस्वम् ॥

॥ ६५५ ॥ नवधाराप्रतिबद्धरेणुत्वेन परिश्यामलाः स्थलीमा-  
 र्गाः धूसरहरिणखुरच्छेदकर्तुरा इह विराजन्ते ॥

॥ ६५६ ॥ अपमेघा अपि इह मलिनचन्द्रिका भवन्ति सौम्यप-  
 वनाः <sup>१</sup>सलिलान्धगगनत्वेन <sup>२</sup>ईषन्निर्वर्तमानतारका रजन्यः ॥

<sup>१</sup>MH. <sup>०</sup>काळप्पाय. <sup>२</sup>MH. मुकुलितकदववनानां. <sup>३</sup>MH. <sup>०</sup>नोद<sup>०</sup>.

<sup>४</sup>MH. निवर्तते. <sup>५</sup>MH. सलिलान्धगगन<sup>०</sup>. <sup>६</sup>MH. <sup>०</sup>निवर्तमान<sup>०</sup>.

इह सा उम्मुदिय-सिन्दुवार-मयरन्द-बन्ध-सुहयाण ।  
 सरय-दियसाण वियसइ लच्छी उगन्ध-कमलाण ॥ ६५७ ॥  
 इय सयल-दिसा-अह-विअय-मिलिय-महि मण्डलेहि सच्चविया ।  
 सेणा-भट्टेहि से सुहय-संणिवेसा वणुहेसा ॥ ६५८ ॥

अर्थ व । ३५

एए विरत्त-सुरचाव-विरस-विरलाहिलक्खिय-च्छाया ।  
 महिस-खुर-च्छेय-विहाविय-प्पहा मणि-यडुहेसा ॥ ६५९ ॥  
 इच्छा-परियत्त-लया-वियाण-उहेस-पीडिय-दुमाण ।  
 छाया सच्चिय अण्णव्व रण्ण-फरुसा उववणाण ॥ ६६० ॥

॥ ६५७ ॥ इह सा उन्मुद्रितसिन्दुवारमकरन्दबन्धसुभगाना  
 [शरद्विवसानां] विकसति लक्ष्मीः शोभा [उद्गन्धकमलानाम्] ॥  
 ३ उगन्धकलमाणेति पाठे उन्नतगन्धधान्यविशेषाणामित्यर्थः ॥

॥ ६५८ ॥ इति उक्तप्रकारेण सकलदिक्कटविजयामिलितमहीम-  
 ण्डलैः स्वीकृतसकलमण्डलजनैः सत्प्रीकृता अवलोकिताः सेनाभट्टैः  
 ३ से तस्य नृपस्य संबन्धिभिः मुभगसंनिवेशा वनोद्देशाः ॥

॥ ६५९ ॥ एते विरक्तः केनाप्युपाधिना मन्दप्रभो यः सुरचाप-  
 स्तद्वद्विरसा विरला अभिलक्षिता छाया कान्तियेषां ते महिषखुरच्छे-  
 ३ देष्वेव महिषचरणनिघृष्टत्वेन विभावितप्रभा मणितटोद्देशाः ॥

॥ ६६० ॥ इच्छापरिवृत्तलतावितानोद्देशपीडितद्रुमाणां छाया  
 सैव अन्येव अरण्यवत्परुषा उपवनानाम् ॥ [उपवनानां] प्रदेशेषु ये  
 ३ पतिता उद्वासिता द्रुमास्ते यदृच्छया पुरुषप्रयत्नैरपेक्ष्येण संजातानां

<sup>१</sup>MH. 'कमलाणेति. <sup>२</sup>MH. 'विजित' changed to 'विजित' <sup>३</sup>MH. विरक्ताः

<sup>४</sup>MH. सैव अन्येवावेषा for सैव अन्येष अ. <sup>५</sup>MH. 'निरपेक्षेण'.

विभ्रमवर्णं भिज्जन्तमलय-परिगूढ-केसरं जाण ।  
 ताणंचिय वियलइ इह लयाण फल-पेल्लियं कुसुमं ॥ ६६१ ॥  
 ओसरिय-सिहर-बन्धा तह-टिओवत्त-भित्ति-पम्भारा ।  
 भवणोच्छन्ना तेच्चेय विजल-वावी-णिहा जाया ॥ ६६२ ॥  
 जाया ताओच्चिय तह- महग्घ- मणि-रासि-सबलिय-क्वम्भा ।  
 भमिर-भुयङ्ग-फणा-रयण-मेत्त-विहवाओ वीहीओ ॥ ६६३ ॥  
 इह इर तंआ पुर-संणिवेस-पिहु-पंसु-रासि-परिवेसं ।  
 वरिसासु पएस-पयास-खुत्त-मणि-विहमं णयरं ॥ ६६४ ॥

लतानामवनानेन <sup>१</sup>पीडिताः संवलिताः सन्तो यद्यपि घनच्छाया-  
 संवृतास्तथापि ते अनुपस्कृततलत्वेन अरण्यतरुवत्स्पर्शच्छायाः  
 ६ संपन्नाः । प्रपादिस्नेहाभावादिति तात्पर्यार्थः ॥

॥ ६६१ ॥ विभ्रमवतीनां ललनानां <sup>२</sup>भिद्यमानमेव अस्फुटविक-  
 सितं कलिकावस्थमेव अलकपरिगूढकेसरम् अभूद् यासां कलिकाव-  
 ३ स्थमेव सगवबद्धं कृत्वा त्वरया केशकलापयोजितं तन्मध्य एव च  
 विकासमासाद्य केसरशेषमभूत् <sup>४</sup>तासामेव विगलति इह लतानां फल-  
 बन्धप्रेरितं कुसुमम् ॥ उपभोक्तुरभावालतासु <sup>५</sup>परिपक्वफलवशप्रेरितं  
 ६ सत् भूमौ पतति । निष्फलमित्यर्थः ॥

॥ ६६२ ॥ अपसृतशिखरबन्धास्तथास्थितापवृत्तभित्तिप्राम्भारा  
 भवनोत्सङ्गास्त एव विजलवापीनिभा जाताः ॥

॥ ६६३ ॥ जातास्ता एव <sup>६</sup>तथामहार्धमणिराशिशबलितस्तम्भाः  
 भ्रमणशीलभुजङ्गफणारलमात्रविभवा वीध्यः ॥

॥ ६६४ ॥ इह किल तदा <sup>७</sup>सुवासपुरकाले पुरसंनिवेशपृथुपांसु-

<sup>१</sup>MH. पीडाः    <sup>२</sup>MH. विद्यमान<sup>०</sup>.    <sup>३</sup>MH. तासामेव.    <sup>४</sup>MH. क्वम्प्रे<sup>०</sup>  
 The emendation is mine.    <sup>५</sup>MH. क्षपणित<sup>०</sup>.    <sup>६</sup>MH. सुवस<sup>०</sup>.

नीरेणु-भाव-णिब्बडिय-साल-सुर-सयण-तोरण-विडङ्का ।  
 दूरेवि पुर-णिवेसा इह आसण्णव्व दीसन्ति ॥ ६६५ ॥  
 पविलीण-कुसूल-ट्ठाण-फरुस-बुस-पंसु-थउडिउहेसा ।  
 इह भू-दविण्णेसण-विइण्ण-विबरा घरोवासा ॥ ६६६ ॥  
 इह काल-रूढ-सीरागमाई जायाई बहल-हरियाई ।  
 भू-गुण-विसट्ट- मन्दार-वद्ध-गहणाई छेत्ताई ॥ ६६७ ॥

राशिपरिवेष्टेन वर्षासु प्रदेशेषु 'प्रवेशेषु [ प्रकाशमान ] कुडितमणि-  
 ३ विद्रुमं नगरमासीत् ॥

॥ ६६५ ॥ नीरेणुभावेन 'जनविहीनत्वाद्रेणुरहितत्वेन 'निर्वृत्ताः  
 प्रकटीभूताः 'शालानां प्राकाराणां देवसदनानां च तथा तोरणानां  
 ३ संबन्धिनो विडङ्का 'विटङ्का विचित्ररचनाविशेषा यत्र ते दूरेषु पुर-  
 निवेशा इह आसन्ना इव दृश्यन्ते ॥

॥ ६६६ ॥ पविलीना जलादिना विगलिता ये कुसूलास्तेषां  
 स्थाने 'परुषबुसानां कुसूलकारणभूतानां [ पामूनां ] च थउडाँ कूटा-  
 ३ कारा उद्देशा येषु ते इह भूनिहितद्रविणार्थं वितीर्णानि 'प्रसारीभूतानि  
 विबराणि यत्र ते 'गृहावकाशा गृहप्रदेशाः ॥

॥ ६६७ ॥ इह 'कालरूढसीरागमनानि समीभूतहलप्रचाराणि  
 जातानि बहलहरितृणयुक्तानि भूगुणविकसितमन्दारवद्धगहनानि  
 ३ क्षेत्राणि ॥ मन्दारो अर्कः ॥

<sup>1</sup>So MH. <sup>2</sup>MH. जनविहीनत्वात्. The emendation is conjectural.

<sup>3</sup>MH. निर्वृत्ता. <sup>4</sup>MH. शालानां. <sup>5</sup>MH. तिका for विटङ्का. <sup>6</sup>MH. 'बुषानां.

<sup>7</sup>MH. प्रसारिभूतानि. <sup>8</sup>MH. पराव<sup>०</sup>. <sup>9</sup>MH. 'क्षीरा<sup>०</sup>.

इह कारहीसु कलं उण्णन्तिव भूसु सावसायासु ।  
 आरामन्ति विणिम्महिय-कमल-गन्धाओव दिसाओ ॥ ६६८ ॥  
 साहासु बन्ध-परिसेस-रज्जु-वोच्छेय-विरल-जर-दब्भा ।  
 दोला-मग्गा उवणिग्गमेसु एए तरु-अलाण ॥ ६६९ ॥  
 अवसण्ण-पुराण-णरिन्द-कित्तण-ट्ठाण-सोण-चुण्णाओ ।  
 इह जर-भुयङ्ग-संभावियाओ पेरन्त-भूमीओ ॥ ६७० ॥  
 इह निजिय-कुन्दोसीर-सार-सहयार-पाडल-रसाई ।  
 कमल-करवीर-बावीसु गिम्ह-तोयाई अग्यन्ति ॥ ६७१ ॥

[ ॥ ६६८ ॥ इह कारभीषु करभनामयुगन्धिद्रव्यावशषेवे-  
 न्धिनीषु कल्यं प्रातःकालं प्रभातकालं सूर्योदयम् उण्णन्तिव उन्न-  
 ३ यन्तीव प्रतीक्षन्त इव भूषु भूमिषु सावसादासु सरसीस्थानीयानिरुद-  
 कगर्तयुक्तासु आरामन्ति तिष्ठन्ति च विनिर्गतकमलगन्धा इव विविधं  
 निष्प्रसृतकमलगन्धा इव दिशः ॥

६ उद्ध्वसनात्पूर्वं यत्र सरस्य आसंस्तत्र इदानीं केवलं निरुदकगर्ता  
 भवन्ति । कमलानां स्थाने करभा भवन्ति । सूर्योदयं प्रतीक्षमाणानां  
 स्त्रीणां स्थाने शून्या दिशश्च भवन्तीत्यर्थः ॥ ]

॥ ६६९ ॥ शाखासु बद्धपरिशेषरज्जुव्युच्छेदविरलजरद्भाः  
 दोलामार्गा उपनिर्गमेषु एते तरुलतानाम् ॥

॥ ६७० ॥ अवसन्नपुराणनरेन्द्रकीर्तनस्थानशोणचूर्णाः इह  
 जरद्भुजङ्गसंभाविताः पर्यन्तभूमयः शोणं चूर्णम् इष्टकामं वन्धि ॥

[ ॥ ६७१ ॥ इह निर्जितकुन्दोशीरसारसहकारपाटलरसानि  
 कमलकरवीरवापीषु ग्रीष्मतोयानि अर्धन्ते शोभन्ते ॥ ]

इह वियड-मूल-बन्धा घटिय-सिला-संचया परिसरेसु ।  
 असमत्त-निवेशच्चिय जरं गया सुपुरिसारम्भा ॥ ६७२ ॥  
 दुग्गम-भाव-द्विय-णीलि-घटिय-घण्टेसु तोरणगेसु ।  
 इह अज्जावि उहेसा संभाविय-भूरि-विहवव्व ॥ ६७३ ॥  
 आ-सिहर-परिद्विय-भित्ति-संचया गलिय-दारु-पडिबन्धा ।  
 इह दूमन्तिव अब्भन्तरायवा भवण-वित्थारा ॥ ६७४ ॥  
 जण-विणिहडाअस-कलुस-हीण-पाहाण-देहली-बन्धा ।  
 अगरु-दल-लहुय-जर-दार-दारु-सयला इह निवेशा ॥ ६७५ ॥

॥ ६७२ ॥ इह विकटमूलबन्धा घटितशिलासंचयाः परिसरेषु  
 चतुर्हृत्चतुष्पथादिषु असमाप्तसंनिवेशा एव जरां गताः सुपुरुषाणां  
 ३ देवकुलमठाधारम्भाः ॥

॥ ६७३ ॥ 'दुर्गमभावस्थितस्य अस्युन्नतस्य नाले' कोटौ<sup>१</sup> घटिना  
 घण्टा येषा तेषु तोरणाग्रेषु सन्सु इह अद्याप्युद्देशः संभावितभूरि-  
 ३ विभवा इव ॥

॥ ६७४ ॥ आशिखरपरिष्ठितभित्तिसंचया गलितोपरिगतदारु-  
 प्रतिबन्धा इह दुन्वन्तीव उपतापयन्तीव हृदयम् अभ्यन्तरातपा भव-  
 ३ नविस्ताराः ॥

॥ ६७५ ॥ जनैर्विनिर्धृष्टा अपमृदिता आयसाः पत्रबन्धा येषु  
 ते अत एव लोहमलसंसर्गादिना कलुषा हीनपाषाणदेहलीबन्धा  
 ३ द्वारपदेशविशेषा येषु ते अगुरुदललघुकजरद्वारदारुशकला इह  
 निवेशाः ॥ अगुरुद्वारत्वेन अनिसंपद्विद्योतिता ॥

<sup>१</sup>MH. देवगमवाचा<sup>०</sup>.<sup>२</sup>MH. दुर्गम<sup>०</sup>.<sup>३</sup>MH. कोटो.

इह विहडिय-पिण्डी-बन्ध-संधि-परिलम्बि-बाल-णिम्मोआ ।  
 आयाम-परिहिय-वङ्क-वियड-लिङ्गा थलाहोआ ॥ ६७६ ॥  
 इह चिञ्चिणीण घेतूण कर-यलोलुम्प-पिण्डियं पहिओ ।  
 कबलेइ जरठ-कलविङ्क-पक्ख-परिकम्भुरं कुसुमं ॥ ६७७ ॥  
 दीसन्ति पढम-पीढा णिविडारुण-लग्ग-पङ्क-लेवाओ ।  
 इह विहडिय-भित्ति-च्छेय-णिग्गया जज्जरिट्ठाओ ॥ ६७८ ॥  
 इह लवणुग्गम-परिहीण-भित्ति-वल्लयत्तणेण दीसन्ति ।  
 अहिअ-वियडाओ पुरण-समुण्णया कूय-कोसीओ ॥ ६७९ ॥  
 पीणत्तण-दर-परिणाम-भङ्ग-परिकसण-मणि-कबालाओ ।  
 आहोयं अज्जवि इह कहन्ति गहिराओ रत्थाओ ॥ ६८० ॥

॥ ६७६ ॥ इह विघटितभित्तिच्छेदपिण्डीबन्धसंधिपरिलम्बिव्या-  
 लनिर्मोकाः आयामपरिष्ठितविकटपङ्कलिङ्गाः स्थलाभोगाः ॥

[ ॥ ६७७ ॥ इह चिञ्चिनीनां चिञ्चाना गृहीत्वा करतलावलुम्पन-  
 (?) पिण्डितं पथिकः कवलयति जरठकलविङ्कपक्षपरिकर्बुरं कुसुमम् ॥  
 ३ पथिकः सार्धयसो भक्ष्यस्याभावाच्चिञ्चानां पुष्पं गृहीत्वा तत्  
 करतले लुप्त्वा पिण्डितं कृत्वा च भक्षयतीत्यर्थः ॥ ]

॥ ६७८ ॥ दृश्यन्ते प्रथमपीठान्निविडारुणलग्गपङ्कलेखाः लग्ग-  
 निविडारुणपङ्कलेखाः । कुत इत्यपेक्षायां प्रथमपीठादिति योजनीयम्  
 ३ प्रधानस्य सापेक्षत्वात् । इह विघटितभित्तिच्छेदनिर्गता जर्जरेष्टकाः ॥

॥ ६७९ ॥ इह लवणोद्गमपरिहीनभित्तिवल्लयत्वेन दृश्यन्ते अधिक-  
 विकटाः पूरणेन च समुन्नताः कूपानां कोश्यो नाल्यः ॥ पुराणभित्तिषु  
 ३ लवणिकोत्पद्यते तथा च भित्तयः क्षीयन्त इति प्रसिद्धमार्यावर्ते सर्वत्र ॥

॥ ६८० ॥ पीनत्वेन ईषत्परिणामेन<sup>१</sup> च मनाविचारेण तथा

<sup>१</sup>MH. °णामेव for °णामेन च.



इह कालेण समीकय-तलाय-सुरमन्दिराओं दीसन्ति ।  
 दर-णिणुणअ-संठाण-मेत्त-विसमाओं भूमीओ ॥ ६८१ ॥  
 घर-गोलय-दारोसरिय-मूल-पडिबद्ध-चुण्ण-रेहाओ ।  
 एयाओं पाहलावण्डु-कुप्परा जुण्ण-भित्तीओ ॥ ६८२ ॥  
 इह गम्भीराअन्तिव अहियालोयाई जालय-विहङ्गा ।  
 छायासुवि दर-पाविय-खम्भ-च्छायाई भवणाई ॥ ६८३ ॥  
 दियसेवि भूअ-संभावणाएँ उक्कण्टयन्ति अङ्गाई ।  
 णीसदाओंवि इह झत्ति घडिय-सदाओं वट्ठीओ ॥ ६८४ ॥  
 इह दूमन्तिव फल-पत्त-लोह-पविरिक-ताल-खज्जूरा ।  
 अबलोह-पलोट्ट-जरारहट्ट-दण्डा घोवासा ॥ ६८५ ॥

ईषट्ठेन ईषत्परिकृष्टमणिकपालत्वेन च आभोगमिह अद्यापि कथ-  
 ३ यन्ति सूचयन्ति नगर्या गम्भीरा रथ्याः ॥

॥ ६८१ ॥ इह कालेन समीकृततटाकसुरमन्दिरा दृश्यन्ते  
 ईषत्त्रिभोजतसंस्थानमात्रविषमा भूमयः ॥

॥ ६८२ ॥ गृहघोलैकप्रचारापसृतमूलप्रतिबद्धचूर्णरेखाः एताः  
 १ पाटलापाण्डुकर्परा जीर्णभित्तयः ॥ घरघूलैको मूपकादिः ॥

॥ ६८३ ॥ इह गम्भीरायन्त इव अधिकालोकान्यपि सन्ति ।  
 कुतोधिकालोकत्वम् जालकविभङ्गात् भगवातायनत्वेन महाछि-  
 ३ द्रत्वात् । छायास्वपि ईषत्प्राप्तस्तम्भच्छायाणि भवनानि ॥ २ आलोक-  
 च्छुरिताया भित्तिच्छायायां स्तम्भादिच्छायान्तरम् अनुभवसिद्धम् ।  
 गाम्भीर्यप्रतीतिश्च ३ उक्तस्वरूपैव ॥

॥ ६८४ ॥ दिवसेपि भूतसंभावनया उत्कण्ठकयन्त्यङ्गानि निःश-  
 ब्दा अपि इह शगिति घटितशब्दा बलभ्यो भयवशाद्भान्ति ॥

॥ ६८५ ॥ इह दुन्वन्तीव फलपत्रलोभप्रविरिकबालखज्जूराः

१MH. पाटलापाण्डु०.

२MH. आलोकानुरितायां.

३MH ०स्वरूपैव.

चिण्ढोवलक्खिया विहुआरम्भोदुर-णरिन्द-दीसन्ता ।  
 इह अज्जवि सन्ति महा-णिहाण-मग्गा परिसरेसु ॥ ६८६ ॥  
 अघटन्त-धूम-रय-णिग्गमाओ पलहत्थ-भवण-विरळाओ ।  
 इह होन्ति गाढ-तिमिरा चिरेण रयणीसु रत्थाओ ॥ ६८७ ॥  
 इह तस्स चिरं सेवागएहिं विट्ठिय-समिद्धि-बन्धेहिं ।  
 णिय-णयर-संणिवेसा वेरि-णरिन्देहिं सच्चविया ॥ ६८८ ॥

किं च जायं । ६

पेच्छह लद्ध-च्छायं इमीएँ पडिवण्ण-दप्पणं वयणं ।  
 कमलं व समुह-रविबिम्ब-तुम्बियं फुरइ णलिणीए ॥ ६८९ ॥

<sup>१</sup>अपगतलोहपर्यस्तजरदरघट्टदण्डा गृहावकाशाः ॥ लोभप्रविरक्ताः  
<sup>२</sup>प्रकर्षेण विशेषेण रिक्ताः शून्या नीरक्षत्वेन फलपत्राभावेन कृतप्रयो-  
 जनशून्यत्वात् ॥

॥ ६८६ ॥ चित्रमात्रेणोपलक्षिता <sup>३</sup>विधुरारम्भैर्मन्दोत्साहैर्लज्जया  
 ओहुरैरबाहुसैनरेन्द्रैस्तत्स्वाभिभिर्दृश्यमाना इह अद्यापि सन्ति महा-  
<sup>३</sup>निधानमार्गाः परिसरेषु प्रदेशेषु ॥

॥ ६८७ ॥ <sup>४</sup>अघटमानधूमरजोनिर्गमाः पर्यस्तभवनत्वेन विरला  
 इह भवन्ति गाढतिमिराश्चिरेण रजनीषु रथ्याः ॥ उज्जटत्वाद्धूमर-  
<sup>३</sup>जसोर्न निर्गमः प्रदीपाद्यभावेन च रजनीषु गाढतिमिरत्वम् । चिरे-  
 णेति चिरमित्यर्थः ॥

॥ ६८८ ॥ इति तस्य गृहीतसेवैर्विघटितसमृद्धिबन्धैर्निजनगर-  
 संनिवेशा वैरिनरेन्द्रैरवलोकिताः ॥ कुलकम् ॥

॥ ६८९ ॥ अथ विजयिनां सेनाभटानां वर्षासु विश्रान्तये

<sup>१</sup>MH जरदरदट्ट <sup>२</sup>MH. <sup>०</sup>लज्जयाबहुरे. <sup>३</sup>MH. अवहंतधूम,

<sup>४</sup>MH. <sup>०</sup>रजसो न. The emendation is mine.

उव्वहइ दइय-गहियाहरोट्ट-झिज्जन्त-रोस-पडिरायं ।  
 पाणोसरन्त-मइरंव फलिह-चसयं इमा वयणं ॥ ६९० ॥  
 कण्ठोसरिण्ण-थणावसत्त-पिय-बाहु-घोलिर-करम्मा ।  
 सोहइ इमा पयत्तिय-तुम्बी-वीणा-विणोयच्च ॥ ६९१ ॥  
 दइय-गहियालयावलि-कलिय-नडालं मुहं इमा वहइ ।  
 बहुल-निसा दर-हीरन्त-पढम-कलमिन्दु-बिम्बंव ॥ ६९२ ॥  
 वयण-णयण-प्पहा-णिज्जियाण णूणं इमीएँ एयाण ।  
 सम-दुक्खाणव जाओ समागमो चन्द-हरिणाण ॥ ६९३ ॥

नायिकाक्रीडां पञ्चकुलकेनाह ॥ प्रेक्षध्वं लब्धोत्साहं लब्धच्छायं  
 ३ वा अस्याः प्रतिपन्नदर्पणं वदनं कमलमिव संमुखरविविम्बचुम्बितं  
 स्फुरति नलिन्याः ॥

॥ ६९० ॥ उद्वहति दयितगृहीताधरौष्ठत्वेन क्षीयमाणरोषप्रति-  
 रागं पानापसरन्मदिरमिव स्फटिकचषकमेव वदनम् ॥

॥ ६९१ ॥ <sup>१</sup>कण्ठापमृतैकस्तना [ व ] सक्तप्रियबाहुघूर्णनशीलक-  
 राग्रा शोभते एषा प्रवर्तिततुम्बीवीणा [ वि ] नोदेव । <sup>२</sup>मधुररहस्यरव-  
 ३ योगात् ॥ तुम्बीवीणा <sup>३</sup>अलाबुवीणा ॥

[ ॥ ६९२ ॥ दयितगृहीतालकावलिकलितललाटं मुखम् एषा  
 काचित् वहति बहुलपक्षनिशा कृष्णपक्षसंबन्धिनी रात्रिः किञ्चिद्यथा  
 ३ तथा द्वियमाणा हसन्ती प्रथमकला यस्य तद् इन्दुबिम्बमिव ॥ ]

॥ ६९३ ॥ वदननयनप्रमानिर्जितयोः [ नूनमस्या एतयोः ] सम-  
 दुःखयोर्जातः समागमश्चन्द्रहरिणयोः ॥ निजिताभ्यां चन्द्रहरिणाभ्यां  
 ३ समदुःखाभ्यां मन्त्रयित्वा बलवति <sup>१</sup>शत्रावनुप्रवेश आश्रित इत्यर्थः ॥

इय ओआरिय-चावम्मि जम्मि पाऊस-विलसियव्वेसु ।  
णिव्वण्णेइ परियणो सेणा-ललणाण लीलाओ ॥ ६९४ ॥

किं च । ४३

जस्स पहार-धुआणण-रिउ-गय-गण्ढत्थलुच्छलन्ताण ।  
तियस-परिमुक्क-कुसुमेसु घट्टइ पणओ महु-यराण ॥ ६९५ ॥  
तस्स मगहाहिवड्ढो इमाण रमणीण विहसिउज्जोया ।  
तुह बहल-जस-च्छवि-पेळ्ळियव्व ण णरिन्द दीसन्ति ॥ ६९६ ॥  
एयाण फुरिय-सेवा-चामर-पम्ह-पढिमेसु दीसन्ति ।  
अन्तो भय-पीयाओव्व बाह-धारा कवोलेसु ॥ ६९७ ॥

॥ ६९४ ॥ इत्यवतारितचापे यस्मिन्यशोवर्मणि प्रावृद्धिविलसि-  
तव्येषु निर्बर्णयति परिजनः सेनाललनानां लीलाः ॥ स विराजते  
३ जगतीति शेषः ॥ कुलकम् ॥

॥ ६९५ ॥ अथ विजयिनः कन्यकुब्जप्राप्तस्य [यशोवर्मणो]  
यशोवर्णनं बन्दिकर्तृकम् अवान्तरयुगलकादियुतेन चतुर्विंशतिकु-  
३ लकेनाह ॥ तत्र जस्सेत्यादि युगलकम् । यस्य प्रहारधुताननरिपुग-  
जगण्डस्थलोच्छलतां त्रिदश [परि] मुत्तकुसुमेषु घट्टते संपद्यते  
प्रणयो मधुपानप्रार्थना मधुकराणाम्

॥ ६९६ ॥ तस्य मगधाधिपतेः संबन्धिनीनामेतासां रमणीनां  
विहसितोद्योतास्तव बहलयशच्छविप्रेरिता इव नरेन्द्र न दृश्यन्ते ॥

॥ ६९७ ॥ एतासां शत्रुसुन्दरीणां स्फुरिता विसारिताः सेवार्थे  
ये चामरास्तेषां यानि पक्ष्माणि शुक्लसूक्ष्मवालास्तत्प्रतिबिम्बयुक्तेषु  
३ सत्सु दृश्यन्ते अन्तर्भयपीता इव बाष्पधाराः कपोलेषु ॥

धुय-मय-पङ्क-कणुकर-णिहेण जाणं कवोल-कुहराहि ।  
 कुम्भ-ट्टिय-मुत्ता-किरण-पेळियं णीइ तिमिरं व ॥ ६९८ ॥  
 ते तुज्झ जय-गइन्दा णरिन्द विहविय-वेरि-वग्गस्स ।  
 णवर गिरि-कडय-पडिपेळणेण तेयं विणोयन्ति ॥ ६९९ ॥

अह वा ।

टङ्क-मुहाइय-कठिणाट्टि-मुक्क-धूम-च्छलेण उव्वमइ ।  
 तद्वियस-पहा-परिपीय-तिमिर-पडलं व कर-जालं ॥ ७०० ॥

॥ ६९८ ॥ अथ युगलकम् । <sup>१</sup>धुतमदपङ्ककणोत्करनिभेन येषां  
 कपोलकुम्भकुहरात् कुम्भस्थितमुक्तानिर्करप्रेरितं निर्याति तिमिरमिव

॥ ६९९ ॥ ते तव जयगजेन्द्रा हे नरेन्द्र विद्रावितवैरिवर्गस्य  
 केवलं गिरिकटकपैरिप्रेरणेन तेजो <sup>२</sup>बलं विनोदयन्ति <sup>३</sup>प्रतिपक्षान्तरा-  
 ३ भावात् ॥

॥ ७०० ॥ अथ पञ्चभिरवान्तरकुलकम् । टङ्कमुखाहतकठिना-  
 स्थिमुक्तधूमच्छलेन उद्वमति प्रतिदिवसप्रभापरिपीततिमिरपटलमिव  
 ३ करजालं कर्तुं ॥ टङ्क आयसस्तक्षकप्रहरणविशेषः । करजालं रवि-  
 करनिकरः । अत्र यस्य दिवसनाथस्येत्यर्वाग्दृष्टव्यम् । इय सोवीति  
 वाक्यसमाप्तिगाथायां तच्छब्दात् । अत्रारूपायिका । अवर्चा नाम  
 ६ रवेर्वल्लभा भर्तुस्तेजः सोढुमशक्ता सती ततोपससार दूरम् । ततो  
 भगवान् भानुस्तदनुरक्तः <sup>४</sup>स्वतेजोतिशयनिवारणाय टङ्कमादाय  
 स्वशरीरं ततक्ष । सावस्थात्र गाथाचतुष्टयेन वर्णिता ॥

<sup>१</sup>MH. धूत<sup>०</sup>. <sup>२</sup>MH. दय for बलं which is my emendation.

<sup>३</sup>MH. <sup>०</sup>पक्षातरभावात्. <sup>४</sup>MH. स्वतांतिशब्द<sup>०</sup>

बोलन्ति श्रिय-पमाणाणुरूप-पडिबद्ध-वासर-स्वण्डा ।  
 टङ्क-च्छे ओच्छलित्या शरीर-सयलाण संघाया ॥ ७०१ ॥  
 दीसइ घटणुम्मिल्लन्त-विमल-दसण-प्पहा-परिक्खित्तं ।  
 तदियसिन्दु-पवेसावलग-जोण्हं व मुह-विम्बं ॥ ७०२ ॥  
 धियलन्ति कय-रणकार-टङ्क-वोच्छिण्ण-काय-णिब्बदिया ।  
 दिण्ण-सुहं आसुर-संगर-दिया पहरण-च्छेया ॥ ७०३ ॥  
 इय सोवि तट्ठि-घटणा-विउणुज्जल-मण्डलो दियस-णाहो ।  
 तुज्झ पयाव-च्छायं परिस्फुरन्तो ण पूरेइ ॥ ७०४ ॥

॥ ७०१ ॥ अतिक्रामन्ति पतन्ति विकर्तिताः सन्तो निजप्रमाणा-  
 नुरूपप्रतिबद्धवासरस्वण्डाः । प्रतिबन्धो वासरस्वण्डानाम् अनन्ततेजः-  
 ३ 'स्कन्धापादानम् । टङ्कच्छेदेभ्य उच्छलिताः शरीरशकलानां संघाताः॥

॥ ७०२ ॥ दृश्यते घटनेन <sup>१</sup>तक्षणेन उन्मीलन्त्यो विकसन्त्यो या  
 विमला दशनप्रभास्ताभिः <sup>२</sup>परिक्षिप्तं संवलितं प्रतिदिवसेन्दुप्रवेशा-  
 ३ वलमज्योत्सामिव<sup>३</sup> मुखविम्बम् ॥ प्रतिदिनं क्रमेण चन्द्रकलाः सूर्यः  
 पिबतीति प्रसिद्धम् ॥

॥ ७०३ ॥ विगलन्ति कृतरणस्कारटङ्कव्युच्छिन्नकायनिष्पतिता  
<sup>१</sup>दत्तसुखा आसुरसंगरस्थिताः प्रहरणच्छेदाः ॥ छिद्यन्त इति च्छेदाः  
 ३ स्वण्डाः काण्डादीनां नष्टशल्यानीत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ७०४ ॥ इति सोपि त्वष्टुः प्रजापतेर्घटनया द्विगुणोज्ज्वलम-  
 ण्डलो दिवसनाथः तव प्रतापच्छायां परिस्फुरन् न पूरयति ॥ कामाक्रा-  
 ३ न्त्या योतिनिषिद्धं स्वदेहे विकर्तनं चकार स कथं विचार्यमाणस्वत्तु-  
 ल्यतया स्फुरतीत्यर्थः । अवान्तरकुलकम् । आदितः ॥ १० ॥

<sup>१</sup>MH. <sup>२</sup>पादनम्. <sup>३</sup>MH. तत्क्षणेन. <sup>४</sup>MH. <sup>५</sup>क्षिप्तं.

<sup>६</sup>MH. <sup>७</sup>ज्योत्सामिव<sup>८</sup>. <sup>९</sup>MH. वलामुक्ता.

तुह दूरावज्जिय-सेहरालि-बलएहिं कीरइ पणामो ।  
 ओहुर-णडाल-वियलन्त-भिउडि-भक्केहिं परेहिं ॥ ७०५ ॥  
 सबं तुमम्मि दिहे ण सन्ति तुम्हारिसत्ति पडिहाइ ।  
 णवर तुह दंसणंचिय ठवेइ कालस्स माहप्पं ॥ ७०६ ॥  
 विसमत्तणंपि विहिणो ण तवेइ तुमम्मि णाह सम्भरिए ।  
 आसण्ण-पाउसो पल्लवेइ गिम्होवि वण-राइं ॥ ७०७ ॥  
 जाण णियच्चेय गुणा किं भण्णउ ताण णिग्गुणा जेवि ।  
 तेवि गुणे तुह अवलम्बि ऊण गुणिणोव्व णन्दन्ति ॥ ७०८ ॥

॥ ७०५ ॥ तव दूरावर्जितशेखरालिबल्यैः कियते प्रणामः  
 अवाङ्मुखललाटविगलद्भुकुटिभङ्गैरिव परैः ॥ प्रणामं कुर्वतां शत्रूणां  
 ३ विगलन्मुकुटकुमुममधुकरावली गलद्भुकुटित्वेन कल्पिता । आवर्जिताः  
 'प्रणमिताः । वशीकृतस्य च भयाद्भिगलिता भुकुटिः ॥

॥ ७०६ ॥ सत्यं त्वयि दृष्टे सति न सन्ति त्वादृशा इति  
 प्रतिभाति । केवलं तव दर्शनमेव स्थापयति कालस्य महात्म्यम् ॥ ये  
 ३ माहात्म्ये प्रसिद्धाः कालप्रभृतयस्ते तव प्रसादादेव माहात्म्येन ज्ञायन्ते ।  
 कृतार्थोऽयं कालादिर्यत्र यशोवर्ममहामणिरभ्युदित इति प्रप्रत्ययात् ॥

॥ ७०७ ॥ विषमस्वमपि विधेर्न तापयति न दुःस्वपति त्वयि  
 नाथ संस्मृते । आसन्नप्रावृष्टं पल्लवयति संजातपल्लवां करोति ग्रीष्मोपि  
 ३ स्वभावसंतापकोपि वनराजं यतः ॥ इत्यर्थान्तरन्यासः । त्वत्संनिधौ  
 विगुणोपि विधिर्देवारूढो 'नाधर्मकृतां विषदं कर्तुं स [मर्थ] इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ७०८ ॥ येषां निजा एव गुणाः सन्ति ते तावत् त्वद्गुणैस्तु-  
 प्यन्तीत्यत्र किं भण्यतां तेषाम् । निर्गुणा येषि तेपि<sup>३</sup> गुणांस्तवाव-

<sup>१</sup>M.H. om. the visarga after ता.

<sup>२</sup>So M.H. <sup>३</sup>M.H. तवि.

संनिज्ज्णेवं सिरिरे तुज्ज दाहिण-भुयावलम्बाए ।  
 अणवरयमणिट्टियमेस कणय-वरिसं करो म्भुयइ ॥ ७०९ ॥  
 साहीण-मुह-सहस्सो किं व ण ता वासुई पसंसेइ ।  
 जइ तरइ चिन्तिउमलं गुणे तु एकेण हियएण ॥ ७१० ॥  
 बिहिणा जाण णडालेसु विलिहियं किंपि विसम-परिणामं ।  
 ते तुज्ज पाय-वडण-च्छलेण वसुहाहिव फुसन्ति ॥ ७११ ॥  
 अहिसारणम्मि तं रिउ-सिरिरे णिसियासि-पडिय-पडिबिम्बो ।  
 णीलंसुअ-संवी ओव्व सहसि सहसाहव-णिसीहे ॥ ७१२ ॥

३ लम्ब्य<sup>१</sup> उपजीव्य गुणिन इव नन्दन्ति ॥ चन्द्र इव सर्वाङ्गादी त्वमित्यर्थः ॥

॥ ७०९ ॥ <sup>२</sup>सांनिध्येनेव श्रियस्तव दक्षिणभुजावलम्बायाः अनवरतम् अनिष्टितं कृत्वा एष कनकवर्षं करो मुञ्चति ॥ स्वबाहूपार्जि-  
 ३ ताम् अपर्याप्तां श्रियमविरतं गुणिभ्यो वितरसीत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ७१० ॥ स्वार्धनमुखसहस्रः किं वा न तावद्वासुकिः प्रशंसती यदि तरति पारं प्राप्तुं समर्थो भवति चिन्तयितुम् अलं <sup>४</sup>गुणांस्तव एके  
 ३ हृदयेन ॥ मनःसहकृतानामेव बाह्येन्द्रियाणां निजकार्यव्यापारात्वागिन्द्रियसहस्रयुतोपि वासुकिर्निखिलांस्तव गुणान् स्तोतुं न शक्त इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ७११ ॥ विधिना येषां ललाटेषु विलिखितं किमपि विषम-कर्मपरिणामजातं ते तव पादपतनच्छलेन हे वसुधाधिप पुंसयन्ति  
 ३ उत्पुंसयन्ति अपसारयन्ति ॥

[ ॥ ७१२ ॥ अभिसारणे अभिसारणकाले त्वं रिपुश्रियाः निशिता-

<sup>१</sup>MH. लम्बोप<sup>०</sup>.

<sup>२</sup>MH. सांनिध्येनेव.

<sup>३</sup>MH. गुणास्त<sup>०</sup>.

<sup>४</sup>MH. पुंसति and अपुंसति.



सामण्णाईवि णामक्खराई ठवियाई तइ विवेयम्मि ।  
 कित्तण-मेत्तेणवि जेण फुरसि तं णवर हिययम्मि ॥ ७१३ ॥  
 तुह धारा-लग्न-समोसरन्त-करि-मोत्तियत्तणा खम्भो ।  
 आढत्तोवल-वरिसम्बु-वाह-लीलं विडम्बेइ ॥ ७१४ ॥  
 अणुराओत्ति परियणो कोय-हुयास-प्पह-त्ति पाडिक्खा ।  
 आणा-पयाण मुद्दासु तुज्झ विन्दन्ति सिन्दूरं ॥ ७१५ ॥

सिघटितप्रतिबिम्बः नीलांशुकसंवीत इव परिहितनीलवर्णाम्बर इव  
 ३ शोभसे सहसा क्षाटिति आहवनिर्शाथे संगरूपिण्यां रजन्याम् ॥ ]

[ ॥ ७१३ ॥ सामान्यान्यपि नामाक्षराणि यशोवर्मा इत्येतानि  
 स्थापितानि तव विवेके विवेकेनेव । विवेकं कृत्वेत्यर्थः । कीर्तनमा-  
 ३ त्रेणापि येन यस्मात्कारणात् स्फुरसि आविर्भवसि त्वं केवलं हृदये ॥  
 यद्यपि नामकरणसमये नासीदन्वर्थकनामविवेकस्तथापि यस्मात्त्वया  
 तन्नाम अन्वर्थकं कृतम् अतः कारणात् नामकरणसमय एव कृतः स  
 ६ विवेक इति भातीति यावत् । शम्बादिभीताना जनानाम् अस्ति त्राता  
 यशोवर्मा मा भैषीरिति तव नामानि कीर्तिते सति स्वन्नामकीर्तनरूपं  
 यशः कवचवदभयकारि भवति । अतः यस्य यशो भीतानां वर्मे-  
 ९ त्यन्वर्थकं तव यशोवर्मेति नाम । इति भावः ॥ ]

[ ॥ ७१४ ॥ तव धारालग्नसमपसरस्करिमौक्तिकत्वात् स्वहृगः  
 आरब्धोपलवर्षाम्बुवाहलीलां विडम्बयति ॥ ]

[ ॥ ७१५ ॥ अनुराग इति परिजनः कोपहुताशप्रभेति प्रति-  
 पक्षाः आज्ञापदानां मुद्रासु तव विन्दन्ति लग्नन्ते सिन्दूरम् ॥

परिजनं प्रति शत्रुजनं प्रति च प्रेषितेषु तवाज्ञापत्रेषु यः सिन्दूरः

वामेयर-भुय-भवणा कह णु सिरी वसउ तुज्ज खगम्मि ।  
 मुणियं दीसइ इह संठियाएँ से तम्मि पडिबिम्बो ॥ ७१६ ॥  
 नवि तह लोयस्स गुणा णिय-उक्करिसेण पायडा होन्ति ।  
 तुह संमाणग्घविया वच्चन्ति जहा पहु पसिद्धिं ॥ ७१७ ॥  
 ण ह् पदमंचिय पय-वीढ-घडिय-मउलीहिं कारिओ तेसि ।  
 भिउडी-भन्नायासं अवराह-भएणव रिऊहिं ॥ ७१८ ॥  
 तुह पहु सबत्त-सीमन्तिणीण अच्छिन्न-वाह-धाराहि ।  
 दीसन्ति समूलाओवँ लोला लम्बालय-लयाओ ॥ ७१९ ॥

स्वभावेनैव ताम्रवर्णः स तव परिजनः अनुरागदर्शित्वेन ताम्रवर्ण इति  
 ३ मन्यते तव शत्रुजनस्तु कोपहुताशप्रभया ताम्र इति । इत्यर्थः ॥ ]

[ ॥ ७१६ ॥ वामेतरभुजभवनात् कथं नु श्रीर्वसतु तव खड्गे ।  
 ज्ञातं कथं वसतीति । दृश्यते इह भुजे संस्थिताया अस्यास्तस्मिन्  
 ३ खड्गे प्रतिबिम्बः ॥ ]

[ ॥ ७१७ ॥ नैव तथा लोकस्य गुणा निजोत्कर्षेण प्रकटा भव-  
 न्ति तव संमानार्थीकृतास्त्वत्कृतसंमानेन संभाविताः सन्तो व्रजन्ति  
 ३ गच्छन्ति यथा हे प्रभो प्रसिद्धिम् ॥ ]

[ ॥ ७१८ ॥ न खलु प्रथमम् एव पदपीठघटितमौलिभिः कारि-  
 तस्त्वमसि भ्रुकुटीभङ्गायासम् अपराधभयेनेव रिपुभिः ॥ ]

[ ॥ ७१९ ॥ तव हे प्रभो सपत्नसीमन्तिनीनाम् अच्छिन्नवाष्प-  
 धाराभिः सततमापादम् अववहन्तीभिर्दृश्यन्ते समूला इव भूम्यां  
 ३ लब्धमूला इव लोला लम्बालकलताः ॥ ]

तव शत्रुस्त्रीणां ये लम्बकेशास्ते सततं पादपर्यन्तं धारया पत-  
 त्मिस्तासाम् अश्रुभिर्लब्धमूला लता इव दृश्यन्त इत्यर्थः ॥ ]

जाणं ण पुरिसयारो जुवइ-समा तेसु कह सिरी रमउ ।  
 ठिय-भावमित्थमहिंला महिलाओ कइंपि कामेन्ति ॥ ७२० ॥  
 शीणा एके तु असिम्मि सरणमण्णे गया तुमंवेय ।  
 सेसावि रिउ जलहिं कहिंपि किर केवि पडिबण्णा ॥ ७२१ ॥  
 वच्चन्ति अहो उड्डं अइन्ति मूलङ्कुरव्व पुहईए ।  
 वीयाहिव एकत्तो कुलाहि पुरिसा समुप्पण्णा ॥ ७२२ ॥

[ ॥ ७२० ॥ येषां न पुरुषकारो युवतिसमा तेषु कथं श्री रम-  
 ताम् । नैव रमत इत्यर्थः । स्थितभावं स्थितत्वं स्थितिम् इत्थम् अ-  
 ३ खिला महिलाः कथमपि कृच्छ्रेण कामयन्ते ॥

येषां पुरुषाणां पुरुषत्वं नास्ति तेषां गृहेषु युवतिसमा श्रीन ति-  
 ष्ठति । तादृशीं स्थितिं हि । अपुरुषकारोपेतेषु स्थितिमिति यावत् ।  
 ६ सर्वाः स्त्रियाः कथमपि कामयन्ते । नैव का अपि कामयन् इत्यर्थः ।  
 पुरुषकारहीनान् स्वपतीन् विहाय पुरुषकारोपेतांस्वादृशान् आश्र-  
 यन्तीति भावः ॥

[ ॥ ७२१ ॥ क्षीणा हता एके कतिपयाः शत्रवः तु तव असौ  
 खङ्गे । शरणमन्ये गतास्त्वामेव । शेषा अपि रिपवो जलधिम् । कु-  
 ३ त्रापि किल केपि प्रतिपन्ना गताः ॥]

[ ॥ ७२२ ॥ व्रजन्ति गच्छन्ति अधः ऊर्ध्वम् अयन्ते गच्छन्ति  
 मूलाङ्कुरा इव मूलानि च अङ्कुराश्च क्रमेणैव पृथिव्याः बीजादिव  
 ३ एकतः कुलात् पुरुषाः समुत्पन्नाः ॥

एकस्माद्बीजादिव एकस्मादेव कुलादुत्पन्नाः पुरुषाः केचित् अधः-  
 केचित् ऊर्ध्वं गच्छन्ति, यथा मूलानि अधः अङ्कुराश्च ऊर्ध्वं पृथिव्याः

तरलत्तण-वयणिज्जं लच्छीएँ तुमाएँ णवर ओप्पुसिअं ।  
 तीएँवि पडुत्तणं वो पडु-दोस-विवज्जियं दिण्णं ॥ ७२३ ॥  
 विवरीयं तइ इमं विवेय-सारम्मि दीसइ नरिन्द ।  
 भीओ दोसाण तुमं ते उण णट्टा तुमाहिन्तो ॥ ७२४ ॥  
 सयलेसुंवेय दिसा-यडेसु दीसन्ति देव पडिलग्गा ।  
 धोयन्व दिसागय-सीयेरैह विमला गुणा तुज्झ ॥ ७२५ ॥  
 भुयण-गरुएँहि ते तुह हीरन्ति गुणेहिं तं पुणो ताण ।  
 हीरसि गुण-लेसेणावि सुअणो सुअणाण अहिओ सि ॥ ७२६ ॥

६ तथेत्यर्थः । एकस्मादेव बीजादुत्पन्नानि मूलानि अङ्कुराश्च क्रमेण पृथिव्या अधः ऊर्ध्वं च यथा गच्छन्ति तथैव एकत एव कुलादुत्पन्नाः केचित्पुरुषा अपकर्षं केचित्च उत्कर्षं गच्छन्तीत्यर्थः ॥]

[ ॥ ७२३ ॥ तरलत्ववचनीयं चाञ्चल्यरूपं दूषणं लक्ष्म्याः लक्ष्मीसंबन्धि त्वया केवलम् उत्पुंसितम् अपगमितम् । तथापि ३ प्रभुत्वं वस्तव प्रभुदोषविवर्जितं दत्तम् ॥ ]

[ ॥ ७२४ ॥ विपरीतमिव त्वयि इदं विवेकसारे दृश्यते हे नरेन्द्र । भीतो दोषाणां दोषेभ्यस्त्वम् । ते दोषाः पुनर्नष्टास्त्वत्तः ॥ ]

[ ॥ ७२५ ॥ सकलेष्वेव दिक्कटेषु दृश्यन्ते हे देव प्रतिलग्नाः धौता इव दिग्गजसीकरैर्विमला गुणास्तव ॥ ]

[ ॥ ७२६ ॥ भुवनगुरुकैस्ते सुजनास्तव ह्रियन्ते गुणैः । त्वं पुनस्तेषां सुजनानां ह्रियसे गुणलेशेनापि । अतः सुजनः सुजनानाम् अधिकोसि ॥ ]

दिभ-भूमिषु दाण-जलुल्लियाई कालम्मि जाई उत्ताई ।  
 ताई तुह णाह रोहन्ति संपयं विहव-वीयाई ॥ ७२७ ॥  
 पणईसु गुरु-मणोरह-संपत्ति-समुत्तणेसु संकन्तो ।  
 मण्णे तुह तेण पटुत्तणेवि न मओ पडिप्फुरइ ॥ ७२८ ॥  
 लहिउण तुमाहिनो देन्तेहिं इओ तओ नर-वईहिं ।  
 साहाहिं दाण-दुमो णरिन्द तुह वड्ढिओ दूरं ॥ ७२९ ॥  
 तुह रिउ-गय-कुम्भ-क्खुत्त-णिसिय-तोमर-णिहित्त-विचरेहिं ।  
 विरणन्ति सुहं मुत्ता-हलेहिं रमणीओ हार-लया ॥ ७३० ॥

अवि य ।

परिणोलइ सिदिलिय-जाल-सुत्त-संताण-संठिओ हत्थो ।  
 पेढाल-थण-हराअड्ढि-कक्खडे वीडय-ट्टाणे ॥ ७३१ ॥

[॥ ७२७ द्विजभूमिषु संपात्ररूपेषु क्षेत्रेषु दानजलाद्राणि  
 काले यानि उत्तानि क्षिप्तानि तानि तव हे नाथ रोहन्ति सांप्रतं  
 ३ विभववीजानि ॥ ]

[॥ ७२८ ॥ प्रणयिषु अर्थिषु स्निग्धजनेषु वा गुरुमनोरथसंप-  
 तिसंहसेषु बृहद्वाञ्छापूरणगर्वितेषु संक्रान्तः मन्ये तव तेन प्रभुस्त्वेपि  
 ३ न मदः प्रातिस्फुरति ॥

त्वया पूरितमनोरथा अर्थिजना गर्विता भवन्ति । एतावांस्तबौदार्य-  
 महिमा । तदपि न त्वं गर्वितो भवसीत्यर्थः ॥]

[॥ ७२९ ॥ लब्ध्वा धनं त्वत्तो ददद्भिरितस्ततो येभ्यः  
 केभ्योपि नरपतिभिः शास्त्राभिरिव दानद्रुमो हे नरेन्द्र तव वर्धितो  
 ३ दूरम् अतिशयेन ॥]

[॥ ७३० ॥ तव रिपुगजकुम्भनिमग्ननिशिततोमरनिक्षिप्तविचरैः  
 विरचयन्ति सुखं मुक्ताफलै रमण्यो हारलताः ॥]

[ ॥ ७३१ ॥ अथ पङ्क्तिरवान्तरकुलकम् । परिघूर्णते स्खलति

बेलहलङ्गुलि-कर-कमल-मुक्कलिज्जन्त-जालिया-बलया ।  
 कुच्छि-च्छेया छज्जन्ति सिढिल-दर-दिट्ठ-तग्गङ्का ॥ ७३२ ॥  
 गाढ-कवाढअ-दुक्खुच्चुडन्त-गह-राइ-लञ्छणो-लहइ ।  
 दर-मेहुज्झिय-हरिणङ्क-बिम्ब-सोई थणुच्छङ्को ॥ ७३३ ॥  
 कण्ठ-निरोहुव्वण-वित्थरन्त-णीसास-तुलिय-नास-उडं ।  
 अग्गइ विसंटुलुव्वेल्ल-वल्लरी-चिहुर-पम्भारो ॥ ७३४ ॥

कठिनत्वात्पीडयितुं न शक्नोति शिथिलितं विमोचितं यज्जालकसूत्रं  
 ३ 'कञ्चुकवन्धनार्थं तस्य यत्संधानं संधिस्थानं तेन संस्थितः' प्राप्तसरो  
 हस्तः पीठयुक्तस्तनभरेणाकृष्टे अपसारिते अत एव कर्कशे पीठनं  
 स्थाने ॥ संस्थितो हस्तः स्खलतीति समन्वयः ॥

॥ ७३२ ॥ बेलहलाभिरङ्गुलिभिर्युक्तं यत् करकमलं तेन प्रक-  
 लप्यमानम्<sup>१</sup> अपसार्यमाणं जालिकावल्यं कञ्चुकसंधिवन्धस्तस्य<sup>२</sup> वि-  
 ३ च्छित्तिर्यत्र ते कुक्षिच्छेदाः कुक्षिसंधयः छज्जन्ति विराजन्ते । क्रीड-  
 शाः । सिढिलदरदिट्ठमङ्गङ्का इषदृष्टवलित्रयमङ्गयुक्तशिथिलाङ्गाः ॥

॥ ७३३ ॥ गाढो निबिडो यः कपाटक इव पाटकः कञ्चुकस्तेन  
 पीडितत्वाद्दुःखेनोच्चुडन्ता<sup>४</sup> अपसरत्क्षतका<sup>५</sup> नखकूतराजयो लाञ्छनं  
 ३ चिह्नं यस्य स लभते ईषन्मेघोऽक्षितहरिणाङ्कबिम्बशोभां स्तनो-  
 त्सङ्कः ॥ हरिणाङ्को मृगाङ्कः । नखराजीनां हरिणषित्राकारधारिणी-  
 त्वेन हरिणोपमत्वम् ॥

॥ ७३४ ॥ कण्ठस्य निरोधेन गाढे कञ्चुके आकृष्यमाणे सति

<sup>१</sup> MH. द्युक्<sup>०</sup> <sup>२</sup> So MH. <sup>३</sup> MH. appears corrupt here, reading  
 ० भरेणाकृष्टोपसारितोऽतः कर्कशे The emendation is purely conjectural.

<sup>४</sup> MH. प्रकल्पमान<sup>०</sup>. <sup>५</sup> MH. तत्र for तस्य <sup>६</sup> MH. ० खेनोच्चुडन्ता.

<sup>७</sup> MH. अपसरात्क्षतका. The emendation is mine.

मणि-बलयाउल-बाहग-भोयणुप्पण-कर-यलायासं ।  
 रेहइ लज्जा-पडिरुद्ध-थण-हरं भुय-लया-जुयलं ॥ ७३५ ॥  
 इय गरुय-वइयरुत्तरिय-कञ्चुओ कुणइ पहु पओसम्मि ।  
 सेज्जारुहणं तुह लडह-वेस-सुहिओ पिया-सत्थो ॥ ७३६ ॥  
 इय बन्दि-णन्दिय-जयं गाहि-पुरारुद्ध-सण्ण-विण्णासो ।  
 जाओ सो लडह-विलास-मेत्त-वीसन्त-वावारो ॥ ७३७ ॥

पीडनेमोत्वणा उद्भवा विस्तरन्तो ये निःश्वासास्तैस्तुलितौ 'नासापुटौ'  
 ३ यत्र सैः [ अर्घति ] 'विसंघुलोद्वेह्वलरी'चिहुरप्राग्भारः ॥

मदनानुरायास्तादृशेनैव प्रेयसा शिरोमार्गेण कञ्चुके विमुच्यमाने  
 अवस्थेदृशी 'नायिकाया भवति ॥

॥ ७३५ ॥ मणिवलयाकुलबाहप्रमोचनोत्पन्नकरनलायासं शो-  
 भते लज्जाप्रतिरुद्धस्तनभर भुजलतायुगलम् ॥

॥ ७३६ ॥ इति उक्तप्रकारेण गुरुकव्यतिकरोत्तारितकञ्चुकः  
 करोति हे प्रभो प्रदोषे शय्यारोहणं तव लटभवेवसरैलः प्रियासार्थः ॥

३ लटभश्चासौ सरलवेषश्च<sup>१</sup> कुलवधूसाधो<sup>२</sup> ह्ययम् । वेश्याजन एव च  
 कपटपटुः<sup>३</sup> वक्रवेषश्च युक्तः ॥ ६ ॥ आदितः ॥ २३ ॥

॥ ७३७ ॥ इति बन्दि [ बन्दितजयं गाधिपुरारुद्धसैन्यविन्यासः  
 जातः स लटभो यो विलास ] स्तन्मात्रे विश्रान्तः पर्यवसितो  
 ३ व्यापारो यस्य स तथा ॥ गाहिपुरं कन्यकुब्जनगरम् ॥ २४ ॥  
 महाकुलकम् ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. नाशा<sup>०</sup>. <sup>२</sup> MH. विसंघुलो<sup>०</sup>. MH. <sup>३</sup>वडरीकश्चि<sup>०</sup>. <sup>४</sup> MH. नायिका भवति.

<sup>५</sup> MH. <sup>६</sup>वेषः for <sup>७</sup>वेषश्च. <sup>८</sup> MH. <sup>९</sup>पटुं वक्रवेषो युक्तः

अवि य । ७

संभाविय-चित्त-वियार-कारणामरिस-तम्बिर-च्छायं ।  
तद्-ज्ञान-णिमिष्टं चैव होइ फुरियाहरं वयणं ॥ ७३८ ॥  
उम्मिहइ थोय-त्थोय-रोस-रज्जन्त-दारुणावङ्गा ।  
मासलिय-सवण-भुयइन्द-रयण-कन्द-प्पहा दिट्ठी ॥ ७३९ ॥  
सामायइ सेय-लयाहिउत्त-विणियत्त-भूइ-लायणो ।  
अविहाविय-कण्ठ-च्छवि-वोच्छेओ वच्छ-परिणाहो ॥ ७४० ॥

॥ ७३८ ॥ अधुना नरपालस्य सल्ललनाभिः सह क्रीडां 'वर्णयति' ॥  
तत्र य एवं कुपितेन हरेण दग्धो मदनः स यासु सुन्दरीषु सतीषु  
३ पुनः सशरीर इव अप्रतिहतबाणश्च संपन्नः ताभिः सह निदाघोचि-  
तोपकरणयुक्तो नरपतिः<sup>३</sup> क्रीडामुपकामतीति वर्णयितुं षट्कुलकमाह ॥

संभावितचित्तविकारकारणामर्षताम्रच्छायं<sup>३</sup> तथाध्याननिर्मालि<sup>४</sup>  
६ तमेव भवति कोपस्फुरिताघरं वदनं हरस्य कामदाहोपक्रमे ॥

॥ ७३९ ॥ उन्मीलति [ स्तोक ] स्तोकोरुषरज्यमानदारुणापाङ्गा  
मांसलितश्रवणमुजगेन्द्रस्नकन्दप्रभा दृष्टिः ॥

३ कर्णाभरणत्वापन्नवासुकिमणिकान्त्या लोहितया घनीकृतैत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ७४० ॥ श्यामायते स्वेदलवाभिक्रुडितत्वेन विनिवृत्तभूति-  
लावण्यः आविभावितकण्ठच्छविव्युच्छेदो<sup>५</sup> वक्षःपरिणाहः ॥

३ भूतिर्भस्म ।<sup>६</sup> व्युच्छेदो विभागः । स कोपश्यामिकयैकीभूतो<sup>७</sup> न  
विवेकेन लक्ष्यते<sup>८</sup> ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. वर्णयति. <sup>२</sup> MH. 'वृत्तिक्रीडा'. <sup>३</sup> MH. 'ताभिः'. <sup>४</sup> MH. 'निमीकृतमेव

<sup>५</sup> MH. 'रज्जमान'. <sup>६</sup> MH. 'वृच्छेदो for व्युच्छेदो'. <sup>७</sup> MH. 'श्यामिकयैभूतो'.

<sup>८</sup> After लक्ष्यते MH. adds कन्दरस्यैव प्रभा यस्याः सा कन्दकन्दलोहिता.



विहृदइ हव्ववह-सिहा-कढप्प-पोल्लिय-पुडं णडालम्मि ।  
 कह-कहवि णिविड-भिड्ढी-विहङ्ग-संपिण्डियं णयणं ॥ ७४१ ॥  
 इय तिणयण-रोसाणल-विलुत्त-देहोवि कुसुम-कोयण्डो ।  
 जासु णिसण्णो अज्जवि अउण्ठ-बाणोच्चिय जयम्मि ॥ ७४२ ॥  
 आलुलिय-वेणि-लेहं भामियं तारं च भुय-लया-जुयलं ।  
 णेवच्छं जाण विलास-कम्पियच्छाई य मुहाई ॥ ७४३ ॥  
 ताण रमणीण णय-बाहु-विस-लयामढ-कण्ठ-परिणाहो ।  
 उव्वहइ सो विलासी णिआह-णेवच्छ-विच्छित्ति ॥ ७४४ ॥

॥ ७४१ ॥ विघटते विक्रियते हव्यवाहाशिखासमूहप्रेरितपुटं<sup>१</sup>  
 ललाटे कथंकथमपि निविडभ्रुकुटिविभङ्गसंपिण्डितं नयनम् ॥  
 ३ कटप्रः समूहः ॥

॥ ७४२ ॥ इय तिणयणेत्याद्यवान्तरयुगलकं कुलकवाक्यस-  
 माप्तौ<sup>२</sup> कृतम् ॥ इति त्रिनयनरोषानलविलुप्तदेहोपि<sup>३</sup> कुसुमकोदण्डो  
 ३ यौसां निष<sup>४</sup>ण्णः सन् अद्याप्यकुण्ठबाण एव जये

[ ॥ ७४३ ॥ आलुलितवेणिलेखं भ्रमितं तारं च भुजलतायुगलं  
 नेपथ्यं यासां विलासकम्पिताक्षाणि च सुखानि ]

॥ ७४४ ॥ तासां रमणीनां निर्जबाहुविसलतासैत्तकण्ठपरिणाहः  
 उद्वहति स विलासी निदाघनेपथ्यविच्छित्तिम् ॥

३ विसलता<sup>५</sup> मृणालिका । तद्वच्छीतलत्वाद्वाहुरेव विसलतेत्युक्तः ।  
 अथ कामकृतदाहनिवारणाय सुन्दरीभिर्मृणालिकाः स्तनहृदयादौ

<sup>१</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>पुर. <sup>२</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>समाप्तिः<sup>०</sup>. <sup>३</sup> MH. om अपि. <sup>४</sup> MH निषिण्णः

<sup>५</sup> MH. मृणालिकावद्दृष्टांतः<sup>०</sup>.

तेण स-पल्लव-भञ्जचूडा-माणि-भावमतरुणं ताण ।  
 णिज्जइ कुसुमं आसुरहि-केसरं णव-कलम्बाण ॥ ७४५ ॥  
 आ-मेह-समय-सुहया संभिण्णोववण-केअय-सुयन्धा ।  
 सीयरिणो से हिययं हरन्ति रयणी-मुह-समीरा ॥ ७४६ ॥  
 कुमुयावबोह-मधुरा विरलागय-मेह-खण्डिय-मियङ्का ।  
 अग्यन्ति णिसा असमत्त-गलिय-सलिलागमा तस्स ॥ ७४७ ॥  
 णीसासा खण-विरहे फुरान्ति रयणीण सुरहिणो तस्स ।  
 कङ्किय-हियय-टिय-कुसुम-वाण-मयरन्द-लेसव्व ॥ ७४८ ॥

योज्यन्ते तत्कार्ये च सम्यग्बाहुरेव समर्थो वृथैव तदुपादानमिति  
 ६ सूचितम् ॥ ६ । कुलकम् ॥

॥ ७४५ ॥ तेन सपल्लवभञ्ज<sup>१</sup> चूडामणिभावम्<sup>२</sup> आरुहं तासां  
 नीयते कुसुमम् आसुरभिकेसरं नवकदम्बानाम् ॥

३ चूडामणिभावमारुहन्तेणेति पाठे उद्यानमारोहता कुसुमं चूडाम-  
 णिभावं प्राप्यते विलासिनीनामात्मनश्चेति योज्यम् ॥

॥ ७४६ ॥ आमेघसमयं वर्षारम्भं यावत् सुभगाः संभिन्नोपवनके-  
 तकीसुगन्धाः शीकरिणः से अस्य हृदयं हरन्ति रजनीमुखसमीराः ॥

॥ ७४७ ॥ वर्षान्तावस्थामाह । कुमुदानाम् अवबोधेन विकासेन  
 मधुरा वलि[तस्थि<sup>४</sup>तैः पराङ्मुखगतैर्मेधैः खण्डितः अवच्छादितो  
 ३ मृगाङ्को यासु ताः<sup>५</sup> अर्धन्ति शोभन्ते निशा रात्र्यः असमाप्तो गलित-  
 श्वातीतः सलिलागमो यासु तास्तस्य राज्ञः ॥

॥ ७४८ ॥ निःश्वासाः क्षणमात्रमपि विरहे प्रणयकोपादिकृते

<sup>१</sup> MH. °मगचूडा°. <sup>२</sup> MH. °भावमातरुहं for °भावम् आरुहं <sup>३</sup> MH. अर्धन्ते.

सो दीसइ उहय-दिसा-पहावियाणन्द-बाह-सलिलोहिं ।  
ताण परिरम्भ-पसरन्त-भुय-लएहिंव अच्छीहिं ॥ ७४९ ॥

अवि य । २३

फलिहच्छोयर-दीसन्त-पट्टि-वेणी-सिहाओवें सहान्ति ।  
सहसा बालि-भङ्ग-तरङ्गिणीहिं जा रोम-लेहाहिं ॥ ७५० ॥  
ससिमिव णवोइयं विहसिएण अहर-प्पहाणुबिद्धेण ।  
सासामोय-मिलन्तालि-लञ्छणं जा पयासेन्ति ॥ ७५१ ॥

वियोगे स्फुरन्ति रमणीनां सुरभयस्तस्य आकृष्टहृदयस्थितकुसुमबा-  
३ णमकरन्दलेशा इव ॥

॥ ७४९ ॥ विप्रलब्धानां स दृश्यते 'दर्शनायोभयादिवप्रधा-  
वितानन्दवाप्पसलिलैस्तासां परिरम्भार्थप्रसरद्भुजलतैरिव अक्षिभिः ॥

॥ ७५० ॥ अधुना नृपनिःकटगततरुणीविलासवर्णनं विंशतिकु-  
लकमाह । स्फटिकवदच्छ उदरे दृश्यमानाः पृष्ठदेशस्थिता अपि  
३ प्रतिबिम्बद्वारेण वेणीशिखा यासां ता इव शोभन्ते सहसा बलिभ-  
ङ्गतरङ्गिणीभिर्या रोमलेखाभिः

[ ॥ ७५१ ॥ शशिनमिव नवोदितं विहसितेन अधरप्रभानुबिद्धेन  
श्वासामोदमिलदलिलाञ्छनं याः प्रकाशयन्ति

अधरप्रभायुक्तं यत् हसितं तत् नवोदितचन्द्रवदाभाति स्म आर-  
क्तशुभ्रकान्तिमत्त्वात् । आमोदयुक्तश्वासैर्मलिता येऽलयस्तेषां समू-  
हश्च तच्चन्द्रलाञ्छनवदाभाति स्म । इति भावः॥]

जा कण्ठ-किसल-कर-यल-मिलन्त-चल-तारयाहिं दिह्रीहिं ।  
 कन्दुय-क्रीलंब स-सेस-बाल-भावा पयासेन्ति ॥ ७५२ ॥  
 जा ललिय-लया-लीलं वेलम्बान्ति सिय-दन्त-कुसुमाओ ।  
 सहसा महुयर-जालायमाण-णीलम्बरावरणा ॥ ७५३ ॥  
 जाओ सइ-दिण्ण-संणेज्झ-मयण-पूयायरा सरीरेसु ।  
 सरस-णह-मञ्जरि-मयं रत्तासोयंपिव लिहन्ति ॥ ७५४ ॥  
 जाओ पसङ्ग-परिग्गहिय-हारि-हरियंसुया पयासेन्ति ।  
 रम्भा-गम्भत्तणमणह-परियरं उरु-दण्डाण ॥ ७५५ ॥

॥ ७५२ ॥ याः कर्णकिसलय एव कर्णावतंसनवपल्लव एव  
 करतलं तेन मिलन्त्यः संबध्यमानाश्चलास्तारका यत्र तामिर्दृष्टिभिः  
 ३ कन्दुकक्रीडामिव [स]शेषबालभावाः प्रकाशयन्ति

ईषदपूर्णषोडशवर्षत्वात्सशेषबालभावत्वम् ॥

॥ ७५३ ॥ या ललितलतालीलां विहम्बयन्ति सितदन्तकुसुम  
 त्वात् सहसा मधुकरजालायमाननीलाम्बरावरणत्वाच्च

३ विहम्बयन्त्युपहसन्तीत्यादयो दण्डिना बहव उपमाया द्योतका  
 दर्शिताः ॥

॥ ७५४ ॥ याश्च सदादत्तसांनिध्यमदनपूजादरत्वाच्छरीरेषु<sup>१</sup>  
 सरसनखपदमञ्जरीमयं रक्ताशोकमिव लिखन्ति

कामो हि रक्ताशोककुसुमैः पूज्यते । तानि रक्तानि भवन्ति  
 नवनलक्षतवत् इत्येवमुत्प्रेक्षितम् ॥

॥ ७५५ ॥ याश्च 'अभिसारिकात्वादिप्रसङ्गात्परिगृहीतमनोहा-

<sup>१</sup> MH. मीलंतः. <sup>२</sup> MH. <sup>३</sup> पूजादत्ता. <sup>४</sup> MH. <sup>५</sup> नखकृत. <sup>६</sup> MH. <sup>७</sup> सारिकात्वादि.

लीलोणय-मुह-यन्दाण खण्डियाहर-णिहेण थण-वट्टे ।  
 हिययंव जाण पायड-वम्मह-बाण-व्वणं फुरइ ॥ ७५६ ॥  
 थण-मज्झ-च्छवि-तारं कुप्पासन्तरमणङ्ग-णासम्मि ।  
 उद्धंव लोयणं तिणयणस्स वन्दीकयं जाहिं ॥ ७५७ ॥  
 णह-रेहा जाण थणेसु सहइ रोमञ्च-खण्डिय-णिवेसा ।  
 खण-विरह-भीरुणो सीवाणिव्व फुडियस्स हिययस्स ॥ ७५८ ॥

रिहरितांशुकत्वात् प्रकाशयन्ति रम्भागर्भत्वम् अनघपरिकरं परिपूर्ण-  
 ३ सामग्रीकम् ऊरुदण्डानाम्

कोमलस्वपरिवर्तुलत्वादिना सादृश्येपि हरितांशुकप्रावरणं विना  
 कदलीदलतुल्यता किञ्चिन्म्यूनासीत् तत्सद्भावे तु अवैकल्यमित्यर्थः ॥

॥ ७५६ ॥ लीलावनतमुखचन्द्राणां प्रतिबिम्बितखण्डिताधरनिभेन  
 मणिनिर्मले स्तनपट्टे हृदयमिव यासां प्रकटमन्मथबाणव्रणं स्फुरति

॥ ७५७ ॥ स्तनमध्ये या छविः कान्तिः सैव तारका<sup>१</sup> यत्र तत्  
 कुर्पासस्य कञ्चुकस्य अन्तरं मध्यं स्तनसंधिविच्छिन्नस्थानं<sup>२</sup> त्रिलोच-  
 ३ नाकारत्वात् अनङ्गनाशे वैरनिमित्ते सति ऊर्ध्वं<sup>३</sup> तृतीयमिव लालाटवर्ति  
 लोचनं त्रिनयनस्य दण्डीकृतं बद्धा स्थापितं याभिः कामशरीराभिः

॥ ७५८ ॥ नखरेखा यासां स्तनेषु शोभते 'रोमाञ्चखण्डितनि-  
 वेशा' क्षणविरहभीरुणः सूचीव स्फुटितस्य हृदयस्य

३ रोमाञ्चखण्डितनिवेशत्वेन<sup>४</sup> सरलत्वं श्यामत्वं च सूचीसादृश्याय  
 निदर्शितम् । स्फुटितं<sup>५</sup> वस्त्रं शस्त्रहतं वा शरीरादि किल सूच्या सीव्यत

<sup>१</sup> MH. सैव तारको यत्र त. <sup>२</sup> MH. तेलो<sup>०</sup> for त्रिलो<sup>०</sup> <sup>३</sup> MH. ऊर्ध्वतृतीयमेव.  
<sup>४</sup> MH. 'लक्ष्मि'०. <sup>५</sup> MH. 'भीरोः'. <sup>६</sup> MH. 'निवेशस्तेन'. <sup>७</sup> MH. वस्त्र.

चक्र-जुएणव वम्मह-रहस्स पिय-हुत्त-गामिणो जाओ ।  
 थण-मण्डलेन परिरम्भ-लम्भ-वियडेण सोहन्ति ॥ ७५९ ॥  
 पेच्छन्ति जाओ चरणे चम्पय-कलि ओव आरमुज्झन्ते ।  
 कण्णुप्पल-पहर-भया गहिण्व पईव-मालाहिं ॥ ७६० ॥

इति इहापि क्षणविरहमाशङ्कमानस्य<sup>१</sup> हृदयस्य संधानार्थं सूचीव  
 स्थापितेत्युत्प्रेक्षार्थः

[ ॥ ७५९ ॥ चक्रयुगेनेव मन्मथरथस्य प्रियाभिमुखगामिनो याः  
 स्तनमण्डलेन परिरम्भलम्भविकटेन शोभन्ते

३ प्रियस्य यदालिङ्गनं तस्य योगेन महत्तरौ यौ स्तनौ तौ प्रिया-  
 भिमुखं नेतुर्मदनरथस्य चक्रे इव भातः स्मेत्यर्थः ॥ ]

॥ ७६० ॥ प्रेक्षन्ते याश्चरणान्<sup>२</sup> 'चम्पककलिकाप्रकरमुल्लमानान्  
 कर्णोत्पलप्रहारभयाद् गृहीतानिव प्रदीपमालाभिः

३ क्रीडानिवेशानामङ्गणे प्रक्षिप्तो यश्चम्पककलिकाप्रकरस्तन्मध्येन  
 क्रीडायां<sup>४</sup> संचरमाणाः सुसदृशत्वाद्विमूढतां चरणचम्पककलिकाविषयां  
 पार्श्वस्थजनस्य जनयन्ति के चम्पककलिकाप्रकरावयवाः 'के वा'<sup>५</sup>  
 ६ कान्ताचरणा इति । किं च चरणप्रदेशवर्तिन्यश्चम्पककलिकाः दीप-  
 मालासदृश्यो 'वर्णसंनिवेशसाम्यात् । तत्रोत्प्रेक्ष्यते । दीपमाला इव  
 नायिकाचरणान् आश्रित्य भीताः सत्यो भयाभावम् अभ्यर्थयन्त' इति ।  
 ९ ता हि नायिकाः सुरतार्थं प्रियनमैरागूर्यमाणा<sup>६</sup> अपह्रियमाणनितम्ब-

<sup>१</sup> MH. ०विरहाशङ्कमानस्व. <sup>२</sup> MH. याश्चरणेन for याश्चरणान्. <sup>३</sup> So MH.  
 distinctly. <sup>४</sup> MH. क्रीडाया सं०. <sup>५</sup> MH. वा. <sup>६</sup> MH ०संनिश०. <sup>७</sup> MH. ०वर्णयितुम्  
 for अभ्यर्थयन्त इति. <sup>८</sup> So MH.

दंसण-णिवीयमीसा-वस-कूणिय-णयण-पम्ह-भावेण ।

जा पञ्जरियमिव पियं धरेन्ति अवसरण-सङ्काए ॥ ७६१ ॥

अहर-प्पहा-दरारुण-दसण-मऊहेहिं थण-विसारीहिं ।

वम्मह-वण-वन्धेहिं जाओ सरुहिरेहिं सोहन्ति ॥ ७६२ ॥

दीह-पिहुलत्तणेणं हत्थ-ददावेदणेक्क-जोग्गाओ ।

जाण कय-ग्गह-तण्हं देन्ति बला वेणि-मालाओ ॥ ७६३ ॥

अवरद्ध-रमण-पडिमंपि जा ण्ववन्तिव्व गण्ड-वासम्मि ।

अण्ण-ललणा-पसङ्गावकुलसियं वाह-सलिलेण ॥ ७६४ ॥

बिम्बवस्त्रा लज्जया कर्णोत्पलप्रहारेण दीपपालीर्नाशयन्ति । तन्मा नो  
नीनशन्निति दीपमालाभिः मुन्दरीचरणा आश्रिता<sup>१</sup> इत्युत्प्रेक्षितम् ॥

॥ ७६१ ॥ दर्शननिपीतम् ईर्ष्यारिससंकोचितनयनपक्ष्मत्वेन याः  
पञ्जरितं पक्ष्मपुटपञ्जरबद्धमिव प्रियं धारयन्त्यपसरणशङ्कया<sup>२</sup>

[ ॥ ७६२ ॥ अधरप्रभया इंपदरुणदशनमयूखैः स्तनविसारिभिः  
मन्मथव्रणबन्धैरिव याः सरुधिरैः शोभन्ते

३ अधरप्रभया मनागारक्ता ये स्तनप्रसारिणः स्तनोपरिपतिताः शुभ्रा  
दन्तमयूखास्ते मन्मथकृतानाम् आरक्तव्रणानामुपरि बद्धाः शुभ्रा  
बस्त्रखण्डा इवासन्निति भावः ॥ ]

॥ ७६३ ॥ दीर्घत्वेन बहलत्वेन च हस्तदृढावेष्टनैकयोग्या यासां  
कचग्रहतृष्णां ददति बलाद्वेणिमालाः प्रियेभ्यः

॥ ७६४ ॥ कृतापराधरमणस्य प्रतिबिम्बम् [अपि] उत्पन्नैर्मल्यतया  
गोपयन्तीव गण्डपार्श्वे अन्यललनाप्रसङ्गावकुलवितां बाष्पसलिलेन

<sup>१</sup> MH. <sup>२</sup> वरणातुम्भितमित्युत्प्रेक्षितं. <sup>३</sup> MH. "पुटं पञ्जरं" <sup>४</sup> MH. "स्तरणाशु".

सह संघट्ट-समुज्जल-कोटिं कणय-रसणं विमोचन्ति ।  
 पिय-मुह-णिहिच्च-विअसन्त-लोयणा जाओ समयम्मि ॥७६५॥  
 जा रोसुकम्पिय-कण्ण-कुसुम-रय-पुञ्ज-पूरिय-थणीओ ।  
 अवचुण्णेन्तिव दर-रूढ-संठिए वम्मह-प्पहरे ॥७६६॥  
 कम्पाओ बहन्ति थण-त्थ-हत्थ-रणिरुल्लीय-हाराओ ।  
 अङ्गं थामेच्चिय मुहल-मेहला-णेरं जाओ ॥७६७॥

३ अपिशब्दादात्मीयगण्डपार्श्वं च प्रक्षालयन्ति । यत्<sup>१</sup> तादृशीं  
 कान्तिसंपदं पलाशभारायमाणां मुधोद्ब्रहन्ति तत् [तां] कान्तिं  
 कोपात् प्रक्षाल्य अपसारयन्तीत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ७६५ ॥ सदा प्रत्यहं संघट्टेन रचनेन समुज्ज्वलकोटिं  
 कनकरसना विमोचयन्ति प्रियमुखनिक्षिप्तविहसल्लोचना यार्श्चं समये  
 ३ नियतरहस्यावसर एव

अथवा समये सतीति ज्ञेयम् । प्रियमुखनिक्षिप्तविहसल्लोचनत्वमेव<sup>१</sup>  
 च समयः । प्रतिदिनं दृष्टव्यासिकत्वात् । अतोवलोकनविशेषेण  
 ६ प्रियतमं<sup>२</sup> प्रयुज्य विमोचयन्तीत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ७६६ ॥ या रोषोत्कम्पितकर्णकुसुमरजः पुञ्जपूरितस्तन्यः  
 अवचूर्णयन्तीव रोपणमिव ददति ईषद्रूढसंस्थितान् मन्मथप्रहारान्

॥ ७६७ ॥ मदनजनितकम्पवशाद्ब्रहन्ति स्तनस्थहस्तरणनशीला-  
 रुल्लीयकहाराः अङ्गं स्थानं एव एकस्थानस्थिता एव मुखरमेखला-  
 ३ नृपुरं याः

<sup>१</sup> MH. यत्तादृशीकान्तिसंपदं पलाशभारायमाणां मुधोद्ब्रहन्ति तत्कांति कोपात्प्रक्षाल्यापसा-  
 रयन्तीत्यर्थः. <sup>२</sup> MH. ०३०. <sup>३</sup> MH. प्रियतमान्. <sup>४</sup> MH. has ० नृपुरं च याः.



चित्त-मणि-कण्ठ-ऊराहिविद्ध-विविहोवराय-पम्हेहिं ।  
 वण्णय-तूलिलेहिं लिहन्ति जा रमणमच्छीहिं ॥७६८॥  
 एक-दिसा-पडिलक्खिण-विमल-दसा चलण-णह-मऊहेहिं ।  
 जा लायण्ण-पढीअँव सहन्ति परिमास-मउईओ ॥७६९॥  
 पिय-हुत्तं जाण विलास-लोल-लीला-फुरन्त-पम्हाई ।  
 उड्ढेन्तिव तरलिय-पक्ख-संपुडग्गाई अच्छीई ॥७७०॥  
 आसण्ण-पिययमाहर-घटन्त-फुड-दसण-किरण-भावेण ।  
 जा मुह-रसासवंपिव पियन्ति लीला-मुणालेहिं ॥७७१॥

॥ ७६८ ॥ विचित्रमणिनेर्मितकर्णपूराभरणप्रसूतविविधोपराग-  
 युक्तपक्ष्मत्वाद् वर्णकोपरक्ततूलिकायुक्तैरिव लिखन्ति या रमणम्  
 १ अक्षिभिः

अर्क्षाणि हस्तस्थानीयानि सुन्दरीणाम् । पक्ष्माणि कूर्चिकास्थानी-  
 यानि । कर्णाभरणस्थनानामणिप्रभारागद्रव्याणि<sup>१</sup> सिन्दूरादीनि ॥

॥ ७६९ ॥ एकस्यां दिशि प्रतिलक्षिता दृष्टा विमला दशा यासां  
 ताः। कैर्विमलदशाः। चरणनखमयूखैः। चरणनखमयूखा दशा इवेत्यर्थः।  
 १ या <sup>२</sup>लावण्यमयाः पटथ<sup>३</sup> इव शोभन्ते परिमर्शमृद्ध्यः स्पर्श-  
 कोमलाः

॥ ७७० ॥ प्रियतमैभिमुखं यासां<sup>४</sup> विलासलीलास्फुरत्पक्ष्माणि  
 उड्डीयन्त इव प्रियं<sup>५</sup> पातुं तरलितपक्ष्मसंपुटाम्राण्यक्षीणि

॥ ७७१ ॥ आसन्नप्रियतमाधरघटमानस्फुटदशनकिरणत्वेन या  
 मुखरसासवमिव पिबन्ति [ लीलामृणालेनै ] लीलामृणालेनेव

<sup>१</sup> MH. <sup>२</sup>स्थानानामणि<sup>०</sup>. <sup>३</sup> So MH. <sup>४</sup> MH. पण. <sup>५</sup> MH. या for वासां.

<sup>६</sup> MH. प्रियपातु for प्रिय पातु.

बालासु तासु नव-दिट्ठि-राय-हीरन्त-हियथ-तरलाइं ।  
 अणुवज्जनाइव से गुणेहिं सोहन्ति ललियाइं ॥ ७७२ ॥  
 परिरम्भण-चक्कलियं सामा-थण-मण्डलं उरे तस्स ।  
 पावइ लल्ला-अल्लय-णिहित्त-णल्लिणी-दल-च्छायं ॥ ७७३ ॥  
 सेस-गुण-णिरहिलासा ख्वंचिय से पियन्ति तरुणीओ ।  
 को वा अण्णेसइ दमणयस्स दल-सुरहिणो कुसुमं ॥ ७७४ ॥  
 वाम-कर-पेळ्ळिओणामिय-मेहला-णिविडियंसुए तस्स ।  
 वीसमइ विलासवईण जहण-विम्बे खणं दिट्ठी ॥ ७७५ ॥

३ इवशब्दो भिन्नक्रमः । स्फुरद्दशनप्रभादण्डः 'शौक्ल्य्याद्विसदण्ड-  
 खेनोत्प्रेक्षितः ॥

॥ ७७२ ॥ बालासु तासु विषयभूतासु नवदृष्टिरागद्विषयमाणहृदय-  
 तरलानि अनुबध्यमानानीव से अस्य प्रकृतनृपस्य [ गुणैः ]  
 ३ शोभन्ते ललितानि विलासरूपाणि चरितानि ॥ २० ॥ कुलकम् ॥

॥ ७७३ ॥ परिरम्भणेन चक्रीकृतं श्यामं स्तनमण्डलम् उरसि  
 तस्य प्राप्नोति लीलाकल्पकनिक्षिप्तनलिनीदलच्छायाम्\* ॥

३ कल्पकं हृद्यम् । नलिनीपत्रं श्यामलं चक्राकारं च भवति । तादृश-  
 मेव वक्षःस्थलपीडितं स्तनमण्डलम् ॥

॥ ७७४ ॥ शेषेषु गुणेषु निरभिलाषा रूपमेव सातिशयस्वात्तस्य  
 पिबन्ति तां ललनाः । युक्तं चैतत् । यतः को वा मूढो योन्वेष्टे  
 ३ दमनकापरनाम्नो\* मरुवकस्य सुरभिदलस्य कुसुमम् ॥ दलानि पत्राणि ॥

॥ ७७५ ॥ वामकरप्रेरितावनमितमेखलानिबिडितांशुके तस्य  
 विश्राम्यति विलासवतीनां जघनविम्बे क्षणं दृष्टिः ॥

हसियं च भामियच्छं मुहं च नव-चउल-पण्डुर-कवोलं ।

जहणमणिन्माच्छिय-मेहलं च जीयं विलासाण ॥ ७७६ ॥

अवि य । ५

अणुकुण्डलमा विवण्ण-सरस-कवरी-विलङ्घियंसम्मि ।

सीसम्मि कोसुमो फुरइ चारु-चूडा-मणि-णिवेसो ॥ ७७७ ॥

उणुसियाहर-पेरन्त-पिञ्जर-द्विविय-कुङ्कुमं हरइ ।

गह-विलिहिय-कसणुम्मिल्लमाण-भुमयं मुहम्बुरुहं ॥ ७७८ ॥

परिगण्ड-स्थलमासवण-लम्बि मय-णाहि-पङ्क-लेहम्मि ।

अग्गइ अवङ्ग-मग्गम्मि सरसमासोयमुत्तंसं ॥ ७७९ ॥

॥ ७७६ ॥ हामिनं [च] भ्रमिताक्षं सकटाक्षविक्षेपमुखं च नव-  
बकुलपाण्डुरकपोलं जघनम् अनिर्भर्त्सितमेखलं च जीवित विला-  
३ सानाम् ॥

॥ ७७७ ॥ अथ स्नाततरुणीमण्डनवर्णन पञ्चककुलकेन । अनुकुण्डलं  
कुण्डलसमीपं सर्वतो विप्रकीर्णसरसकवरीविलङ्घितासं<sup>१</sup> तिरसि कौसुमः  
३ स्फुरति चारुचूडामणिसंनिवेशः ॥

॥ ७७८ ॥ अन्यत्र उपसितम् अधरपर्यन्ते च पिञ्जरत्वमात्रेण  
स्थापितं<sup>२</sup> कुङ्कुमं यत्र तत् हरति चेतः नखविलिखिताः कृष्णत्वेन  
३ उन्मीलन्त्यो भ्रूलता यत्र तत् मुखमेव अम्बुरुहम् ॥

॥ ७७९ ॥ परिगण्डस्थलं<sup>३</sup> गण्डस्थलसमीपे आश्रवणविलम्बि  
मृगनाभिपङ्कलेखं अर्धति अपाङ्गमार्गे सरसम् आशोकम् अशोकसंबन्धि  
३ उत्तंसं कर्णोत्पलप्रतिरूपकम् ॥

१ MH. "लघिताक्ष." २ MH. "स्थापितकुं." ३ MH. "परिगण्डस्थलं."

अन्तो-माणि-दाम-च्छवि-विच्छुरियच्छंसुयं सुहावेइ ।  
 यण-वट्टमुवरि-विक्खिच्च-सवल-कुसुम-च्छटाहरणं ॥ ७८० ॥  
 इय दर-चक्खिय-मइराणुविद्ध-तम्बोल-परिमलो हरइ ।  
 अणुमज्जनमाहरणावलम्बणो से पिया-सत्थो ॥ ७८१ ॥

किं च जायं ६ ।

सोम्माहेसु निसम्मइ दिट्ठी राउज्जलेसु रमणीण ।  
 सारस-वावी-परिपण्डुरेसु से दसण-वासेसु ॥ ७८२ ॥  
 जम्भिज्जइ जड-भावावरोह-दढ-मयण-संणिवेसम्मि ।  
 अहरम्मि सरस-बउलाहिवाडला राय-विच्छित्ती ॥ ७८३ ॥

॥ ७८० ॥ अन्तःस्थितमणिमयदामच्छविच्छुरिताच्छांशुकं  
 सुखयति स्तनपृष्ठम् उपरिविक्षितशवलकुसुमच्छटाभरणम् ॥

॥ ७८१ ॥ इति ईषदास्वादितमदिरानुविद्धताम्बूलपरिमलो हरति  
 अनुमज्जनं मज्जनोत्तरकालम् [ आभरणावलम्बनः ] से अस्य प्रिया-  
 ३ सार्थः ॥ कुलकम् ॥

[॥ ७८२ ॥ सौम्या आभा येषां तेषु सौम्याभेषु निशाम्यति रमते  
 दृष्टिः रागोज्ज्वलेषु रमणीनां सारसवापीपरिपाण्डुरेषु अस्य दशन-  
 ३ वासःसु ॥

रागेण अलक्तादिकरङ्गेण उज्ज्वलास्तथा च अन्तःस्थितैर्दन्तैर्दन्त  
 तेजोभिः सारसपक्षियुक्तवापीवच्छुभ्रवर्णयुक्ता ये रमणीनाम् ओष्ठास्तेषु  
 ६ तस्य दृष्टी रमत इत्यर्थः ॥ ]

॥ ७८३ ॥ अथ गाथापञ्चकोपनिबद्धकुलकेन शिशिरप्रभातो-  
 स्थिततरुणीचेष्टाभाह ।

पदमं छण-मगिय-वइयेसु संचरइ मण्डणुच्छाहो !  
 गहिय-हिमावण्डुर-मरुअणसु पारत्ति-दामेसु ॥ ७८४ ॥  
 परिकविस-बिन्दु-मालावसेस-मय-णाहि-दन्तुरे फुरइ ।  
 वयणम्मि मयङ्कारम्भ-पेलवा कुङ्कुम-च्छाया ॥ ७८५ ॥  
 संगलइ मरुअ-च्छेय-सवल-विणित्त-दमणय-दलासु ।  
 लायणं मालिय-दिय-पिसङ्ग-कुन्दासु कवरीसु ॥ ७८६ ॥

३ उद्भिद्यते जडभावः 'शैत्ययोगस्तम्यावरोहः प्ररूढत्वं' तस्यात्यन्तस्त्वेन  
 दृढो मदनकस्य अलक्तकादिरागविशेषस्य संनिवेशो यस्मिन् तत्राधरे  
 सरसबकुलकुसुमवदभिपाटला रागविच्छित्तिः ॥

॥ ७८४ ॥ प्रथमं क्षणम् उत्सवः प्रथममेवोत्सवार्थं ये मर्शिताः  
 कुसुमविशेषास्तेषां व्यतिकरेषु विलम्बेषु ससु संचरत्यन्यत्र' तत्प्रतिनिधि-  
 ३ नयेन मण्डनोत्साहः । कान्यत्र । 'गृहीतहिमापाण्डुरमरुवकेषु' पत्रि-  
 कादामसु ॥

॥ ७८५ ॥ परिकपिशो बिन्दुमालावशेषो यो 'मदनकः कुङ्कुमादि-  
 रागस्तेन दन्तुरे' विषमे स्फुरति वदने मृगाङ्गस्य य 'आरम्भः  
 ३ प्रतिपद्येका कला तद्वपेलवा कुङ्कुमच्छाया ॥ उपभुक्तशेषत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ७८६ ॥ संगलति मरुवकच्छेदशवलविन्युतदमनकदलामु'  
 लावण्यं मर्दितस्थितपिशङ्गकुन्दासु<sup>१०</sup> कवरीषु ॥

1 MH. 'योगो रोहः प्ररूढत्वं तस्यानंतत्वं', which appears to be corrupt. The emendation is conjectural. 2 MH. संचरत्य. 3 So MH. Surely DC's marginal note भवित is the correct rendering? MH. 'दिमपाण्डुर'. 4 MH. 'मदनककुङ्कुमादि'. 5 MH. दन्तुरविषमे. 6 MH. adds वास्यानेतस्य after आरम्भः. Hopelessly corrupt! 7 MH. तद्वपेलवा. 8 MH. 'विन्युत'. though विन्युत भवितम् lower down. 9 MH. मालन.

इय रघ्वनी-भङ्गुगय-पियकु-पडिवण्ण-सेहरो हरइ ।

सिसिरम्मि मळिय-मणहर-पसाइणो से पिया-सत्यो ॥७८७॥

आवि य । ४

फल-णिगम-पडिपेल्लिय-परिसिडिलालग-मउल-चुण्णाई ।

चूयाण झणकारेइ मारुओ मज्जरी-मुहाई ॥ ७८८ ॥

३ विन्युप्तं ग्रथितम् । दमनकं सुगन्धपत्रिकाविशेषः । कवयो वेण्यः ॥

॥७८७॥ इति रजनीमङ्गोद्भूतप्रतिपक्षप्रियंगुशेखरोपि हरति चित्तं

स्वभावमुन्दरत्वात् शिशिरे<sup>१</sup> मर्दितमनोहरप्रसाधनः अस्य

३ प्रियासार्धः ॥

प्रियं गायति प्रियंगुः शेखर इव<sup>२</sup> । तिष्ठद्गुप्रभृतिस्वात्साधुः ॥५॥

कुलकम् ॥

॥ ७८८ ॥ अथ चतसृभिर्वसन्तसंपदमाह । फलनिर्गमपरि<sup>\*</sup>-

प्रेरितपरिशिषिलेषलममृदु<sup>३</sup>कचूर्णानि चूतानां झणस्कारयति मारुतो

३ मज्जरीमुखानि ॥

मउलचुआई इति<sup>४</sup> पाठे मुकुलचूर्णानित्यर्थः । मुकुलं कुसुमम् ।

चूर्णं कुसुमरजः । 'झणदित्यव्यक्तशब्दानुकरणम् । तच्च रसाद्रंफल

६ पल्लावासु<sup>५</sup> कोमलानिलवेलितासु<sup>६</sup> [मज्जरीषु] न युज्यते । झणस्कारादेः

कठिनद्रव्यकृतस्य नूपुररणितादिषु दर्शनम् । तस्मात् 'झणकारेइ इति

पाठो लक्ष्यते<sup>७</sup> सकारस्य च रेखाग्रंशमात्रेण<sup>८</sup> लेखकदोषे शकारीभूतत्वा<sup>९</sup>-

<sup>१</sup> MH. शिशिरमल्लित<sup>०</sup> for शिशिरे मर्दित<sup>०</sup> <sup>२</sup> MH. एव for इव.

<sup>३</sup> MH. 'चूतार्थेति पाठे <sup>४</sup> MH. झणगिति <sup>५</sup> MH. रसाद्रं.

<sup>६</sup> MH. 'वेलितासु. <sup>७</sup> MH. सणकारो for सणकारेइ. <sup>८</sup> MH. लक्ष्यते.

<sup>९</sup> MH. 'अक्ष'. <sup>१०</sup> MH. कालकारी<sup>०</sup>.

चित्तालविस्वय-मङ्गलुगमाण सायं निवेशिष्य-जलाण ।  
 गन्धमणामोयं सत्तलाण कालो विरह्णेइ ॥ ७८९ ॥  
 आवाइ माहवीणं विच्छाय-परिद्विष्क-कुसुमासु ।  
 णिम्मल्ल-सोरहं मज्जरीसु फल-गण्ठि-जटिलासु ॥ ७९० ॥  
 इय से दिनेसु महु-सिरि-परिणाम-सुहेसु उववण-णिवेसा ।  
 णन्दन्ति पणइणी-परियणस्स णयरोवरोहेसु ॥ ७९१ ॥

९ इति सुगृहीतनामभिरस्मत्पितृभट्टश्रीमदुपेन्द्रपादैरवार्षि । तैरेव च  
 बाल्य एव इयमपरा व्याख्या कृता ।

नूनं पुत्रक मारुतोपि मधुरो रोलम्बमाला मधौ  
 'शश्वच्चूतलतावितानपवनसस्ता' झणस्कारयेत् ।  
 प्रेङ्गलास्यलताफलद्विकुसुमप्राप्त्यर्थगवोद्धता  
 धावद्रावयुतासु तासु च' लताभेदोपि भक्तेर्भवेत् ॥

॥ ७८९ ॥ 'चित्तालक्षितमुकुलोद्गमानां सायं निवेशितसेकजलानां  
 गन्धम् अनामोदं 'सप्तलसंज्ञकानां पुष्पविशेषाणां कालः प्रसार-  
 ३ यति ॥

मुकुलानि कलिकाः । ताः सूक्ष्मत्वाच्चित्तावधाने सति ईषलक्ष्यन्ते' ॥  
 ॥ ७९० ॥ आवायति ईषच्छुष्यति माधवीनां विच्छायपरिष्ठितै-  
 ककुसुमासु निर्मलसौरभ्यं' मज्जरीषु फलगन्धिजटिलासु ॥

॥ ७९१ ॥ इति उक्तप्रकारेण से अस्य नृपस्य दिनेषु मधुश्रीपरि-

MH. श्रीपडपेद्र°. ² MH. शश्वच्चूत°. ³ MH. 'पवनसस्ता.  
 MH. न. ⁴ MH. विष्णु°. ⁵ MH. सत्तल°. ⁶ MH. रंषवलक्ष्यते.  
 ⁷ MH. निर्मलसौरभ्यं.

किं च । ५

पेरन्त-हरिय-फोमल-खज्जूर-दल्लज्जलं कबोलाण ।  
 णयणन्त-गालिय-बाहज्जणाण णिच्चडइ लायणं ॥ ७९२ ॥  
 दर-मल्लण-मज्झोणय-तणु-रेहायन्त-धवल-भावाइ ।  
 एन्ति णव-सासि-अल्ल-इ अन्तो-ताराइ अल्लीइ ॥ ७९३ ॥  
 थोयमिव खाम-गण्डत्तणेण परिलक्खिओणाय-णिवेसो ।  
 परिवायइ ककेयण-पराय-कणउज्जलो अहरो ॥ ७९४ ॥

णामसुखेषु उपवननिवेशाः नगरसमीपवनानां संनिवेशास्तेषु वा प्रवेशाः  
 ३ नन्दन्ति प्रणयिनीरूपस्य परिजनस्य प्रणयिनीसमेतस्य<sup>१</sup> वा<sup>२</sup> अपरिज-  
 नस्य संबन्धि हृदयं नगरोपान्तस्थानेषु ॥ ४ । चक्रकम् ॥

॥ ७९२ ॥ अब पञ्चककुलकेन बालालावण्यं विलपति<sup>३</sup> । पर्य-  
 न्तहरितकोमलखर्जूरदलवदुज्ज्वलं बालाकपोलानां नयनान्तगलितबा-  
 ३ प्पाञ्जनानां निर्वर्तते<sup>४</sup> लावण्यम् ॥ ]

॥ ७९३ ॥ दर ईषन्मुकुलितमौग्ध्येन<sup>५</sup> मौग्ध्यालज्जायोगादीषदु-  
 न्मीलितत्वाद्देतोस्तनुरेस्त्रायमाणधवलभावानि यन्ति प्राप्नुवन्ति नवश-  
 ३-शिकलाभाम्<sup>६</sup> अन्तस्ताराणि निष्पीलनवशादुपरितनतटमध्यप्रविष्ट-  
 ताराणि अक्षीणि ॥ नवशशिलेखायां हि शशो न भासते । शशप्रख्या-  
 स्तारः अपि ईषन्निमीलितनयनेषु न भासन्ते ॥

॥ ७९४ ॥ स्त्रोकमिव क्षामगण्डत्वेन परिलक्षितोन्नतनिवेशः परि-  
 वायति स्पृष्यति<sup>७</sup> कर्कतनापरसंज्ञकबिम्बफलकषायवदुज्ज्वलोदरः ॥  
 ३ ककेयणः इति माणिविशेषोप्युपलक्ष्यते<sup>८</sup> । अनिर्जितरतिपरिश्रमत्वेन

<sup>१</sup> MH. 'समेतस्य'. <sup>२</sup> MH. 'चा' for 'वा' अ<sup>३</sup>. <sup>३</sup> S o MH. <sup>४</sup> MH. 'नवतेत'.

<sup>५</sup> MH. 'मौग्ध्यालज्जा'. <sup>६</sup> MH. 'शिकलाभा अन्त'. <sup>७</sup> MH. 'कर्कतनापर'.

<sup>८</sup> MH. 'ककेयण'. <sup>९</sup> MH. 'माणिविशेषोप्युपलक्ष्यते'.



दोन्वह्ल-पण्डुराणं उम्हारुणिय-णव-केसर-गुणाण ।  
 विरलत्तणव थोवं उवेइ मुद्धाण यणयाण ॥ ७९५ ॥  
 इय तस्स पढम-मयणाणुबन्ध-पडिबद्ध-मुद्ध-भावासु ।  
 दिट्ठी णिहुय-विलासालसासु वीसमइ बालासु ॥ ७९६ ॥  
 अह तस्स थिर-भुय-क्वम्भ-णिमिय-णीसेस-भुयण-भारस्स ।  
 आसि कइ-राय-इन्धो वप्पइ-राओत्ति पणइ-लवो ॥ ७९७ ॥

बालानां म्लानाधरत्वं दौर्बल्ये च उन्नतावयवत्वम् अनुभवसिद्धम् ।  
 स्तोकमपि परिवायतीति<sup>१</sup> संबन्धः । अपिशब्देन इदमाह । यद्यपि कुल-  
 ६ महेला अप्रगल्भास्तथाप्यासामप्रागल्भ्यमेव सुरतेषु विराजतेतराम्<sup>२</sup> ॥

॥ ७९५ ॥ दौर्बल्यपाण्डुराणाम् उम्मारुणितनवकेसरगुणानां  
 विरलत्वमिव<sup>३</sup> दौर्बल्यवशास्तोकमुदेति [मुग्धानां] स्तनानाम् ॥

॥ ७९६ ॥ इति तस्य प्रथममदनानुबन्धप्रतिबद्धमुग्धभावासु दृष्टि-  
 निभृतविलासालसासु विश्राम्यति बालासु ॥ निभृतम् उपगूढम् ।  
 ३ कुलकम् ॥ ५ ॥

॥ ७९७ ॥ अथेति अधिपत्यधिकारप्रख्यः प्रस्तुतकाव्यकर्तृगत-  
 चरितप्रस्तावनार्थो मङ्गलार्थश्च मध्ये । अथ तस्य स्थिरभुजस्तम्भनि-  
 ३ मितनिःशेषभुवनभारस्य आसीत् कविराजचिह्नः [कविराजसंज्ञो] वाक्प-  
 तिराज इति प्रणयिलवः भृत्यलेशः ॥ प्रणयिषु वा 'ल्योन्तर्भावो यस्य  
 स प्रणयिलयः । निमित्तं निक्षिप्तम् । डुमिञ् प्रक्षेपण इति पाठात् ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>धारयतीति. <sup>२</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>तरा for <sup>०</sup>तराम्. MH. add after this as follows:—कान्तानुपात्यमानानन्तानर्थावयमानमवकालिकाकल्पकोपासितिरुपमरमणीयमणविषयान-  
 वरतरगकेनापारहस्यं दौर्बल्यं which, as a whole, appears corrupt, and  
 difficult to restore. <sup>३</sup> MH. विरलमिव. <sup>४</sup> MH. आसीत्कविराजसंज्ञाचिह्नो  
 वाक्पति<sup>०</sup>. <sup>५</sup> MH. ल्योन्तर्भावो. De J K P all read पणइलवो, and not  
 पणविलवो.

अप्पा एत्तिअ-मेत्तेण णवर विरसोवि जस्स फडिहाइ ।  
 सिरि-कमलाउइ-चलणेहिँ कहवि जं गहिय-बहुमाणो ॥ ७९८ ॥  
 भवभूइ-जलहि-णिग्गय-कव्वामय-रस-कणा इव फुरन्ति ।  
 जस्स विसेसा अज्जवि वियडेसु कहा-णिवेसेसु ॥ ७९९ ॥  
 भासम्मि जलणमित्ते कुन्तीदेवे अ जस्स रहुआरे ।  
 सोबन्धवे अ बन्धम्मि हारियन्दे अ आणन्दो ॥ ८०० ॥

[॥ ७९८ ॥ आत्मा एतन्मात्रेण केवलं विरसोपि यस्य प्रतिभाति  
 श्रीकमलायुषचरणैः कथमपि यत् गृहीतबहुमानः ॥

३ यस्य वाक्पतेरात्मा । यो वाक्पतिरिति यावत् । विहीनकाव्यादि-  
 रसोपि सन् केवलमेतेन वक्ष्यमाणेन हेतुना प्रतिभाति प्रकर्षेण विज-  
 यते यत् कमलायुषेन नाम कविना गृहीतो बहुमानः सेवा यस्मात्  
 ६ तादृशः सोस्ति । इति भावः ॥]

॥ ७९९ ॥ भवभूतिजलाधिनिर्गतकाव्यामृतरसकणा इव स्फुरन्ति  
 यस्य विशेषा अद्यापि विकटेषु कथानिवेशेषु<sup>१</sup> ॥ निबन्धेष्वाति कचि-  
 ३ त्पाठः ।

[॥ ८०० ॥ भासे ज्वलनमित्रे कुन्तीदेवे च यस्य रघुकारे सौब-  
 न्धवे च बन्धे हारिचन्द्रे च आनन्दः ॥

३ भासः ज्वलनमित्रः कुन्तीदेवः (?) इति कवयः । रघुकारः कालि-  
 दासः । सौबन्धवो बन्धः सुबन्धुकृतिर्वासवदत्ता नाम प्रबन्धः । हारि-  
 चन्द्रः हरिचन्द्रेण कृतः प्रबन्धः ॥]

आलेख्यं च सरसं च परिस-लौणं च सारवन्तं च ।  
 धिरमुज्ज्वलं च छाया-घणं च गी-विलसितं जस्त ॥ ८०१ ॥  
 आगम-वाया छन्दणुया य ते भरह-गोयम-प्पमुहा ।  
 णन्दन्ति जमेवं हास-कारिणो सार-कइणो य ॥ ८०२ ॥

[॥ ८०१ ॥ आलेख्यं च सरसं च स्पर्शलवणं स्पर्शमृदु स्पर्श-  
 कोमलं च सारवच्च स्थिरम् उज्ज्वलं च छायाघनं च गीर्विलसितं  
 १ यस्य ॥

यस्य वाकपतेर्गीर्विलसितं काव्यरचनम् आलेख्यवद्विज्ञितदर्शकं  
 रसयुक्तं स्पर्शकोमलं सारयुक्तं मुद्रितमिव मनसि प्रवेशशीलम् उद्भूत-  
 ६ प्रकाशम् अर्थच्छायाप्रचुरं च भवतीत्यर्थः ॥ ]

॥ ८०२ ॥ आगमवादा नैयायिकादयः छन्दासि जयदेवप्रभृतीनि  
 वेदांश्च ये जानते ते तथा ते प्रख्याततमा भरतगोचरप्रमुखा भरतो  
 १ गोचरो येषां ते भरतगोचरा भरतज्ञास्तत्प्रमुखाश्च पुराणज्ञा नन्दन्ति  
 यं वाकपतिराजम् एवम् एवमेव । पक्षपातानुरागं विनेत्यर्थः । हास-  
 कारिणो दृष्टकवयः सारकवयश्च । अथ वा एवंहासकारिणो व्यासा-  
 ६ दयः । सारकवयश्च 'वेदान्तवेदिपातजलकापिलप्रमुखाः ॥ अथ वा  
 आगम-वाया-छन्दणुया' इति समस्तम् । आगमो वैशेषिकादिवे-  
 दादिश्च । बाग् व्याकरणम् । छन्दश्च सालंकारकम् । अथ बाग्रह-  
 ९ णेनैव अलंकारस्वीकारः केषांचिच्छब्दादव्यतिरेकात्\* श्लेषप्रसादप्रभृ-  
 तीनाम् । आगमवाकछन्दासि जानन्तीत्यागमवाकछन्दोज्ञाः ॥

काव्यमात्रे प्रतिपदं 'विमान्तोप्यर्थराशयः ।

ग्रन्थगौरवमीते — — प्रयत्नेन भूयसा ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>पातांजल<sup>०</sup>. <sup>२</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>छन्दणु इति <sup>३</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>रेकोरे<sup>०</sup>.  
 The emendation is purely conjectural. <sup>४</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>व्यर्थ राशयः.

किं च ।

भरिय-सवण-द्वियं भूरि-कइ-गुणोवास-कङ्किणो जस्स ।  
 सुभणियमहो णयन्तिव विम्हय-चलिणहिं सीसेहिं ॥ ८०३ ॥  
 तो सो गोठी-परिसंठिणहिं सप्पुरिस-संकहावसरे ।  
 भणिओ विम्हय-वियसन्त-णयण-वत्तं वियङ्केहिं ॥ ८०४ ॥  
 धारेइ जल-हरोहुर-वसुंधराबन्धबन्धुरं सेसो ।  
 कहवि विणिज्जञ्चिय-द्विय-विसट्ट-कण्ठं फणा-बलयं ॥ ८०५ ॥

॥ ८०३ ॥ भृतश्रवणत्वेन स्थितं सत् भूरिकविगुणोपायाकाङ्क्षिणः  
 श्रोतारो यस्य सुभणितं सूक्तम् अघो नयन्तीव विस्मयचलित-  
 ३ शिरोभिः ॥

॥ ८०४ ॥ ततः असंख्यसूक्तपरितोभृतकर्णत्वाद्धेतोः असौ  
 वाक्पतिः गोष्ठीपरिसंस्थितैः सत्पुरुषसंकथावसरे भणितो विस्मयविक-  
 ३ सन्नयनपत्रं<sup>१</sup> कृत्वा विदग्धैः ॥

पत्राणीह पक्ष्माणि । तैः काव्यकरणे प्रार्थनया मेरित इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ८०५ ॥ अथ यशोवर्मणा कथं मगधराजो हत इति वर्णयितुं  
 सप्तत्रिंशत् गाथाभिर्महाकुलकम् अवान्तरकुलकपञ्चकान्वितम् ॥ तत्र  
 ३ हरेशो यशोवर्मेति प्रथमेनावान्तरकुलकेनाह ।

धारयति जलभरेण<sup>२</sup> उहुरा<sup>३</sup> अधोगता या वसुंधरा तस्या  
 आबन्धेन संबन्धेन बन्धुरम् आक्रान्तं शेषः कथमपि विनिकुञ्चितस्थि-  
 ६ तविकसितकण्ठं फणावल्यम् ॥ जलभरः प्रलयकालभावी विवक्षितः ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH, <sup>२</sup>जलभरेण, <sup>३</sup> MH, उहुरा.

दीसन्ति जय-विणासुलसन्त-घण-धूमकेतु-दण्डव्व ।  
 जल-मज्जन्त-दिसा-गय-खणुद्ध धरिया कर-क्खम्भा ॥ ८०६ ॥  
 उल्लसिय-वीइ-बलयन्तराल-परियत्तमाण-रवि-बिम्बा ।  
 होन्ति सवाडव-जलणव्व गयण-मग्गेवि मयर-हरा ॥ ८०७ ॥  
 वियलन्त-विज्जु-बलया पलयम्बु-वह-णिवहा णिविज्जन्ति ।  
 तद्वियस-पीय-सलिला साणुसएणव सलिलेण ॥ ८०८ ॥  
 जल-भवण-समालम्बिय-सयणस्स मुरारिणो समुद्वेण ।  
 दिज्जइ महा-पईवोव्व वीइ-संवेल्लिओ मुरो ॥ ८०९ ॥  
 जाआ वण्णासाया अण्णोच्चिय केवि संवलन्ताण ।  
 क्षीर-सुराउव्व-वियार-विसामिया सयल-जलहीण ॥ ८१० ॥

॥ ८०६ ॥ दृश्यन्ते जगद्विनाशसूचनाय 'स्फुरद्गनधूमकेतुदण्डा इव जलमज्जद्दिग्गजक्षणोर्ध्वधृताः करस्तम्भाः ॥

॥ ८०७ ॥ उल्लसितवीचिवलयान्तरालपरिवर्तमानरविबिम्बा' भवन्ति सवाडवज्ज्वलना इव गगनमार्गेऽपि मकरधराः समुद्राः ॥

[ ॥ ८०८ ॥ विगलद्विद्युद्वलयाः प्रलयाम्बुवहनिवहा निपीयन्ते प्रतिदिवसपीतसलिलाः सानुशयेनेव सद्देवेणेव सलिलेन ॥ प्रतिदिनं मेधैर्यत् पीतं जलं तत् सानुशयमिव आत्मपानजन्यक्रोधयुक्तमिव भूत्वा तान्मेघान् नितरामपिबदित्यर्थः । मेघा अपि सर्वे प्रलयाम्बुना निगीर्णा इति भावः ॥ ]

॥ ८०९ ॥ जलमवनसमालम्बितशयनीयस्य मुरारेः समुद्रेण दीप्यते' महाप्रदीप इव 'वीचिसंवेल्लितः सूरः ॥

॥ ८१० ॥ जाता वर्णास्वादा अन्य एव केपि संवलतां मिश्री-मवतां क्षीरसुराऽपूर्वविकारविषमिताः सकलजलधीनाम् ॥

<sup>१</sup> MM. स्फुरति घन०,

<sup>२</sup> MH, 'वीची'.

<sup>३</sup> MH. दीपते,

मज्झइ सिहरारुढारुहन्त-पुञ्जइय-मुहल-सुर-लोओ ।  
 कुहर-भरण-कमोसीयमाण-जल-कलकलो मेरु ॥ ८११ ॥  
 चलणन्त-णिबडियं संभमेण पलयम्बु-णिम्भरे भुयणे ।  
 आरुहइ रयय-णावंव तिणयणो मज्जलि-ससि-लेहं ॥ ८१२ ॥  
 णाउल-भावो ओआणुबन्ध-संजमिय-सास-पसरस्स ।  
 पव्वाल्लिवाणणस्सवि सयंभुणो सायर-जलेण ॥ ८१३ ॥

क्षीरसुराग्रहणं धृतजलादिसागरपञ्चकमपि सप्तसमुद्रान्तर्गतम् उप-  
 लक्षयति । क्षीरसुरयोस्तु उपादानं कुतूहलितया । क्षीरसुरासंनिपा-  
 तस्य लोके अदृष्टत्वेन तद्विकाररसस्य अपूर्वत्वम्<sup>१</sup> ॥

॥ ८११ ॥ मज्जति 'शिखरारुढारुहपुञ्जीकृतमुखरसुरलोकः'<sup>२</sup>  
 कुहरभरणक्रमेणावसीदन्<sup>३</sup> जलकलकलो यत्र स मेरुः ॥

३ कृडति मेरुकटकादिके सति तदाश्रयः सुरलोकः शिखरेषु पुञ्जी-  
 भवति । को नस्नातेति च कलकलं करोति । कुहरेषु च शून्येषु प्रथ-  
 मजलधिजलकलोलप्रवेशसमये महाकलकलो भवति । यथायथानुपूर्यते  
 ६ तथातथा मन्दीभवतीत्यनुभवसिद्धम् ॥

॥ ८१२ ॥ चरणान्तनिपतितां<sup>४</sup> संभ्रमेण भयेन प्रलयाम्बुनिर्भरे भुवने  
 आरोहति पद्मधामाक्रामति रत्नैनावमिव त्रिनयनो मौलिशशिलेस्त्राम् ॥

३ किल चलतो<sup>५</sup> यत् मस्तकाद्द्रागिति<sup>६</sup> पादाग्रे पतति तत् अलक्षितं  
 चरणेनाक्रम्यते । चन्द्रलेखा च वक्राकृतिर्नैरिव भवति । यथा शुक्लद्वि-  
 तीयस्याम् । जलप्लाविते च जगति नावारोहणावसर इत्येवमुपेक्षितम् ॥

॥ ८१३ ॥ न आकुलभावो योगानुबन्धसंयमितश्वासप्रसरत्वात्

<sup>१</sup> MH. अपूर्वत्वात्. <sup>२</sup> MH. 'रुदीरुहत्' <sup>३</sup> MH. 'पुञ्जकृत'.

<sup>४</sup> MH. 'संनिजल' <sup>५</sup> MH. 'निपतित' <sup>६</sup> MH. 'कल्लो'.

<sup>७</sup> MH. 'द्रोणिति'.

इय पलय-जलप्फालिय-चलन्त-सुर-सेल-विहल-विबुडम्मि ।  
 अणहमवलम्बणं ति-हुयणस्स जो जायइ मुरारी ॥ ८१४ ॥  
 जस्समह-धूम-लेहा रविणा स-मऊह-दाविय-दलेण ।  
 अग-घटिण दीसइ कविसेक-फलव्व ताल-लया ॥ ८१५ ॥  
 तस्स इर इमो सुव्वइ विग्गह-तुङ्गाहिहाण-पदिवण्णो ।  
 भुयणम्मि महासुर-वंस-वेरिणो अंस-णीसन्दो ॥ ८१६ ॥

जलोपप्लवस्य च 'श्वासनिरोधसुखानुबोधकत्वात्' स्थाविताननस्यापि  
 ३ स्वयंभुवः सागरजलेन ॥

॥ ८१४ ॥ इय जलँहि इति द्वाभ्याम् अवान्तरकुलकं समापयति ।  
 इति जलँधिजलास्फालितवल्सुरशैलविह्वलविबुधे' अनघमवलम्बनं  
 ३ त्रिभुवनस्य यो जायते मुरारिः

[॥ ८१५ ॥ यस्य महाधूमलेखा रविणा स्वमयूखदर्शिततलेन  
 अग्रघटितेन दृश्यते कपिशैकफलेव ताललता

३ मध्याह्नसूर्यस्पृक्षिशरा भूमिमूला यस्य प्रलयकालीना महाधूमलेखा  
 कपिशैकफला महाताललतेव भाति स्मेति भावः ॥]

॥ ८१६ ॥ तस्य किलायं श्रूयते 'विग्रहतुङ्गाभिधानेन लोके प्रति-  
 पन्नः प्रतीतो भुवने महासुर[वंश]वैरिणः 'अशनिप्यन्दः ॥ अन्तःकु-  
 ३ लकम् ॥ १२ ॥

<sup>1</sup> MH. 'सुखंनुबो'°. The emendation is conjectural. <sup>2</sup> Do J. K. P. all read 'विबुडम्मि' as explained by the commentator. <sup>3</sup> MH. 'विधाने लो'°. <sup>4</sup> MH. 'अशनिप्यन्दः'.

अह वा । १०

ओसरइ समुप्पयणा रहस-घटन्तङ्क-पेल्लण-विलोलं ।  
तक्खण-विहडिय-बम्भण्ड-सयल-जालेव घण-बदलं ॥ ८१७ ॥  
विहटन्त-घण-विमुक्का परियत्त-विमाण-वञ्चिया कहवि ।  
णिवटन्ति गलिय-णिय-पिच्छ-विम्भमा तदि-गुण-च्छेया ॥ ८१८ ॥  
भमियं रय-विहुओयहि-समुच्छलन्तेहि पक्ख-सेछेहि ।  
साहेउज-संगएहि महा-विहङ्गेहिं व नहम्मि ॥ ८१९ ॥

॥ ८१७ ॥ अथ वा हरिरेवायं गरुडगमनत्वात् न तु तस्मिन्पुनरु  
इति द्वितीयान्तःकुलकेनाह ।

३ अपसरति सम्यगुत्पतनात् रभसघटमानांसंप्रेरणविलोलं <sup>१</sup> तत्क्षण-  
विघटितब्रह्माण्डशकलजालमिव <sup>२</sup> घनपटलम् <sup>३</sup> ।

गरुडो ह्यण्डजः । अण्डजाश्च <sup>४</sup> अण्डोदरे पक्षसंविष्टे अण्डं स्फोट-  
६ यित्वा निःसरन्तीति भङ्गिभणितिरियम् ॥

॥ ८१८ ॥ <sup>५</sup> विघटमानैर्धनैर्विमुक्ताः परिवृत्तविमानवञ्चिताः कश्च-  
मपि निपतन्ति गलितनिजपक्षैर्विभ्रमास्तडित एव दर्पेण प्रसृताश्छि-  
३ जगुणाः <sup>६</sup> अत एव वेगपतनवशनिपतितगरुडपक्षलेशविभ्रमं जनयन्ति ॥

॥ ८१९ ॥ आन्तं रयो वेगस्तेन विधूतो य उदाचिस्ततः समु-  
च्छलद्भिः पक्षयैलैः <sup>७</sup> साहाय्यसंगतैरिव महाविहंगैर्गमसि ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. तत्क्षणविलोकात्क्षण<sup>०</sup> for तत्क्षण<sup>०</sup>. <sup>२</sup> MH. सक्कल<sup>०</sup> <sup>३</sup> MH. घट<sup>०</sup>  
<sup>४</sup> MH. appears corrupt, reading अण्डजाश्चादोदरेहसंविष्टेऽण्डस्फोटयित्वा. The  
emendation is purely conjectural. <sup>५</sup> MH. विघटमानोव<sup>०</sup>; i.e. om. पनेः  
<sup>६</sup> MH. गुणान्. The text of the commentary from तडित एव दर्पेण up  
to 'गुणाः' seems corrupt. Probably the last words of the obhāyā and  
the beginning of an explanatory note, of which दर्पेण &c. is the exist-  
ing continuation, are lost. <sup>७</sup> MH. जनयति. <sup>८</sup> MH. सहाय्य<sup>०</sup>.



दीसद् वेङ्ग्यादिय-सायर-मूल-रयण-प्पहायम्बो ।  
 पढमोवइयारुण-पेळ्ळिओव्व मग्गो सुवण्णस्स ॥ ८२० ॥  
 सोहन्ति अमरिसुग्गम-विजण-विसाणल-सिहं विषम्मन्ता ।  
 दूर-त्तण्डिय-मुह-घोलन्त गरुल-वक्खव्व भुयइन्दा ॥ ८२१ ॥  
 मूल-फणा-मण्डल-तह-णिसण्ण-णिक्कम्प-घरिय-माहि-वेढं ।  
 सहइ ठियं इयर-फणाहिउत्त-गरुलं अणन्तस्स ॥ ८२२ ॥  
 विहडन्ति णह-णिवाया विहङ्ग-णाहस्स कुलिस-कठिणावि ।  
 मन्दर-णिहंस-किण-णिटुरम्मि वच्छम्मि वासुङ्गो ॥ ८२३ ॥

॥ ८२० ॥ दृश्यते 'वेगोद्धाटितसागरमूलरत्नप्रभाताम्रः प्रथमो-  
 र्षति तारुणपूर्ति इव मार्गः [सुपर्णस्य] सुपर्णस्यादित्यस्य ॥

३ समुद्रतले पाताले नागानां मणिसमूहा उद्धाटिता एवमुपवर्णिताः ॥

॥ ८२१ ॥ शोभन्ते अमर्षाद्भूमद्विगुणविषानलमिषं कृत्वा विजृ-  
 म्भमाणा ईषत्स्वण्डिता मुखैर्घूर्णमाना गरुडपक्षा येषां ते इव भुज-  
 ३ गेन्द्राः ॥

अमर्षोद्भूतविषानलज्वालाः 'कोपस्वण्डितमुखस्थापितगरुडपक्षस्वण्ड-  
 स्वेनोत्प्रेक्षिताः ॥

॥ ८२२ ॥ मूलफणामण्डलतथानिषण्णनिक्कम्पधृतमहीपीठं<sup>१</sup> शोभते  
 स्थितम् अवस्थानम् इतरफणाभियुक्तगरुडम् अनन्तस्य शेषस्य ॥

॥ ८२३ ॥ विघटन्ते नखनिपाता विहङ्गनाथस्य संबन्धिनः कुलि-  
 शकठिना अपि मन्दरनिघर्षकिणनिष्ठुरे वक्षसि वासुकेः ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. <sup>२</sup> सागररत्नमूलप्रभा<sup>०</sup>. <sup>३</sup> MH. <sup>४</sup> स्थापिता गत्वा<sup>०</sup> <sup>५</sup> MJL. <sup>६</sup> निषण्णः  
 for <sup>७</sup> निषण्ण<sup>०</sup>.

णिय-सुङ्कारोसारिय-णपढन्त विहङ्ग-गाह-संसर्गा ।  
 काणिणो विहल-मुह-च्छोह-विउण-रोसं विमुरेन्ति ॥ ८२४ ॥  
 संभम-चलन्त-दिग्गय-घोलाविय-सास-मुहल-कर-दण्डं ॥  
 सेसद्व-धुयय-कुल-णाययं व ओसरइ पायालं ॥ ८२५ ॥  
 इय एस विहुअ-विसहर-समूह-संभाविउब्भद-जसेण ।  
 बुब्भइ विणया-तणएण स-विणयं कण्ह-भावम्मि ॥ ८२६ ॥

॥ ८२४ ॥ निजसूस्कारापसारितापतद्विहंगनाथसंसर्गाः फणिनो  
 विफलमुखक्षोभं<sup>१</sup> द्विगुणरोषं कृत्वा विशूरयन्ति अशूरयन्ति<sup>२</sup> विशूरमा-  
 ३ स्मानं कुर्वन्ति ॥

तत्करोतीति णिच् । अशूरमात्मानं शोचन्तीत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ८२५ ॥ संभ्रमवैलद्विगजघूर्णितश्वासमुखरकरदण्डं<sup>३</sup> शेषाष्टम-  
 भुजगकुलनामिर्तमिव अपसरति पातालम् ॥

३ अष्टौ किल दिग्गजाः । चत्वारो दिक्षु विदिक्षु च चत्वारः । तत्रै-  
 वमुत्प्रेक्ष्यते । नागा इव<sup>४</sup> 'दिग्गजाकृष्टकरनिकराः । सप्तान्ये'<sup>५</sup> शेषस्त्व-  
 ष्टमस्तदाधारत्वेन 'वर्तमानः । अयं स्वर्षो रम्यतरः शेषस्यभुजगकुल-  
 ६ नामिर्तमिवेति । दिग्गजचतुष्टयं शेषत्वेन तत्करास्तु नागकुलत्वेन  
 कल्पिताः कविना ॥

॥ ८२६ ॥ इत्येष विधुतविपधरसमूहसंभावितोद्भटयशसा उद्धते  
 विनतातनयेन सविनयं कृत्वा कृष्णभावे कृष्णरूपावस्थायाम्  
 ३ ॥ १० ॥ आदितः २२ ॥ अन्तःकुलकं द्वितीयम् ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH 'मुखे क्षोभं. <sup>२</sup> MH, विशूरमशूरयति for अशूरयन्ति. <sup>३</sup> MH om र.  
<sup>४</sup> MH, एव. <sup>५</sup> MH, 'निकराकर्ताः for 'निकराः. <sup>६</sup> MH, सप्तान्ये. <sup>७</sup> MH, वर्तमाना  
 नव. The whole passage from नागा up to वर्तमानः seems to be corrupt  
 in MH.

अवि य ।

संभ्रम-भ्रमन्त-विज्जाहरासि-केसर-करम्बिर्यं कुरइ ।  
उप्पाउद्ध-ट्टिय-चिहुर-दण्ड-चण्डब गयण-यलं ॥ ८२७ ॥  
उव्वइइ बिम्ब-घटियं तारा-णियरं ससी विडप्पस्स ।  
निइय-कवलण-खुडिय-ट्टियं दाढा-कणुक्करं ॥ ८२८ ॥  
रोस-धुय-चलण-तेलोक-लच्छि-विच्छुट्ट-णेउर-च्छायं ।  
विवराह-केउ-भिण्णं रवि-बिम्बं वियलइ नहम्मि ॥ ८२९ ॥

॥ ८२७ ॥ अपि च कृष्णस्वमेव जगदीशत्वेन द्रवयति तार्तीये-  
नान्तःकुलकेन ॥

३ संभ्रमभ्रमद्विधाधरासिकेसरकरम्बितं स्फुरति उत्पातोर्ध्वस्थितचि-  
हुरदण्डचण्डमिव नभस्तलम् ॥

संभ्रमो जगज्जयोद्यताद् यशोवर्मणो भयम् । असिकेसराः खड्ग-  
६ रश्मयः । चिहुरदण्डा गगने केशदण्डाकारा उत्पाताः प्रसिद्धाः ॥

॥ ८२८ ॥ उव्वइति बिम्बघटितं तारानिकरं शशी राहोः निर्द-  
यकवलनखण्डितस्थितमिव दंष्ट्राकणोत्करम् ॥

३ घटितं संबद्धम्<sup>१</sup> । विडप्पो राहुः । यदा ताराश्चन्द्रबिम्बाकूटा  
दृश्यन्ते तदा जगतो भयं महद्भवतीत्युत्पातोयम् ॥

॥ ८२९ ॥ रोषधूतचरणायास्त्रैलोक्यलक्ष्म्याः सकाशाद्विच्छुट्टः  
लस्तो यो नूपुरस्तच्छायं विवराद्धेतोः केतुभिर्न<sup>२</sup> सत् रविविम्बं विव-  
३ लति विगलति वा [नभसि] ॥

केतुभिर्नत्वात्सविवरम् । ततश्च लक्ष्मीचरणनूपुरसादृश्यम् । यस्यां  
दिशि कुपितो यशोवर्मा भवति तत्र विनाशस्य सूचका उत्पाता  
६ हराविव जगत्प्रलयोद्यते भवन्तीति तात्पर्यार्थः ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. 'योषोता'. <sup>२</sup> MH. adds उपालताम् after सवडम्. <sup>३</sup> MH. केणभिर्न.

अस्थक-फुटण-विगलन्त-कलल-कलिलं बाल-बम्भणं ।  
 रवि-विम्बं दीसइ किरण-मुक्क-कीलाल-जम्बालं ॥ ८३० ॥  
 तदियस-मुह-ठिय-लोह-कवल-कसण-प्पहा-विहिण्णं ।  
 हेसन्ति रइस-निव्वूढ-धूम-कलुसं जय-सुरङ्गा ॥ ८३१ ॥  
 इय तइया स्वण-निव्वडिय-भू-लया-भङ्ग-भङ्गरावणे ।  
 जाए इमम्मि भुयणेषु दारुणा आसि उप्पाया ॥ ८३२ ॥

॥ ८३० ॥ अनवरतस्फुटनविगलत्कललकलिलम् [इव] बाल-  
 ब्रह्माण्डं रविविम्बं दृश्यते किरणमुक्तकीलालाकुलम् ।

३ कललम् अकठिनीभूतं प्राणिशरीरोपादानकारणं शोणितादि ।  
 कलिलं व्यासम् । कीलालं रुधिरम् जम्बालं व्याकुलम् ॥

॥ ८३१ ॥ प्रतिदिवसमुखस्थितलोहकवलकृष्णप्रभाविभिन्नमिव  
 हेषन्ते रमसनिर्व्यूढधूमकलुषं जयतुरंगाः ॥ सधूमं हयहेषणमु-  
 ३ स्पातः ॥

॥ ८३२ ॥ इति तदा भुवनजयार्थयात्रासमये<sup>१</sup> क्षणमात्रमपि निर्वृत्ते<sup>२</sup>  
 निवैकपदैर्भङ्गे<sup>३</sup> नृपत्यादिकृतस्वमर्यादातिक्रमाज्ञाभङ्गादिकेऽपराधे निमित्ते  
 ३ सति भङ्गुरे सभुकुटिके अपाङ्गे यस्य तस्मिन्श्चलिते अस्मिन्यशोवर्मणि  
 भुवनेषु दारुणा आसन् परराष्ट्रेषु उत्पाताः ॥ ६ ॥ आदितः २८ ॥  
 तृतीयमन्तःकुलकम् ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. 'कलिलम्'. <sup>२</sup> MH. 'कुलम्' for 'आकुलम्'. <sup>३</sup> MH om. 'ये,

<sup>४</sup> MH. 'निवृत्ते'. <sup>५</sup> MH. 'निजपरकभङ्गे'.

किं च ।

सरहस-संचार-तरङ्गिओरु-तरलाविओ मुहावेइ ।  
 आरसणा-गुण-पडिबद्ध-कुण्डलो कुसुम-पालम्बो ॥ ८३३ ॥  
 घोळइ पडिलग-पियङ्गु-मञ्जरी-जाल-गरुड-अद्वन्तो ।  
 असमञ्जस-लासायास-पसिदिलो कुन्तल-कलावो ॥ ८३४ ॥  
 सहइ थण-वट्ट-संठिय-पिढायय-पंसु-पिञ्जर-च्छायं ।  
 अहिराम-माइवी-मज्जल-दन्तुरं दमण्याहरणं ॥ ८३५ ॥  
 पढ-वास-पंसु-धूसर-दर-गरुआ-अन्त-पम्ह-परिसिदिला ।  
 घोळइ महु-मय-परिणाम-विरल-परिवाडला दिट्ठी ॥ ८३६ ॥

॥ ८३३ ॥ अथ चतुर्थं शृङ्गाराङ्गम्<sup>१</sup> ॥ सरभससंचारतरङ्गितोरुतर-  
 लितः सुखयति<sup>२</sup> 'आरशनागुणप्रतिबद्धकुण्डलः कुसुमप्रालम्बः ॥

॥ ८३४ ॥ घूर्णते<sup>३</sup> 'प्रतिबद्धप्रियङ्गुमञ्जरीजालगुरुकृतार्धान्तः  
 असमञ्जसलासायासप्रशिथिलः<sup>४</sup> कुन्तलकलापः ॥

३ अतिरभसप्रसारितत्वेन त्यक्तागमत्वं लासस्यासामञ्जस्यम् ॥

॥ ८३५ ॥ शोभते स्तनपृष्ठसंस्थितपिष्टातकपांशुपिञ्जरच्छायम्,  
 अभिराममाधवीमुकुलदतुरं चम्पैकाभरणम् ॥

३ कचित्तु दमनकाभरण [म् इति] पाठोस्ति । पिष्टातकश्चतुःसमः ।  
 मुकुलं कलिका ॥

॥ ८३६ ॥ पटवासपांसुधूसरेषु<sup>५</sup> रूयमाणपक्ष्मपरिशिथिला घूर्णते  
 मधुमदपरिणामविरलपरिपाटला दृष्टिः ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. शृङ्गारंगम्. <sup>२</sup> MH. 'रसना'. <sup>३</sup> MH. 'गुरु'. <sup>४</sup> MH. 'प्रतिबद्धकु'  
 for 'शिथिलः कु'. <sup>५</sup> MH. 'गुरुयमान'.

इय मयणूसव-वियसन्त-बहल-कीला-रसो सुहावेइ ।

एयस्स पणइ-भवणेसु णव-विलासो पिया-सत्थो ॥ ८३७ ॥

अवि य ।

लहु-विसय-भाव-पडिसिद्ध-पसर-संभावणा-पडिक्खलिया ।

जस्स समत्तावि गुणा चिरमसमत्तव्व दीसन्ति ॥ ८३८ ॥

अइ वा

वसुहा-सयण-पहुप्पन्त-रेणु परिभोय-विहुरिय-कबोलं ।

वयणं हेमन्त-मियङ्क-धूसरं सारवेन्तीहिं ॥ ८३९ ॥

असमारण-मूलुब्धिज्जमाण-पम्हग्ग-मडहिंय णडाले ।

अलए णीसास-णिबेस-जज्जरे संजमेन्तीहिं ॥ ८४० ॥

॥ ८३७ ॥ इति मदनोत्सवविकसद्बहलकीडारसः सुखयति एतस्य  
नृपस्य प्रणयिभवनेषु नवविलासः प्रियासार्थः ॥ आदितः ३३ ॥  
३ तुरीयमान्तरकुलकम् ॥

॥ ८३८ ॥ लघुविषयभावप्रतिषिद्धप्रसरसंभावनाप्रतिस्खलिता  
यस्य समाप्ता अपि गुणाश्चिरमसमाप्ता इव दृश्यन्ते ॥ यस्य अगणित-  
३ गुणगणस्य पुरतः संपूर्णगुणा अपि अल्पगुणा इव प्रतिभान्ति भानो-  
रिव चन्द्रादय इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ८३९ ॥ अथ वैरिवनितानां बन्दित्वमापादितानामवस्थावर्णनं  
समाप्तिकुलकम् ॥

३ वसुधाशयनप्रभवद्रेणु परिभोगविधुरितकपोलं वदनं हेमन्तमृगाङ्क-  
धूसरम् उत्पुंसन्तीभिः

॥ ८४० ॥ असमारणेन<sup>१</sup> अयोजनेन<sup>२</sup> मूलोद्भिद्यमानपक्ष्माग्रैरल्पी-  
कृतललाटान् अलकान् निःश्वासनिवेशैर्जर्जरान्कम्पमानान् संयमयन्तीभिः

<sup>१</sup> MH. असमारणानायां<sup>०</sup> for असमारणेन अयो<sup>०</sup>. <sup>२</sup> MH om. मूल<sup>०</sup>.

जह-तह-पुसिअंसु-कणावलम्ब-मन्थरिय-पम्ह-परिवेसं ।  
 देन्तीहिं अहिणवाणन्द-बाह-सोम्मुम्मुहिं दिहिं ॥ ८४१ ॥  
 अक्खित्त-चुहुप्पुदेस-समहियायम्बम्मुव्वहन्तीहिं ।  
 अस्ससुरमहरं वेलक्ख-सुण्ण-दिण्णङ्गुली-किसलं ॥ ८४२ ॥  
 इय एस हियय-निम्माय-वम्महं खण-खलन्त-वियणाहिं ।  
 रहसुम्मुहीहिं दीसइ पडिक्ख-णरिन्द-वन्दीहिं ॥ ८४३ ॥

- ३ यशोवर्मसौन्दर्यातिशयदर्शनाद् आसां मदनोन्मादः अलकादि-  
 योजनात्सलक्ष्यते ॥

॥ ८४१ ॥ यथातथोत्पुंसिताश्रुकणावलम्बमन्थरितपक्षमपरिवेषां  
 ददतीभिः अभिनवानन्दबाष्पसौम्यान्मुखी दृष्टिम्

- ३ स्वभर्तृविरहादिक्लेशजाश्रुपातस्योत्पुंसनम् राजराजामिलाषानन्दाभि-  
 नवाश्रुणश्च प्रवृत्तिः ॥

॥ ८४२ ॥ आक्षिप्ताधरखण्डनप्रदेशसमाधिकाताम्रम् उद्वहन्तीभिः  
 अमौसुरम्<sup>१</sup> अभास्वरम् अधरं वैलक्ष्यशून्यदत्ताङ्गुलिकिसलयम् ।

- ३ आक्षिप्त दत्ताङ्गुल्यैव । चुडुप्पम्<sup>२</sup> अधरखण्डनम् । तच्च अद्यापि न  
 समीभूतम् अचिरापहृतदयितत्वात् । शून्य निष्प्रयोजनम् । यशोवर्म-  
 समागमस्य दृष्टप्रापत्वात् ॥

॥ ८४३ ॥ इति एष हृदयनिर्मितमन्मथक्षणस्खलद्वेदनाभिर्यशोव-  
 र्मदर्शनक्षणमात्रे निजभर्तृविरहकृतां वेदनाम् अननुभवन्तीभिः<sup>३</sup> रमसो-  
 न्मुखीभिर्दृश्यते प्रतिपक्षनरेन्द्रवन्दीभिः हठापहृतपरनारीभिः ॥ ५ ॥  
 आदितः ३७ ॥ महाकुलकम् ॥

<sup>१</sup> So MH<sup>१</sup> See Notes, <sup>२</sup> MH. चुत्तप्प<sup>३</sup>. <sup>४</sup> MH. <sup>५</sup> भवतीति रम<sup>४</sup>.

इय उष्णएण इमिणा जह णिठविओ पुरा मगह-णाहो ।  
 तह सीसन्तं एए तुमाओ णीसेसमिच्छन्ति ॥ ८४४ ॥  
 अह विहसिउण सणियं सो जम्पइ णिव्वडन्त-सम्भावं ।  
 कइयव-विमुहाइंचिय होन्ति विमुद्दाण हिययाइं ॥ ८४५ ॥  
 धीरैहिं हियय-णिहिया कइवि गमेज्जन्ति सोय-संवेया ।  
 अङ्गाइं पहरिसो उण गरुयाणवि किंपि तरलेइ ॥ ८४६ ॥  
 कण्ठेच्चिय परिघोलइ पुणरुत्तं पहरिसाउल-क्खलिया ।  
 अपहुप्पन्तिच्च महं वाया पट्ठणो पसंसासु ॥ ८४७ ॥

॥ ८४४ ॥ इति उक्तप्रकाररूपेण<sup>१</sup> उन्नतियुक्तेन एतेन यशोवर्मणा  
 यथा निष्ठापितो निपातितः पुरा मगधनाथो गौडाधिपतिस्तथा शिष्य-  
 ३ माणम्<sup>२</sup> उच्यमानम् एते विदग्धास्त्वत्सकाशाभिः शेषमिच्छन्ति ॥

इति पूर्वप्रक्रान्तविदग्धाभ्यर्थनाविषयः प्रकटीकृतः ॥

॥ ८४५ ॥ अह विहसिउणेति तिस्रभिर्विशेषकम् ॥ अथ  
 विहस्य शनैः स वाऽऽतिजल्पति निर्वर्तमानसद्भावम्<sup>३</sup> । युक्तं चैतत् ।  
 ३ यतः कैतवविमुखान्येव भवन्ति विमुद्धानां हृदयानि ॥

॥ ८४६ ॥ धीरैर्हृदयनिहिताः कथमपि धौर्यन्ते शोकसंवेगाः  
 अङ्गानि प्रहर्षः पुनर्गुरुकागामपि किमपि तरलयति ॥

॥ ८४७ ॥ कण्ठ एव परिघूर्णते पुनरुक्तं<sup>४</sup> प्रहर्षाकुलस्वल्लिता  
 अप्रभवन्तीव मम वाक् प्रभोः प्रशंसासु ॥ ३ ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. श्रुतिकप्रकाररूपेणनियुक्तेन for शति &c. <sup>२</sup> MH. शिष्यमाणकुण्ड<sup>०</sup>  
 for शिष्यमाणम् उच्य<sup>०</sup>. <sup>३</sup> MH. निवर्तमान<sup>०</sup>. <sup>४</sup> MH. पुनरुक्तप्र<sup>०</sup>.



अवि य ।

अन्तो-वासं वियडायमाण-फण-मण्डलो समुव्वहइ ।  
 पच्छा-च्छेप-च्छल-णिन्त-दीह-देहत्तणा सेसो ॥ ८४८ ॥  
 छीरा-अन्न-णह-च्छवि-चलण-विणिम्मिय-पओहर-चउक्को ।  
 गूढ-मुहो कुम्पोच्चेय लहइ आवीण-संठाणं ॥ ८४९ ॥  
 पढमुत्थङ्गण-घोलाविउद्ध-घोणा-उडेण पडिवणं ।  
 उत्तुण्ड-तण्णयत्तणमइरा बेउण्ड-कोलेण ॥ ८५० ॥

[॥ ८४८ ॥ अन्तावकाशम् अन्तरवकाशं वा विकटायमानफण-  
 मण्डलः समुद्रहति पश्चाच्छेपच्छलनिर्यादीर्घदेहत्वाच्छेपः ॥]

॥ ८४९ ॥ दानवभयात्पृथ्वी गोरूपत्वमापन्ना सर्ता भयं त्याज-  
 यित्वा पुनः स्वरूपे येन पृथुना स्थापिता सोऽपि यशोवर्मण उपमानं  
 ३ न भवति का गणनान्यत्रेति षट्पलकेनाह ॥

क्षीरायमाणनखच्छविचरण [वि] निर्मितपयोधरचतुष्को गूढमुखः  
 कूर्म एव लभते आपीनसंस्थानम् ॥

६ पृथिव्या गोरूपपरिवृत्तौ कूर्म ऊधस्थानत्वं<sup>१</sup> प्रतिपन्नस्तच्चरणाश्च  
 स्तनत्वं नखकान्तयः क्षीरधारात्वमित्यर्थः ॥

॥ ८५० ॥ वराहो मुखप्रदेशत्वं प्रतिपन्न इति द्वितयेनाह<sup>२</sup> ।

<sup>१</sup> MH. ऊर्ध्वस्थानत्वम्. <sup>२</sup> MH. द्वितयेनाह. The two stanzas ( द्वितय ) referred to by the commentator are Nos. 850 and 853, the intervening two being ignored by him. He is obviously wrong in his explanation of 850 and 853, which he takes together. The former clearly means that the Mahāvaraha became the *calf* ( तण्णयो=तर्पकः ) of the Earth-cow, and the latter that the grass which grew on the surface of the earth seemed like the ends of a mouthful of grass which the Earth-cow had taken in her mouth playfully ( लीलाय ), not out of necessity, in her momentary change of form ( खणपरिवसत्तत्वावस्थाय ).

देह-परिवादि-पीडा-हुंकार-तरङ्गिओ विणिक्स्वमइ ।  
 धूमायन्तो पायाल-बहल-तम-संचओच्चेय ॥ ८५१ ॥  
 पायालोयर-मग्गम्मि भिण्ण-विणिवेस-सिद्धिल-गालिण्ण ।  
 'बुम्भइ सुमेरुणा तरुण-रोयणा-सार-सारेच्छं ॥ ८५२ ॥  
 खण-परिअत्त-सहावत्तणेण दर-णिग्गयङ्कुर-सिहोव्व ।  
 वयणुदेसो लीला-कवलिय-तण-दन्तुरो होइ ॥ ८५३ ॥

प्रथमोत्तम्भनां घूर्णितोर्ध्वघोणान्तरेण<sup>१</sup> प्रतिपन्नैः उद्दण्डः उद्धतः उन्नत-  
 ३ त्वमंदयोगाद्वैकुण्ठक्रोडेन<sup>२</sup> ॥

[॥ ८५१ ॥ देहपरिपाटीपीडाहुंकारतरङ्गितो विनिष्क्रामति  
 धूमायमानः पातालबहलतमःसंचय एव ॥

३ पाताले वर्तमानो यो बहलतमःसंचयः स पृथिव्या गोरूपत्वे दान-  
 वपीडादर्शकहम्भारवनिष्क्रान्तधूमस्वं प्राप्त इति भावः॥ ]

[॥ ८५२ ॥ पातालोदरमार्गे भिन्नविनिवेशशिथिलगलितेन उद्धते  
 सुमेरुणा तरुणरोचनासारसादृश्यम् ॥

३ भिन्नाधारः सन् शिथिलीभूतः सुमेरुः आधारादधोभूते पाता-  
 लोदरशून्यप्रदेशे गलितः अत एव सूक्ष्माकारः सन् अभिनवगोरो-  
 चनास्वं प्राप्त इति भावः ॥]

॥ ८५३ ॥ क्षणपरिवृत्तस्वभावत्वेन ईषभिर्गताङ्कुराशिस इव वद-  
 नोद्देशो लीलाकवलितवृणदन्तुरो भवति ॥

३ यद्यपि वराहजातेरतिनिम्नं<sup>३</sup> मुखं भवति तथापि पृथिव्युत्थयनदर्प-

<sup>१</sup>MH. '०५'. <sup>२</sup>This ohhāyā refers to J' s reading ( which see in *Various Readings*), and would seem to form one sentence with that on 853. <sup>३</sup>MH. 'रिति निम्न'.

तत्क्ष्ण-पीवर-प्रसरन्त-दुग्ध-धारा-णिहेण मूलम्मि ।  
 सकुलोव्व विहाविज्जह् भारुव्वहणाअरा सेसो ॥ ८५४ ॥  
 इय जेण संभमारम्भ-गहिय-गो-भाव-विम्भमुम्भन्ता ।  
 पुहई पुहई-वइणा विलम्भिया णियय-णामेण ॥ ८५५ ॥  
 तेणवि इप्पस्स तुलणा ण सहइ सुइयन्ति कस्स वा विरसा ।  
 सच्चरिय-वच्चियानं सेसाण सिरी-समुल्लासा ॥ ८५६ ॥

मदोद्धतीकृतं तथैवांनतगोमुखस्थानत्वं प्रतिपन्नम् । 'भूभारगौरवपरि-  
 मण्डलीकृतशरीरकत्वाधारत्वात्' ॥

॥ ८५४ ॥ तत्क्ष्णपीवरप्रसरदुग्धधारानिभेन मूले <sup>२</sup>सकुल इव  
 विभाव्यते भारोद्धहनादराद्धेतोः शेषः ॥

३ पीवरक्षीरधाराः श्रुक्कादिसादृश्यात् नागभोगायन्त<sup>१</sup> इत्युक्त्या शेषः  
 सकुलः ॥

॥ ८५५ ॥ द्वाभ्यां कुलकं समापयति ।

इति येन संभ्रमस्य भयस्यारम्भे उपक्रमे गृहीतो गोभावो गोरू-  
 पत्वं यया सा चासौ विभ्रमोद्भ्रान्ता<sup>३</sup> पृथिवी पृथिवीपतिना विला-  
 ३ झिता चिह्निता निजकनाम्ना

॥ ८५६ ॥ तेनाप्यस्य तुलना सादृश्यं न शोभते । सुस्यन्ति  
 कस्य वा विरसाः सच्चरितवञ्चितानां शेषाणां राज्ञां श्रीसमुल्लासाः  
 ॥ कुलकम् ॥ ६ ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup> भारगौरपरि<sup>०</sup>.

<sup>२</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup> रक्तवराधा<sup>०</sup>.

<sup>३</sup> MH. सेकुल.

<sup>४</sup> MH. नागमगायन्त.

<sup>५</sup> MH. विभ्रमभ्रान्ता.

<sup>६</sup> MH. om वि<sup>०</sup>.

किं च । १५०

जाण अलंकार-समो विहवो मइलेइ तेवि वडुन्तो ।

विच्छएइ मियङ्कं तुसार-वरिसो अणुगुणोवि ॥ ८५७ ॥

मोह-सलाहाहिं तहा पहुणो पिसुणेहिं वेलविज्जन्ति ।

जह णिव्वडिएसुवि निय-गुणेषु ते किपि चिन्तेन्ति ॥ ८५८ ॥

॥ ८५७ ॥ अधुना रागादिदोषलोषदूषिते संसारे यशोवर्मण एव  
श्रव्यगुणस्वमिति पञ्चविंशत्यधिकशतकुलकेनोच्यते । तत्र वृद्धगर्वमुग्धा-  
३ मिलपर्णायभवविडम्बनां तावदाह ॥

येषां मूढानां कटककेयूराद्यलंकारनिकरसमो विभवः प्रति  
भाति । अलंकारप्रियशृङ्गारिणो यथा अनवरतम् अलंकारमेव जीवितं  
६ मन्यमानाः संचिन्वन्ति तद्वत् अकर्तव्यकोटिकरणेन<sup>१</sup> विभवमेव  
कनकादिकं ये पूरयन्तीत्यर्थः । मलिनयति तानपि वर्धमानः । 'ममा-  
यम् अनुगुण इति यद् अभिमानविषयीकृतम् अनुगुण्यं तत् अनै-  
९ कान्तिकमित्याह । विच्छाययति विगतच्छायां करोति मृगाङ्कं तुषार-  
वर्षः अनुगुणोपि आनुगुण्याभिमानविषयोपि<sup>२</sup> ॥

तथा हि । तुषारवर्षोपि शीतस्पर्शः चन्द्रोपि शीतरश्मिः इति  
१२ विद्यमानेष्वनुगुण्ये अभिमानमात्रकृते दूषकत्वं दृष्टम् ॥

॥ ८५८ ॥ मोघाभिः असत्याभिर्निष्फलाभिश्च श्लाघाभिस्तथा तेन  
प्रकारेण प्रभवो धनपतयः पिशुनैर्विडम्ब्यन्ते यथा निवृत्तेष्वपि<sup>३</sup> परि-  
३ पूर्णेषु संपन्नेष्वपि निजगुणेषु ते धनेश्वराः किमपि अवर्णनीयं धनलु-  
ब्धाश्चिन्तयन्ति साधुपरिग्रहादिकम् ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. जीविनं

<sup>२</sup> MH. कोटिकरेण न.

<sup>३</sup> MH. समायमनु.

<sup>४</sup> MH. adds मूढानाम् after <sup>०</sup>विषयोपि.

<sup>५</sup> MH. निवृत्तेष्वपि.

सुलभं हि गुणाहाणं सगुणाधाराण णणु णरिन्दाण ।

अण्णेसिअव्व-मग्गा कत्तोवि गुणा दरिद्दाण ॥ ८५९ ॥

॥ ८५९ ॥ सुलभं हि गुणाधानं सगुणाधाराणां ननु नरेन्द्राणाम् ।  
 अन्वेषितव्यमार्गाः कुतोपि गुणा दरिद्राणाम् ॥ अपिशब्दः पुनरर्थे ।  
 ३ निपातानामनेकार्थत्वात् । दरिद्राणां पुनः कुतो गुणाः । अन्वेषणीय-  
 मार्गत्वात् । मार्गः उपायो गुणिपरिचयः । स दरिद्राणामन्वेषणीयो  
 वर्तते न तु सिद्धोस्ति स्वरसतः । गुणिस्वीकारं च सेवया दरिद्राः  
 ६ कुर्युः । सेवापरिक्षीणसामर्थ्याश्च त्यक्तजीविकोपायाः कथमेकाग्रचि-  
 त्तस्वीकार्यान्स्वीकुर्युः । ईश्वराणां पुनर्गुणिगणनिलयत्वात्सुलभं गुणा-  
 र्जनम् ॥ कचिद् दरिद्रेणेति पाठः । 'तत्रार्थः । दरिद्रेण पुनर्गुणमार्गा  
 ९ गुणप्राप्तावुपायाः कुतोन्वेष्टव्याः स्वीकर्तव्याः पण्डितपुस्तकप्रभृतयः ।  
 प्रसिद्धोपायस्य धनस्य अभावतः जनस्य च प्रायेणार्थलोभेन प्रवृत्ति-  
 दर्शनात् ॥ यथोक्तं कामन्दकिना । अर्थार्थी जीवलोकोयं ज्वलन्त-  
 १२मुपसर्पति । क्षीणक्षीरामनाजीव्यां बस्सस्यजति मातरमिति ॥ अय-  
 मत्र तात्पर्यार्थः । विषविषमः संसारः यतो निर्गुणास्तावदविवेकास्मा-  
 न्ध्यैकनिमग्ना<sup>१</sup> घोरनरकादिकं तत्र भुञ्जते गुणोपायश्च दरि-  
 १५द्राणां दुष्प्रापः । ऐश्वर्यं च धनबाहुल्यम् । तत् धर्मेण भूयसा न  
 भवति । ततश्च सगुणार्जनाजीविकाद्यर्थम् उपायैरुपायवन्तोपि ते  
 रागादिधनपटलावृत्तलोचनत्वाच्च विद्वद्भास्करसंनिधानेपि गुणालोकं  
 १८लभन्त इति ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. 'थे' for 'थः' ।

<sup>२</sup> MH. 'न्यैक' <sup>३</sup> MH. 'वृत्त'.

तं खु सिरिणं रहस्सं जं सुचरिअ-मग्गणेक-हियओवि ।  
 अप्पाणमोसरन्तं गुणेहिं लोओ ण लक्खेइ ॥ ८६० ॥  
 ण सहन्ति सील-सारं दोसे विचिणन्ति णच्चिय विवेआ ।  
 दोसम्मि गुणायारे णवरं पहुणो णिसम्मन्ति ॥ ८६१ ॥  
 लोएहिं अगहियंचिय सीलमविहव-ट्ठियं पसण्णपि ।  
 सोसमुवेइ तहिंचिय कुसुमं व फलग्ग-पडिलग्गं ॥ ८६२ ॥

॥ ८६० ॥ एतदेव तनोति । तत् खलु श्रियो रहस्य गुप्तं साम-  
 र्थ्यमस्ति । तदिति सर्वनाम्ना अनिर्वर्णनीयत्वमुक्तम् । ते लोचने<sup>१</sup> इति-  
 ३ वत् । हेतुमाह । यत् यस्मात् सुचरितमार्गणैकहृदयंप्यामानम्<sup>२</sup> अप-  
 सरन्तं गुणेभ्यो लोको न लक्षयति ॥

॥ ८६१ ॥ न सहन्ते शीलसारं सदाचरितत्वं प्रत्युत [ दोषान्  
 विचिन्वान्ति नैव विवेकात् ] गुणिनामपि<sup>३</sup> दोषे<sup>४</sup> गुणोपकारे गुणोयमि-  
 ३ त्युपकरोतीत्युपकार इति मिथ्याभिमाने सति केवलं [ प्रभवो ]  
 निशाम्यन्ति निमज्जन्ति ॥

॥ ८६२ ॥ लोकैरगृहीतमेव शीलम् अविभवस्थितं प्रसन्नमपि ।  
 शोषमुपैति तस्मिन्नेव कुसुममिव फलाग्रप्रतिलग्नम् ॥ धिगुं<sup>५</sup> लोकसम्-  
 ३ हान्मर्कं संसारं यत्र प्रसन्नं सफलं च कुसुममिव सच्चरितं नाद्रियते  
 विभवमलच्छन्नैः कुचरितमपि च सुचरितत्वेन स्तूयते लोभग्रन्थि-  
 निगडितैरित्यर्थः ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. लोचन इति<sup>०</sup>. <sup>२</sup> MH. "मग्गेक". <sup>३</sup> MH. owing to omissions by the scribe is doubtless corrupt here, and it is impossible to restore the commentator's text. <sup>४</sup> MH. पोपि for "धि". <sup>५</sup> MH. "विगुणक" for धिगुं लोक<sup>०</sup>.  
 31 (Calcutta.)

णिष्णं धन-दार-रहस्स-रक्खणे सङ्किणांवि अच्छरियं ।  
 आसण्ण-णीय-वग्गा जं तहवि णराहिवा होन्ति ॥ ८६३ ॥  
 पेच्छह विवरीयमिमं बहुया मइरा मण्ड ण हु थोवा ।  
 लच्छी उण थोवा जह मण्ड ण तहा इर बहुया ॥ ८६४ ॥  
 जे णिव्वडिय-गुणावि हु सिरिं गया तेवि णिग्गुणा होन्ति ।  
 ते उण गुणाण दूरे अगुणाच्चिय जे गया लच्छि ॥ ८६५ ॥  
 एक्के लहुय-सहावा गुणंहिं लह्ठिउं महन्ति धन-रिद्धिं ।  
 अक्के विमुद्ध-चरिआ विहवाहि गुणे विमग्गन्ति ॥ ८६६ ॥

॥ ८६३ ॥ नित्यं धनदाररहस्यरक्षणांशङ्किनोऽपि शङ्कनशीला  
 अपि आश्चर्यम् आसन्नर्नाचवर्गा यद्यस्मात्तथापि नराधिपा भवन्ति ॥  
 ३ गजज्ञानमिवेदं यन्नित्यं धनदाररहस्यादिरक्षणाधिकारो धनादिनाश-  
 चतुरर्नाचपरिग्रहश्चेत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ८६४ ॥ प्रेक्षध्वं विपरीतमिदं बन्धी मदिरा मदयति न तुं स्तोका ।  
 लक्ष्मीः पुनः स्तोका यथा मदयति न तथा किल प्रमृता ॥

॥ ८६५ ॥ ये निर्वृत्तगुणा अपि [खलु] श्रियं गताः प्राप्तास्तेपि  
 गतगुणा भवन्ति । ते पुनर्गुणानां दूरे अगुणा एव सन्तो ये गताः  
 ३ प्राप्ता लक्ष्मीम् ॥

[॥ ८६६ ॥ एक्के लघुकस्वभावाः नाचास्मानो गुणैः लब्धुं महन्ति  
 ह्छलन्ति धनक्राद्धिम् । अन्ये विशुद्धचरिता विभवान् गुणान्  
 ३ विमृग्यन्ति ॥ ]

परिवार-दुज्जणाईं पडु-पिसुणाईंपि होन्ति गेहाईं ।

उहय-खलाईं तहच्चिय क्रमेण विसमाईं ण्णन्था ॥ ८६७ ॥

ऐत्तिय-मेत्तेण गुणे णणु पडिवज्जन्ति णिव्विवेआवि ।

जेत्तिय-मेत्तेण पडू गरुयाण परम्मुहा होन्ति ॥ ८६८ ॥

तह अयसिणो गुणेहि जाया सुयणा जणम्मि सयलम्मि ।

दोसायरणांपि ण गारवाय जह संपयं ताण ॥ ८६९ ॥

॥ ८६७ ॥ परिवारदुर्जनानि साधुप्रभूणि तथा प्रभुपिशुनानि साधु-  
परिवाराणि [अपि] भवन्ति गृहाणि । उभयखलानि तथैव । एतानि  
३ क्रमेण<sup>१</sup> [ उत्तरोत्तरं ] विषमाणि 'मन्येथाः ॥

[॥ ८६८ ॥ <sup>२</sup>एतावन्मात्रेण गुणान् ननु प्रतिपद्यन्ते अङ्गीकुर्वन्ति  
निर्विवेका मूढा अपि यावन्मात्रेण प्रभवो गुरुणां गुरुभ्यः पराङ्मुखा  
३ भवन्ति ॥]

॥ ८६९ ॥ तथा तेन प्रकारेण नृपदुर्जनपरिवारत्वादिना अयश-  
स्विनो<sup>४</sup> गुणैर्जाताः मुजना जगन्ति सकले दोषाचरणमपि न गौरवाय  
३ यथा सांप्रतं तेषाम् ॥ एतदुक्तं भवति । गुणिनो गुणपण्यवृत्त्या<sup>५</sup>  
<sup>६</sup>द्रेप्यस्वमापन्नाः सन्तो यथाव्यवस्थितशास्त्रार्थज्ञानगुणमुपेक्ष्य<sup>७</sup> धनिनां  
<sup>८</sup>सतो दोषान् आच्छादयन्ति असतोपि च गुणान् आरोपयन्ति । ततश्च  
६ धनिभ्यो लाभरूपातिपूजादिगौरवं लभन्त इति धिक संसारम् ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. क्रमेणैव for क्रमेण [ उत्तरात्तर ]<sup>०</sup>. - MH. om. the visarga after  
०वा. <sup>२</sup> MH. gives the following commentary which somewhat agrees  
with the text of J. ( See Various Readings ) :—एतावन्मात्रेण प्रभो [ ? प्रभवो ]  
गुरुणां पराङ्मुखा भवन्ति । निर्विवेका अपि प्रभव इति सवन्धः । सत्वापि गुणपरिज्ञानबोध्यत्वे  
ईश्वराणां विषवमाहात्म्यात् [ sic ] परगुणज्ञानं गुणिद्रव्यैकफलमित्यर्थः ॥ <sup>४</sup> MH. अयस्थिनो.  
<sup>५</sup> MH. जाः मुजना, thus omitting ताः. <sup>६</sup> MH. ०वृत्त्या. <sup>७</sup> MH. द्रेप्यमा<sup>०</sup>. <sup>८</sup> MH.  
०पेक्ष <sup>९</sup> MH. मन्तो.



गहिया गुणत्तणेणं फलन्ति दोसा फुटं णरिन्देसु ।  
 दोसच्चिय गुण-संभावणाएँ जइ ते ण जायन्ति ॥ ८७० ॥  
 मूढं जणम्मि अ-मुणिअ-गुण-सार-विवेय-वइअरुव्विग्गा ।  
 किं अण्णं सण्णुरिसा गामाउ वणं पवउजन्ति ॥ ८७१ ॥

॥ ८७० ॥ गृहीता गुणत्वेन फलन्ति दोषाः स्फुटं नरेन्द्रेषु  
 दोषा अपि च गुणसंभावनया यदि तेषां जायन्ते ॥ एतदुक्तं भवति ।  
 ३ नृपाधीनाखिलचेष्टत्वात्संसारस्य नृपमूलत्वम् । नृपाश्चातिमूढाः पिशु-  
 नादिप्रिया गुणद्वेषिणश्च । ते हि दोषेषु गुणबुद्ध्यैव पक्षपातं कुर्वन्ति ।  
 पिशुनादिकं भक्तबुद्ध्या गृह्यन्तस्तस्याभिलषितत्वम्<sup>१</sup> अदण्ड्यभ्यापि च<sup>२</sup>  
 ६ मार्यत्वं<sup>३</sup> 'व्यामोहादुपकारकत्वगुणबुद्ध्याभिमन्यमानाः' फलाभासमपि  
 कल्पनया फलं प्राप्नुवन्ति तथा दोषाणामर्जनमपि उत्पादनाभ्यं गुण-  
 बुद्ध्यैव ते कुर्वन्ति । पिशुनादिकं हि उपकारकत्वगुणबुद्ध्या उपाद-  
 ९ दते । अतश्च दोषेष्वपि गुणबुद्ध्या प्रवर्तमाना गुणानां भद्रकत्वं मन्यन्ते ।  
 तात्त्विकगुणांश्च द्विषन्तीति धिक् पशुभ्योपि पशून् भृषांस्तद-  
 धीनं च संसारम् । गाथाया चात्र यदिशब्दो यस्मादर्थः । यस्मादेव  
 १२ तस्माद्दृष्टत्वं प्रकृतसंसारस्य<sup>४</sup> सिद्धमित्यर्थः ॥ जइ ते ण 'मुणन्तीति  
 कच्चिपाठः । तत्रायमर्थः । यदि दोषानेव गुणसंभावनया न  
 जानन्ति ते नरेन्द्राः तदा तेषु नरेन्द्रेषु दोषा गुणत्वेन गृहीताः सन्तः ।  
 १५ कथम् । स्फुटं कृत्वा । फलन्ति ॥

॥ ८७१ ॥ मूढे जने 'अज्ञातगुणसारविवेकव्यातिकरोद्धिमाः सन्तः

<sup>१</sup> MH. गृह्यन्तस्तस्याभिलषितमर्थः<sup>०</sup> The emendation is conjectural.

<sup>२</sup> MH. व. <sup>३</sup> MH. व्यकारः, <sup>४</sup> MH. 'वृत्त्या', <sup>५</sup> MH. प्रकृतं नै०.

<sup>६</sup> So MH. Does not the commentator mean भणन्ति ? <sup>७</sup> MH. अज्ञानगुणसागरः<sup>०</sup>.

दुस्खेहिं दोहिं सुअणा अहिउरिज्जन्ति दिअसयंवेअ ।  
 सुपुरिस-काले य ण जं जं जाया णी अ-काले य ॥ ८७२ ॥  
 सुमणं सुचरियाण य देन्ता आलोयणं पसङ्गं च ।  
 पट्ठणो जं नियय-फलं तं ताण फलंति मण्णन्ति ॥ ८७३ ॥  
 अण्णोवि णाम विहवी सुहाई लीला-सहाई णिव्विसइ ।  
 असमञ्जस-करणेवेय णवर णिव्वडइ पट्ठ-भावो ८७४ ॥

किमन्यत् सत्पुरुषा 'वनाद्वनान्तरं' प्रव्रजन्ति ॥ व्यतिकरो भावः । 'पह-  
 ३ म्मन्ताति पाठे हम्मतिः कम्बोजेषु प्रसिद्ध इति । स एवार्थः । इदमने-  
 नोक्तं भवति । न चैवम् अविवेकिषु नृपेषु तदनुयायिषु च गुणिजनेषु कर-  
 त्वापत्तिमालिनीकृतेषु<sup>१</sup> मोक्षकथा श्रुणेति शङ्क्यम्<sup>२</sup> अस्ति गुणिनां सुमु-  
 ६ क्षृणामुपायः पापिनः परित्यज्य परिव्रज्या तैर्ग्राह्येति ॥

॥ ८७२ ॥ दुःखाभ्यां द्वाभ्यां सुजना अभिपूर्यन्ते । अहिमूलि-  
 ज्जन्तीति<sup>३</sup> पाठे अभिपीडयन्त इत्यर्थः । दिवसकम्<sup>४</sup> । वीप्सागर्भमेतेत् ।  
 ३ प्रतिदिवसम् [एव] सत्पुरुषकालमजननं<sup>५</sup> यत्ते<sup>६</sup> जाता यन्तीचकाले च ॥

॥ ८७२ ॥ सुमर्तानां सुचरितानां च ददतः प्रयच्छन्तः सन्तः  
 अवलोकनं दर्शनं प्रसङ्गं च सत्कथावसरं प्रभवो यज्जिकफलं तत्  
 ३ तेषां सुमतिसञ्चरितानां<sup>७</sup> फलमिति मन्यन्ते ॥

॥ ८७४ ॥ <sup>१०</sup>विद्यासंतोषविभवभाजनात्प्रमुविभविनः अतिपापी-  
 यस्त्वमाह । अन्योपि नाम विभवो विद्यासंतोषविभवयुक्तः सुखानि

<sup>१</sup> So MH. <sup>२</sup> MH. परिहम्मतीति. <sup>३</sup> So MH. <sup>४</sup> MH. शङ्कायाम्.

<sup>५</sup> So MH. <sup>६</sup> MH. दिवसकमवीप्सा<sup>०</sup>. <sup>७</sup> MH. omits <sup>०</sup>म<sup>०</sup>.

<sup>८</sup> MH. वत for यत्ते. <sup>९</sup> MH. om. <sup>१०</sup>म<sup>०</sup>. <sup>११</sup> MH. <sup>१२</sup>नौति<sup>०</sup> for नः अति<sup>०</sup>.

अन्दोलन्ताण खणं मरुयाण अणायरे पट्ट-कयम्मि ।  
 हिययं खल-बहुमाणावलोयणे णवर णिव्वाइ ॥ ८७५ ॥  
 पत्थिव-घरेसु गुणिणोवि णाम जइ केवि सावयासव्व ।  
 जण-सामण्णं तं ताण किंपि अण्णंचिय निमित्तं ॥ ८७६ ॥  
 वञ्चन्ति वेस-भावं जेहिंचिय सज्जणा णग्निन्दाण ।  
 तेहिंचिय बहुमाणं गुणेहिं किं नाम मग्गन्ति ॥ ८७७ ॥

३ लीलासहितानि निर्विशति । असमञ्जसकरणमेव पापानुष्ठानमेव केवलम् उज्जरइ आरोहति प्रभुभावः प्रभुत्वविभवयुक्तः ॥ स्वाम्यविभू-  
 तिमानधनदियुक्त इत्यर्थः । अण्णोवीत्यपिशब्दः अवधारणे निपाता-  
 ६ नामनेकार्थत्वात् । अन्य एवेत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ८७५ ॥ आन्दोलनां चित्तस्वेदमनुभवता क्षणमात्र गुरूणा  
 गुणगणगौरवभाजाम् अनादरे प्रभुकृते सति हृदय स्वलसमानस्य  
 ३ स्वामिकृतस्य अवलोकने दर्शने केवलं निव्वाइ<sup>१</sup> निर्वृतिं लभते ॥ युक्तः  
 सदृशेनुरागो विजानीये च विद्वेषः । शन इव श्वहंसयोः । इति बुद्ध्वा  
 चेतोनिर्वृतिर्गुणिनां<sup>२</sup> भवतीत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ८७६ ॥ पार्थिवगृहेषु गुणिनोपि नाम यदि केपि सावकाशा  
 इव दृश्यन्ते जनसामान्यं [तत्] तेषां किमप्यन्यदेव निमित्तम् पैश्रु-  
 ३ नादि न तु गुणाः ॥ संनिहितप्रोषिता हि तत्र ते विपर्ययहेतवो वा ॥

॥ ८७७ ॥ व्रजन्ति द्वेष्यभावं यैरेव सज्जना नरेन्द्राणां तैरेव<sup>३</sup>  
 बहुमानं गुणैः कथं नाम मृगयन्ते ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. ०ति. <sup>२</sup> MH. ०निर्वृतिर्गार्ण<sup>०</sup>, <sup>३</sup> MH. तैरेव.

को व्व ण परम्मुहो णिग्गुणाण गुणिणो ण कं व दूमेन्ति ।  
जो वा ण गुणी जो वा ण णिग्गुणो सो सुहं जिणइ ॥८७८॥  
जं सुयणेसु णियत्तइ पहुण पडिबत्ति-णीसहं हिययं ।  
तं खु इमं रयणाहरण-मोयणं गाग्ग-भएण ॥ ८८९ ॥  
अविचेय-सङ्किणोच्चेय णिग्गुणा पर-गुणं पससन्ति ।  
लद्ध-गुणा उण पहुणो बाढं वामा पर-गुणेषु ॥ ८९० ॥

॥ ८७८ ॥ को वा न पराङ्मुखो निर्गुणेषु । गुणिनः कं [वा] न  
दुन्वन्ति । द्वेषपूर्वमुपतापं कस्य न जनयन्ति । तस्माद्यो वा न गुणी  
३ यो वा न निर्गुणः स सुखं जीवति ॥ सर्वत्र समदृष्टिः सुखं जीवती-  
त्यर्थः ॥

॥ ८७९ ॥ यत् सुजनेषु 'सुजनेभ्यो निवर्तते प्रभूणां प्रतिपत्ति-  
निःसहं भवाभासजनितगर्वगलितविवेकं हृदयं तत् खल्वेतत् रत्नाभ-  
३ रणविमोचनं गुरुत्वभयेन' ॥ यथा किल रत्नस्वरूपानभिज्ञो ग्राम्यो  
रत्नाभरणं पाषाणमात्रनिर्विशेषं भारायमाणं<sup>३</sup> मन्यमानो गौरवभयेन  
त्यजति तथा अविवेकत्वाद्गुणिनमित्यर्थः ॥

॥ ८९० ॥ इदमधिकमाश्चर्यं दृश्यते य एते विभवमाजस्ते  
निर्गुणाः सन्तः कदाचिल्लोकविगर्हाभयात् पण्डितान् प्रशंसन्ति गुणिन-  
३ स्त्वीश्वरा<sup>४</sup> गुणिनां न सहन्त इत्याह । अविवेकशङ्किन एव  
अविवेकत्वप्रवादं लौकिकम् आत्मनः शङ्कमाना निर्गुणाः परगुणान्  
प्रशंसन्ति । लब्धगुणाः पुनः प्रभवो बाढं वामा अननुकूलाः पर-  
६ गुणेषु ॥

<sup>३</sup> MH. सजनेभ्यो. <sup>२</sup> MH. गुरुत्वा<sup>५</sup>. <sup>३</sup> MH. मान. <sup>४</sup> MH. तथाऽविवेकत्वा.

<sup>५</sup> MH. शराणामपि for शरा. The emendation is mine.

सर्वांश्चि स-गुणकरिस-लालसो बहइ मच्छरुच्छाह ।  
 ते पिसुणा जे न सहन्ति णिगुणा पर-गुणगारे ॥ ८८१ ॥  
 सुयणच्चेण धेप्पइ धोएणंश्चिय परो सुचरिएण ।  
 दुक्ख-परिओसियव्वो अप्पाणोच्चेय लोयस्स ॥ ८८२ ॥  
 मोत्तुं गुणावलेवो तीरइ कह णु विणय-ट्टिएहिपि ।  
 मुक्कम्मि जम्मि सोच्चिय विउणयरं फुरइ ठिययम्मि ॥ ८८३ ॥

॥ ८८१ ॥ सर्व एव स्वगुणोत्कर्षलालसः सन् बहति<sup>१</sup> मम्मरो-  
 त्साहम् । ते पिशुना ये न सहन्ते निर्गुणाः सन्तः परगुणोद्गागन् ॥

॥ ८८२ ॥ सुजनत्वेन गृह्यते स्तोकेनैव परः सुचरितेन । दुःख  
 परितोषयितव्य आत्मैव लोकस्य ॥ आत्मा<sup>२</sup> एवात्मा गुणनिर्भरो  
 ३ यथेष्टं कर्तव्यः । नेश्वरार्थः । निन्दितत्वादित्यर्थः ॥ तथा न्यासः ।

आत्मा संस्कृत्य [संस्कृत्य] परोपकरणाकृतः ।  
 अर्थलोभेन पुरुषैर्वेश्याभिभिरिव स्वयमिति ।

तत्तस्मान्निर्भरगुणगणार्जनेन आत्मैव परितोषयितव्यः न त्वीश्वरा-  
 नादरेण गुणोपेक्षा कर्तव्येत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ८८३ ॥ मोक्तुं गुणावलेपस्तीर्यते पार्यते कथं नु विनय-  
 स्थितैरपि । [मुक्ते] यस्मिन् स एव द्विगुणकं कृत्वा स्फुरति हृदये ॥  
 ३ अवलेपः अवज्ञा सर्वत्रैव संसारे वर्धनेतरां का संभावनैकदेशे ।  
 यथोक्तम् । योगिनो मुमुक्षोरपवर्गपुरद्वारवातिनः परिपक्वकपायस्य  
 प्राप्तासंप्रज्ञातयोगविशेषस्य तत्त्वज्ञानाभ्यासादरोपि निवर्तते तस्यापि  
 ६ गौणत्वेन हेयम्वादिति ॥

दुष्पिण्डजन्ता हि यद्वज्रं किमपि चिन्तेन्ति अहं वा याजामि ।  
किरियासु पुण पश्यन्ति सज्जना आवरदेवि ॥ ८८४ ॥  
महिमं दोसाज गुणा दोसावि दु देन्ति गुण-विद्यायस्त ।  
दोसमण जे गुणा ते गुणमण अहं ता नमो ताय ॥ ८८५ ॥

॥ ८८४ ॥ दूयमाना हृदयेन किमपि चिन्तयन्ति यदि तज्ज  
अनीमः । इयत्तु<sup>१</sup> जानीमः । चिन्तितद्वेप्ययोग्यक्रियासु पुनर्न प्रवर्तन्ते  
३ सज्जना अपराधेषु<sup>२</sup> । सत्यपराधेषु ॥ सज्जना विरूपकं न चिन्त-  
यन्ति । यदि तु प्रमादात्संसारधर्मतया चिन्तयेयुरपि तथापि परुष-  
भाषणादिक्रियासु संयम्य कोपं न प्रवर्तन्त<sup>३</sup> इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ८८५ ॥ महिमानं महत्त्वं दोषाणां गुणाः दोषा अपि च  
ददति गुणनिघातस्य गुणगणस्य । दोषाणां ये गुणास्ते [गुणानां यदि  
३ तत् तर्हि नमः नमस्कारस्ते]षां गुणानाम् । गुणेभ्य इत्यर्थो व्यस्येन ॥  
एतदुक्तं भवति । दोषा अपि रागादयो गुणानां वैदिकस्वरादीनाम्  
उपकारकाः । बीतरागत्वे हि अध्येतृणाम् विनाश्यमानस्य वेदस्य  
६ अन्योन्यनिवारणेन रक्षा न स्यात् । यदाह भट्टः ।

इति यस्य द्वि सरंख्याः सन्ति छिद्रगवेषिणः ।  
स कथं नाम निर्दोषं न पठेद्देवमादृतः । इति ।

९ तथा गुणा अपि दोषाणां महत्त्वं संपादयन्ति । गुणानवलोक्यापि  
प्रज्वलिततमद्वेषादिका<sup>४</sup> भवन्ति दुर्जना इति । एवंमपि न कथंचिद्दु-  
र्निर्दोषाणां साम्यं प्रशस्ततया प्रसिद्धमिति ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. इयत्तु. <sup>२</sup> MH. चित्तपते. <sup>३</sup> MH. प्रवर्तन्त इ. <sup>४</sup> MH. अवलोक्य तन्मि  
The emendation is conjectural.  
32 (Gāḍadhara).

सुयणायन्ति खलावि हु सुयणावि खलत्तणं व दावेन्ति ।  
 त्सोच्चिय सभित्तो गुणाण दूरं फुरन्ताण ॥ ८८६ ॥  
 संसेविज्जण दोसे अप्पा तीरइ गुण-ट्ठिओ काउं ।  
 निव्वट्ठिब-गुणाण पुणो दोसेसु मई ण संहाइ ॥ ८८७ ॥  
 सुट्ठुवि परिहीण-गुणो सुअणो अण्णेहिं होइ सामण्णो ।  
 सहयारेगलिय-रसेवि भूष कज्जं ठियंवे अ ॥ ८८८ ॥  
 कलहो आइम आई णवरं महिलाण दप्पण-अलाइ ।  
 पुरिसाण दप्पणं चरिय-धारिणो सज्जणब्बेय ॥ ८८९ ॥

॥ ८८६ ॥ सुजना<sup>१</sup> अपि खलायन्त इव । खला अपि सुजन-  
 वदाचरन्ति । [एष एव सीमन्तो गुणाना दूर-स्फुरताम् ] ॥ त एष  
 १ श्लाघ्याः परिपूर्णा गुणा इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ८८७ ॥ संसेव्यापि दोषान् आत्मा तीर्यते शक्यते गुणस्थितो  
 गुणयुक्तः कर्तुम् । निर्वृत्तगुणानां पुनर्दोषेषु मतिर्न संतिष्ठते ॥ गुणा  
 १ बलवन्त<sup>२</sup> इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ८८८ ॥ सुट्ठुपि परिहीनगुणः सुजनः अन्यैरसुजनैर्गुणिभिरपि  
 भवतु<sup>३</sup> सामान्यस्तुल्यः । सहकारे गलितरसेपि भूतकार्ये स्थितमेव ॥  
 १ सहकार आम्नजातेरवान्तरविशेषः ॥ भवत्विति संभावनायां लोट् ।  
 कश्चित्तु भवतीति पाठः ॥

॥ ८८९ ॥ कलधौतादिमयानि केवलं महेलानां दर्पणतलानि ।  
 पुरुषाणां दर्पणं चरितधारिणः सज्जना एव ॥ तैरेव पुरुषगुणप्रका-  
 १ शब्दात् ॥

<sup>१</sup> This cchāyā refers to J's text See Various Readings. <sup>२</sup> MH. वर्त्त.

वयस्य-विद्वत्पि खलो अण्यतो दारुणत्वं बहइ ।  
 धारासु मुहुत्तिष्णपि धरइ करुसत्तर्णं दब्धो ॥ ८९० ॥  
 परिणय-पर गुण्ये-सारत्तणेन वि-उणं विसूरमाणान् ।  
 होइ विवेओखिय दुज्जणाण पिमुणत्तण-णिमित्तं ॥ ८९१ ॥  
 अह मोहो पर-गुण-लहुअयाएँ जं किर गुणा पवहन्ति ।  
 अप्पाण-गारवंचिय गुणाण गरुत्तण-णिमित्तं ॥ ८९२ ॥  
 बुब्भन्ते जम्मि गुणुण्णयावि लहुयत्तणं पावेन्ति ।  
 कह णाम णिगुणखिय तं बहन्ति माहप्पं ॥ ८९३ ॥

॥ ८९० ॥ वचनविमुक्तमपि खलः अन्यत्र दारुणत्वं बहति  
 धारयति । धारासु मुखोत्तीर्णमपि धारयति [ परुषत्व ] दर्भः ॥  
 ३ 'कचिद्वसइ इति दब्धे इति च पाठः । स्वभावो दुस्त्यज इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ८९१ ॥ परिणतपरगुणसारत्वेन हेतुना द्विगुण विसूरयता द्विगुण  
 दुःखम् अनुभवता भवति विवेक एव दुर्जनानां पिशुनत्वनिमित्तम् ॥

॥ ८९२ ॥ एष मोघो निष्फलप्रयासो व्यामोहो वा गुणांजने  
 दुर्जनानाम् । कुतः । परगुणलघुताया हेतो दुर्जनार्जितानां परमल-  
 ३ घुत्वात् । को मोहः । यस्मिन् गुणा प्रवर्तन्ते इति धीः । [ आत्म-  
 गौरवमेव गुणानां गुरुत्वनिमित्तम् ॥ ] आत्म [गौरव] गुरवो गुणाः न  
 तु गौरवनिमित्तं भारप्रायाः ॥

॥ ८९३ ॥ उद्यमाने यस्मिन् यशैः समुज्जता अपि लघुत्वमिव  
 प्रामुबन्ति कथं नाम निर्गुणः एव तत् हन्त बहन्ति [ माहात्म्यं ]  
 ३ माहात्म्याभिमानं गर्वम् ॥

<sup>1</sup> MH कचिद्वसइति दर्भे इति. <sup>2</sup> MH गुणयस्य °, where the word गुण° appears  
 to have crept into the commentary from some marginal note re-  
 ferring to the reading given by us. <sup>3</sup> MH. तं. <sup>4</sup> MH. त्वं.



माहृत्य गुण-कलमस्मि अगुण-कलमे निबद्ध माहृत्या ।  
 विवरीयं वृष्यति गुणाण इच्छन्ति कापुरिस्ता ॥ ८९४ ॥  
 गुण-संभवो यो सोपुसिताण संकयइ जेय विययस्मि ।  
 तेण अणिव्वुह-मयव्व ताण गरुया गुणा होन्ति ॥ ८९५ ॥  
 तावेय मच्छर-मलं जाव विवेओ फुहं ण विफुरइ ।  
 जळियं च भयवया हुयवहेण धूमो य विजियतां ॥ ८९६ ॥

॥ ८९४ ॥ माहात्म्ये महत्त्वे पूज्यत्वे गुणकार्ये जगति स्थिते  
 सति परगुणकार्ये निबद्धमाहात्म्याः परेषा गुणिना ये गुणास्तेषा यत्कार्यं  
 १ महत्त्वं पूजनीयत्वं तत्र निबद्धमाहात्म्या निबद्धादराः । माहात्म्यम्  
 विना गुणैः करणभूतैरात्मन इच्छन्तीति यावत् । अतश्च विपरी-  
 तस्वरूपाणि गुणानामिच्छन्ति कापुरुषा दुर्जनाः ॥ गुणैर्माहात्म्यं क्रियते ।  
 ६ ते तु माहात्म्याभासेन स्वाभिमानमात्रनिर्मितेन गुणिनम् आत्मानम्  
 अभिमन्यन्त इति तात्पर्यार्थः ॥ परगुणकज्जेवि<sup>१</sup> बद्धमाहृत्या इति पाठे  
 स्फुटतरोर्यः । आत्मनो निर्गुणत्वे परेषा ये गुणास्तत्कार्येण माहात्म्ये  
 ९ बद्धगर्वाः अत एव ते कुस्मितपुरुषाः विना कारणेन कार्यस्य स्वात्मानि  
 महत्त्वस्मारोपणात् कल्पिते च<sup>२</sup> माहात्म्ये गुणारोपणात् ॥

॥ ८९५ ॥ गुणसंभवो मदः सुपुरुषाणा सक्रामति नैव हृदये  
 [ येन ] यस्माद् अनिर्व्यूढमदा एव<sup>३</sup> तेषा गुरवो गुणा भवन्ति ॥  
 १ इवशब्द एवार्थे निपातानामनेकार्थत्वात् ॥

॥ ८९६ ॥ तावदेव भवति मत्सरमलं यावद्विवेको न स्फुटं  
 विस्फुरति<sup>४</sup> । युक्तं चैतत् । यतः ज्वलितं च भगवता हुतवहेन धूमश्च  
 विनिवृत्तः ॥ विवेकोभिरिव । मत्सरो धूम इव ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. ॐ३० for ॐ३०. <sup>२</sup> MH. कल्पितेन for कल्पिते च. <sup>३</sup> MH. एव.  
 in spite of his remark एवञ्च &c <sup>४</sup> MH. एवशब्द एवार्थे. <sup>५</sup> MH. विस्फुरति.

तुम्हावलीप्रणे होह विस्वको नीच-दंशने शक्ता ।  
 न्य पेक्षमात्र मिदि बहेक अवहं शियन्ताण ॥ ८९७ ॥  
 इच्छामि विमुक्त-गुणं पिशुनाशङ्कया कान्तमप्पाण ।  
 विसहर-संस्त्रीहुविस्तुत कुसुम मालं व रयणाए ॥ ८९८ ॥  
 जणमपहिवीच-गुण-गारसंपि मुण-गवियं शिष्टजण ।  
 भुवनारूढ-गुणावधि अप्पा अन्दोलइ गुणेसु ॥ ८९९ ॥  
 गुणिणो विभवारूढान विहविणो गुरु-गुणाण न हु किंपि ।  
 लहुअधिव अप्पोण्णं गिरीण ज मूल-सिहरेसु ॥ ९०० ॥

॥ ८९७ ॥ तुङ्गानां दर्शने [भवति] विस्मयो नीचदर्शने शक्ता ।  
 ममम् । यथा प्रेक्षमाणानां मिदि विस्मय यथा च अवट पश्यता  
 १ शक्ता ॥ इति दृष्टान्त ॥

॥ ८९८ ॥ इच्छामि विमुक्तगुणं पिशुनाशङ्कया कर्तुम् आत्मानं  
 विषधरसक्षोभोत्क्षिप्तकुसुममालामिव रजनीं ॥ यथा कश्चिद्विदग्ध  
 १ सर्पसंकुले प्रदेशे रात्रौ सर्पविभ्रमनिवारणाय माला विमुक्तकुसुमा  
 करोति तद्वत् ॥

॥ ८९९ ॥ जनम् अनभिगीतम् 'अप्रख्यातं गुणकृतं गौरवं यस्य  
 तमपि गुणगर्भितं दृष्ट्वा भुवनारूढगुणानामपि आत्मा आन्दोलति  
 १ [गुणेषु] सक्षयमनुभवति एतत्सादृश्यमस्माकमपि कश्चिद्भावयेदिति ॥

॥ ९०० ॥ गुणिनो विभवारूढानां नैव । कचित् । अन्योऽन्धम्  
 असंश्लेष एवैषाम् अश्वमहिषवदित्यर्थः । तथा विभविनो गुरुगुणानां

ण तहा महागुणेषुं माहप्प-धरा हवन्ति णर-वड्ढो ।  
 साहकारा जह पत्थिवेसु तेव्वेय दीसन्ति ॥ ९०१ ॥  
 जह-जह णग्घन्ति गुणा जह-जह दोसा य संपइ फलन्ति ।  
 अगुणायेरेण तह-तह गुण-सुण्णं होहिइ जयंपि ॥ ९०२ ॥  
 किं व णरिन्देहिं विवेय-मुक्क-सयळाहिलास-णीसङ्का ।  
 विहिणांवि धीर-पडिबद्ध-परिघरा होन्ति सप्पुरिसा ॥ ९०३ ॥  
 घोयारम्भेवि विहिम्मि आयसग्गेव्व खण्डणमुवेन्ति ।  
 स-परिप्फन्देणंचिय णीआ भमि-ट्ठारु-सयलंब ॥ ९०४ ॥

३ नैव किंचित् । यत्ते लघयैर्न्यून्योन्यम् निन्दन्तीत्यर्थः । यथा गिरिणां  
 ये मूलेषु शिखरेषु च व्यवस्थास्तेषां परस्परमसंबन्धः अन्योन्य च  
 लघुत्वं पश्यन्ति ते ॥

॥ ९०१ ॥ न तथा महागुणेषु माहात्म्यधरा दर्पधारिणो भवन्ति  
 नरपतयः साहकारा यथा पार्थिवेषु त एव दृश्यन्ते विद्वांसः ॥ पार्थि-  
 ३ बांस्तृणवन्मन्यन्तेतरामित्यर्थः ॥

॥ ९०२ ॥ यथायथा नाधन्ति गुणाः यथायथा दोषाश्च संप्रति  
 स्फुरन्ति अगुणादरेण गुणादराभावेन तथानथा गुणश्चन्य भवति  
 ३ जगदपि ॥

॥ ९०३ ॥ किं वा नरेन्द्रैः । कर्मपरतन्त्रत्वात्तेषामपीति जानन्तः  
 विवेकमुक्तसकलामिलाषनिःसङ्गा विधेरपि धैर्यप्रतिबद्धपरिकरा गुरु-  
 ३ गुणौ भवन्ति ॥

॥ ९०४ ॥ स्तोकारम्भेपि स्वरूपप्रतिकूलेपि विधौ आयसाग्र

<sup>१</sup> MH. distinctly so <sup>२</sup> MH. om. अपि.

विष्णाणालो ओषिय कुर्मईण विसारयं पयासेइ ।  
 कसणाण मणीणंपिव तेय-प्फुरणं सियंचेय ॥ ९०५ ॥  
 हियय-वियहत्तणेणं गरुयाण ण णिव्वहन्ति बुद्धीओ ।  
 घोलन्ति महा-भवणेसु मन्द-किरणाविय पईवा ॥ ९०६ ॥

इव आयसं शस्त्रमयम् अग्रे प्रान्ते यस्य तदायसाग्र तक्षकसंबन्धि समु-  
 ३ द्रकादिघटनभाण्डं तस्मिन्प्रान्तलमाल्पशस्त्रेपि यथा अमयोजितं दारु-  
 शकल खण्डनमुपैति तद्वत्खण्डनमुपयन्ति नीचाः स्वपरिस्पन्देनैव  
 स्वचेष्टयैव ॥ यथोक्तम् ।

६ स्तोकेन हानिमायाति<sup>१</sup> स्तोकेनैवातिरिच्यते ।  
 अहो सुसदृशी चेष्टा तुलान्तस्य खलस्य चेति ॥

॥ ९०५ ॥ विज्ञानालोक एव कुमनीना [ विसारता ] विगतसा-  
 रता प्रकाशयति । कृष्णानां मणीनामिव तेजःस्फुरण सितमेव<sup>२</sup> ॥  
 ३ एतदुक्तं भवति । यद्यपि दुर्जनानां दैवयोगाद्गुणयोगः स्यात् तथापि  
 नैसर्गिकदोषनिकरोत्कलितस्तेषु ज्ञानगुणालोको दोषच्छविं बहेत् नील-  
 मणिगणापतित इव रविकरनिकरो नीलमणिकान्तिम् ॥

॥ ९०६ ॥ हृदयस्य विकटत्वेन ज्ञानस्य गाम्भीर्येण अगाधत्वेन  
 गुरुणा सुगुणभाजां न निर्वर्तन्ते बुद्धयः । हृदयगत वस्तु न प्रकटी-  
 ३ भवतीत्यर्थः । किं तर्हि कुर्वन्ति । घूर्णन्ते<sup>४</sup> महाभवनेऽपि व गर्भगेहे-  
 ऽपि व मन्दकिरणा इव प्रदीपाः ॥ महान्तोपि मन्दकिरणीमृताः  
 प्रदीप इत्यर्थः ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. समुद्र<sup>०</sup>.

<sup>२</sup> MH. सगुण<sup>०</sup>.

<sup>३</sup> MH, वाते.

<sup>४</sup> MH. निवर्तते.

<sup>५</sup> MH. सतिमेव.

<sup>६</sup> MH. घूर्णते.

अचन्त-विप्रेणवि गरुयाण ण णिज्जइन्ति संकप्पा ।  
 विज्जुज्जोओ बहलत्तणेण मोहेइ अच्छीइ ॥ ९०७ ॥  
 जे गेण्हन्ति सयंचिय लच्छि ण हु ते ण गारव-घाणं ।  
 ते उण केवि सयच्चिअ दालिइं घेप्पए जेहिं ॥ ९०८ ॥  
 एके पावन्ति ण तं अण्णे पुरओब्ब तीरे दीसन्ति ।  
 इयराण महग्घाणं च अन्तरे णिवसइ पसंसा ॥ ९०९ ॥  
 मरणमहिणन्दमाणाण अप्पणखेअ मुक्क-विहवाण ।  
 कुणइ कुविओ कयन्तो जइ विवरीयं सुपुरिसाण ॥ ९१० ॥

[॥ ९०७ ॥ अत्यन्तवित्तजसापि महत्तमतेजसापि गुरूणा न  
 निर्वर्तन्ते संकल्पाः । विबुद्ध्योः बहलत्वेन मोहयति अक्षीणि ॥]

॥ ९०८ ॥ ये गृह्णन्ति स्वयमेव लक्ष्मी गुणसौन्दर्यादिना उत्पाद्य  
 नैव तेन कारणेन गौरवस्थानं पूजास्थितिः । अथवा नैव ते गौरव-  
 ३ स्थानं न । किं तर्हि । तेपि भवन्ति लोके 'स्तुत्याः' । ते पुनः केपि  
 लोकातीतसच्चरिताः स्वयमेव दारिद्र्यं गृह्णते यैः ॥ आत्मीयया संपदा  
 परविषदं निघ्नन्ति ये स्वयमर्थविहानेन दुर्गतिं स्वीकृत्य ते अति-  
 ६ श्लाघ्या इत्यर्थः ॥ दारिद्र्यं दौर्गत्यम् ॥

॥ ९०९ ॥ एके हीनसत्त्वाः प्राप्नुवन्ति न तां प्रशंसाम् । अन्ये  
 उत्कटसत्त्वनमाः परंत इव तस्याः प्रशंसाया [ दृश्यन्ते ] । अगणित-  
 ३ गुणत्वेन स्तोतुमशक्या इत्यर्थः । तस्मादितराणां सत्त्वहीनानां महा-  
 र्घाणां च अन्तरे मध्य निवसति प्रशंसा ॥

॥ ९१० ॥ मरणम् अभिनन्दताम् आत्मनैव मुक्तविमर्शानां क-

उवयरणीभूअ-जया ण हु णवर ण पाविआ पडु-ट्ठाणं ।  
 उवयरणंपि ण जाआ गुण-गुरुणो काल-दोसेण ॥ ९११ ॥  
 छाया सा इ मण्णे अणन्तरागामिणो कय-जुयस्स ।  
 कलि-काल-भरम्मिवि किंपि जेण विमलं पडिप्फुरइ ॥ ९१२ ॥  
 विसइच्चेय सरहसं जेसुं किं तेहिं खण्डियासेहिं ।  
 णिक्खमइ जेसु परि ओस-णिब्भरो तांइ गेहाइं ॥ ९१३ ॥  
 उज्झइ उयार-भावं दक्खिणं करुणयं च आमुयइ ।  
 काणवि समोसरन्ती छिप्पइ पुहवीवि पावेहिं ॥ ९१४ ॥

तान्तः किं कुर्यात् । यदि तु [ कुपितः सन् ] करोति बाढं<sup>१</sup> विपरी-  
 तमेव [ करोति ] सैत्पुरुषाणाम् ॥ पापपरिचयपरिहाराय जीवनमनि  
 १ च्छतां गुणिदौर्गत्यनिवारणाय स्वयं त्यक्तविभवानां विभवदोषधिया  
 वा कृतान्तो विपरीतं करोति धर्मधनपूर्णं जीवनमेव संपादयति ।  
 सत्त्वातिशयाकृष्टः सन्नित्यर्थः ॥

॥ ९११ ॥ उपकरणीभूतं जगद्येषां ते न खलु केवलं [ न ]  
 प्रापिताः प्रभुस्थानं यावत्<sup>२</sup> उपकरणमपि न जाता गुणगुरवः काल-  
 ३ दोषेण ॥ कालः कलिः ॥

॥ ९१२ ॥ छाया सा किल मन्ये अनन्तरागामिनः कृतयुगस्य  
 कलिकालभरेपि किमपि येन विमलं<sup>३</sup> पैरिस्फुरति ॥

॥ ९१३ ॥ विशस्येव सरभसं येषु किं तैः न किञ्चित् खण्डि-  
 तासैर्हतपरलोकैः । निष्क्रामति येभ्यः परितोषेण प्रहर्षितः फुल्लित-  
 ३ दनस्तान्येव गृहाणि ॥

॥ ९१४ ॥ उज्जत्युपकारभावं दाक्षिण्यं चानुकूल्यं वागादिमा-

१ MH. बाढं. २ MH. यावतोप<sup>०</sup> for यावत् उप<sup>०</sup>. ३ MH. मिमल्लणि<sup>०</sup>.

अन्ताच्चिय णिहुयं विहसिऊण अच्छन्ति विम्बिह्या ताहे ।  
 इयर-सुलहंपि जाहे गरुयाण ण किंपि संपडइ ॥ ९१५ ॥  
 दावेन्ति सज्जणाणं इच्छा-गरुयं परिग्गहं गरुया ।  
 मयण-विणिवेस-दिट्ठं महा-मणीणं पडिबिम्बं ॥ ९१६ ॥  
 साहीण सज्जणावि हु णीय-पसक्के रमन्ति काउरिसा ।  
 सा इर लीला जं काय-धारणं सुलह-रयणाण ॥ ९१७ ॥

१९१५-१७

धुर्य कारुण्यं चामुञ्चति । केषाचित्पापिना मम्यगपसरन्ती स्पृश्यते  
 ३ पृथिव्यपि पापेन ॥ दाक्षिण्यादिमहितानि<sup>१</sup> पृथिव्यादानि भृतानि  
 दाक्षिण्यादिविहीनान्यफलप्रदानि भवन्तीत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ९१५ ॥ अन्तरेव निभृतं निगूढं विहस्य तिष्ठन्त्युदासीना  
 भवन्ति विस्मितास्तदा इतरसुलभमपि यदा गुरुणा न किमपि  
 ३ संपद्यते ॥

॥ ९१६ ॥ दशयन्ति<sup>२</sup> सज्जनानामिच्छागुरुक परिग्रह गुरवो  
 मदनविनिवेशदृष्टो<sup>३</sup> महामणीनामिव प्रतिबन्धः ॥ 'प्रतिबध्यन्तेस्मि-  
 ३ निति प्रतिबन्धः । मदनकः सिक्थकः । स यथा संश्लेषकत्वेन व्यव-  
 स्थितः सन् महान्तमाटोप<sup>४</sup> मणीनां दर्शयति तद्वद्गुणशीलगुरवो विभ-  
 वानुसारेण अल्पमप्यावर्जनं<sup>५</sup> कुर्वन्तो विनयाद्यतिशयेन महदिव प्रका-  
 ६ शयन्तीत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ९१७ ॥ स्वार्धानसज्जना अपि खलु नाचप्रसङ्गे रमन्ते कापु-  
 रुषाः । सा किल लीला यत् काचधारणं<sup>६</sup> सुलभरत्नानाम् ॥ 'द्युत-  
 ३ क्रीडायामिव काचाभरणम्<sup>७</sup> । लीला अभासः । लीलान्यामोह इत्यर्थः ॥

१ MH. 'द्वैरहितानि for 'दिमहितानि. २ MH. दशयति. ३ MH. 'वध्यन्ते नस्मि<sup>३</sup>  
 ४ MH. 'पा<sup>३</sup>. ५ MH. 'प्यावर्जनं. ६ MH. सुरभ<sup>३</sup>. ७ MH. दूत<sup>३</sup>. ८ MH.  
 काचाभरणान्यामोहान्यामोह इत्यर्थं for काचा<sup>३</sup>.

धाम-त्थाम-णिवेसिय-सिरीण गरुयाण कह णु दालिहं ।  
 एका उण किविण-सिरी गया य मूलं च पम्हुसियं ॥ ९१८ ॥  
 किविणाण अण्ण-विसए दाण-गुणे अहिसलाहमाणण ।  
 णिय-चाए उच्छाहो ण णाम कह वा ण लज्जावि ॥ ९१९ ॥  
 परिहोय-सहा ण बहुव्व ताण णव-संगमालसा लच्छो ।  
 इयरा लहिउण सिरिं ण काम-लीला-परा तेण ॥ ९२० ॥  
 अन्धन्तिच्चिय किविणा अल्लिवन्ता पास-गोअरं लच्छि ।  
 परिहारवइव पियं मइल-च्छायं णियच्छन्ता ॥ ९२१ ॥

॥ ९१८ ॥ स्थानेस्थाने पात्रेपात्रे निवेशितश्रीणां विलब्धलक्ष्मी-  
 काणां गुरुणा कथं नु दारिद्र्यम् । न कथंचित् । उत्तमप्रशस्तबहुफल-  
 ३ बीजत्वात् । एका पुनरप्रसवा बन्ध्याप्राया कृपणश्रीः स्वरूपेण गता  
 च मूलमेव प्रपुंसितम् ॥ चशब्दोवधारणे ॥

॥ ९१९ ॥ कृपणानाम् अन्यविषयान् दानगुणान् 'अभिश्चाध-  
 मानानां निजत्यागे उत्साहो न नाम । कथं तौवन्न लज्जापि ॥  
 ३ पित्रादिकं मम 'त्यागगुरुत्ववन्नैवेति तस्पर्धया स्वयं त्यागं मा कार्षीति  
 परदानस्तुति' कुर्वतः कथं न लज्जार्पात्यर्थः ॥

॥ ९२० ॥ परिभोगहेता नवैवधूरिव तेषां नवसगमालसा  
 लक्ष्मीः । इतरा 'लब्ध्वा श्रियं न कामलीलापरास्तेन' कारणेन॥ हता  
 ३ त्रस्ता पलायिता । नवग्रहणेन कृपणेषु काकतालीयोपनतत्वमाह ॥

॥ ९२१ ॥ तिष्ठन्त्येव कृपणा अस्पृशन्तः पार्श्वगोचरां लक्ष्मीं

1 MH. 'अस्य'. 2 MH. 'गुरुकवचमेति for 'गुरुत्ववन्नैवेति which is a con-  
 jectural emendation. 3 MH. परदानस्तुतिं न कुर्वतः कथं न लज्जा' 4 So  
 MH (1) for इतरे. 5 MH. लब्ध्वा. 6 MH. परास्तेन.



परमत्थ-पाविय-गुणा गरुयंपि हु पलहुयंब मण्णन्ति ।  
 तेण सिरीएँ विरोहो गुणेहिं णिक्कारणं ण उण ॥ ९२२ ॥  
 भुमया-भक्काणत्तावि सुवुरिसं जं ण तुरियमल्लियइ ।  
 तं मण्णे धावन्ती रहसेण सिरी परिक्खलइ ॥ ९२३ ॥  
 णणु णासमणवलम्बा एइच्चिय सावि सुवुरिसाभावे ।  
 देव्व-वसा तेण सिरीएँ होइ णासंसिओ विरहो ॥ ९२४ ॥

परिहारवतीमिव प्रियां मलिनच्छायां निरीक्षमाणाः ॥ परिहारवती  
 ३ रजस्वला ॥

॥ ९२२ ॥ परमार्थप्राप्तगुणास्तौमेव<sup>१</sup> तृणवलध्वी मन्यन्ते । तेन  
 श्रियो विरोधो गुणेषु निष्कारणो<sup>२</sup> न पुनः ॥ गुणिनः श्रियमुपे-  
 ३ क्षन्ते न तु सा नानित्यर्थः ॥

॥ ९२३ ॥<sup>३</sup> भ्रूभङ्गमात्रेणाज्ञापितापि सुपुरुषं यत्नं स्वरितमालीयते  
 तन्मन्ये धावन्ती रभसेन श्रीः परिस्वलति<sup>४</sup> ॥

॥ ९२४ ॥ ननु निश्चितं कृत्वा नाशम् अनालम्बा अनाश्रया<sup>५</sup>  
 एत्येव प्राप्तोत्येव सापि सुपुरुषाभावे सति । दैववशात्तेन श्रिये भवति  
 ३ न स्वाशंसितो विरहो वियोगः ॥ यदि हि श्रीः सुपुरुषवियोग-  
 माशंसेत् अभाव एव तस्याः स्यात् आलम्बनाभावात् । न ह्यस्तपुरु-  
 षास्तस्या [ आलम्बनं तेषामा ] लम्बनाभासत्वात् ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. <sup>२</sup> गुणास्तत एव. <sup>३</sup> MH. <sup>४</sup> क्षाता<sup>०</sup>. <sup>५</sup> MH. <sup>६</sup> स्खलिताः. <sup>७</sup> MH.  
 आसत्थव for अनाश्रया एत्येव which emendation is purely conjectural.

धम्म-पसूआ कह होउ भयवई वेस-सज्जणा लच्छी ।  
 ताओ अलच्छिओखिय लच्छि-णिहा जा अणज्जेसु ॥ ९२५ ॥  
 जा बिउला जाओ चिरं जा परिहोउज्जला ओ लच्छीओ ।  
 आचारधराणंचिय ताओ ण उणो अ इयराण ॥ ९२६ ॥  
 अवणेइ देइ अ गुणे दोसे णूमेइ देइ य पयासं ।  
 दीसइ एस विरुद्धाव्व कोवि लच्छीए विण्णासो ॥ ९२७ ॥  
 समरे धारा-गोयरमुवेन्ति जे वइरि-मण्डलगाण ।  
 ते तम्मि बला खलु णिवसिरीए लच्छीए छिप्पन्ति ॥ ९२८ ॥

॥ ९२५ ॥ धर्मप्रसूता सती कथं भवतु भगवती द्वेष्ट्य [सज्जना]  
 सज्जनद्वेष्टिणी लक्ष्मीः । ता अलक्ष्म्य एव लक्ष्मीनिभा या अनार्येषु ॥

॥ ९२६ ॥ या विपुला याश्च चिरं याः परिभोगोज्ज्वला लक्ष्म्यः  
 आचारपरिणामेव ता न पुनरितराणाम्<sup>१</sup> ॥

॥ ९२७ ॥ अपनयति गुणान् ददाति च दोषान् । दुर्जनविषये  
 तु गुणान् ददाति दोषान् आच्छादयति । दोषान् ददाति च प्रकाशं  
 ३ प्रकटम् । इति योयं दृश्यते एष विरुद्ध इव कोपि लक्ष्म्या विन्यासः  
 विविध आचारः ॥

॥ ९२८ ॥ समरे धारागोचरमुपयन्ति ये वैरिमण्डलाग्राणां ते  
 तस्मिन् बलाखलु निवसनशालया लक्ष्म्या स्पृश्यन्ते ॥ अभ्युपगम-  
 ३ वादोयं तेन [ न ] पूर्वविरोधः ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. द्वेष्ट्यसज्जनद्वेष्टिणी, thus leaving out the letters 'सज्जना'.

<sup>२</sup> No MH. ( for इतराणाम् ! )

अण्फोडणादिघाय-च्छलेण चिरमेक-भुय-कअसङ्गा ।  
 विणिवारन्तिव वीयं भुयंपि दप्पेण सप्पुरिसा ॥ ९२९ ॥  
 अण्णोणं लच्छि-गुणाण णूण पिसुणा गुणाच्चिय ण लच्छी ।  
 लच्छी अहिंलइ गुणे लच्छि ण उणो गुणा जेण ॥ ९३० ॥  
 लच्छी-लयाए मूलं गुणात्ति एयं परिद्वियंचेय ।  
 जेण अहो-गमणंचेय ताण परिवङ्कणे तीए ॥ ९३१ ॥  
 अयसं दाऊण विसंठुलाण सज्जस-विमूरियव्वाण ।  
 पढमांचिय जीए पयाई ममुमहेचेअ ग्वलियाइ ॥ ९३२ ॥

॥ ९२९ ॥ 'करास्फोटनाभिघातच्छलेन चिरम <sup>१</sup> एकभुजकृता-  
 शंसाः सन्नो विनिवारयन्तीव द्वितीयं दर्पेण भुजमपि का गणना-  
 ३ न्यत्र सत्पुरुषाः ॥

॥ ९३० ॥ अन्योन्यं लक्ष्मीगुणानां केवलं पिशुना गुणा एव न  
 [लक्ष्मीः] । लक्ष्मीरभिर्लप्यते गुणान् लक्ष्मी न पुनर्गुणाः येन यस्मात् ॥  
 ३ प्रायेण गुणिना लक्ष्मीर्दृश्यते न तु श्रीमतां गुणाः इति लक्ष्मीं गुणा  
 द्विषन्ति न तु लक्ष्मीर्गुणानित्यर्थः ॥

॥ ९३१ ॥ लक्ष्मी एव लता तस्या मूलं गुणा इत्येतत् परिष्ठी-  
 तमेव येन यस्माद् अधोगमनम् [एव] तेषा भवति परिवर्धने सति  
 ३ तस्या लक्ष्म्याः ॥ लतावृद्धौ हि मूलान्यधस्ताद्वच्छन्ति ॥

॥ ९३२ ॥ अयशो दत्त्वा <sup>१</sup> विसंठुलानां साध्वसविमूरयित-  
 व्यानां प्रथमेव यया पदानि मधुमथ एव स्खलितानि स्थापितानि  
 ३ हरावेवास्पदं कृतमित्यर्थः ॥

१ MFL. करेण्फोटनाभिः.

२ MH. <sup>१</sup> कृतमभावनाश्रीना for <sup>१</sup> कृताश्रीना .

३ MH. <sup>१</sup> अदुः.

सा चटुला कह णु गुणुज्जलेसु लच्छी अकूणियं कुणउ ।  
 चिर-यालोसिय-पायाल-तिमिर-संवाहियं दिट्ठिं ॥ ९३३ ॥  
 जीए समारम्भोच्चिय लच्छी पढम-द्वियावि विवलाइ ।  
 अण्णा तीएच्चिय पत्थणाएँ कह णाम संघडइ ॥ ९३४ ॥  
 दुक्खाभावो ण सुह ताईवि ण सुहाई जाई सोक्खाई ।  
 मोत्तृण सुहाई सुहाइ जाई ताइच्चिय सुहाई ॥ ९३५ ॥

॥ ९३३ ॥ सा चटुला कथं नु गुणाञ्ज्वलेषु लक्ष्मीरकूणि-  
 ताम् 'उन्मीलिता' करोति । न कथंचित् । चिरकालोपितपातालति-  
 ३ मिरसंवाहिता दृष्टिम् ॥ गुणिनां श्रियावलोकनं [ न भवति । ] तत्पा-  
 तालतिमिरपहतनयनतायाः<sup>१</sup> [ । एव सत्यपि ] तथा पूर्वमेव दुष्टदैत्या-  
 दित्यागेन गुणवन्धेव भगवति नारायणे वसतिः कृता तेन गुणवत्पक्ष-  
 ६ पातोऽस्याः स्फुटः ॥

॥ ९३४ ॥<sup>२</sup>यस्याः समारम्भ एव लक्ष्मीः 'प्रथमस्थितापि  
 शरीरशोभा विपलायते' अन्या तयैव प्रार्थनया कथं नाम संघटताम् ॥  
 ३ श्रीः शोभा लक्ष्मीश्च । प्रार्थनया च लक्ष्मीमिच्छतां शोभालक्षणायाः  
 श्रियो नाश दृष्ट्वा उत्तरापि लक्ष्मीलक्षणापि श्रीः पलायत इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ९३५ ॥ मोक्षावासिसुखप्रशंसाम् इतरनिन्दया आह । दुःखा-  
 भावस्तावन्न सुखमिति स्थितं ब्रह्मसिध्द्यादौ । तान्यपि न सुखानि  
 ३ यानि दुःखानि दुःखमिश्रितानि वैषयिकाणि । यथोक्तम् । परिणाम-  
 तापसस्फारदुःसैर्गुणवृत्तिविरोधाच्च सर्वम् [एव] दुःखं विवेकिनामिति  
 'पतञ्जलिना ।

<sup>१</sup> MH. अनुन्मीलिता. <sup>२</sup> MH. नयनस्तया for नयनताया [ । एव सत्यपि ] तथा.

<sup>३</sup> MH. यथा for यस्याः. <sup>४</sup> MH. प्रथमोन्मिता अपि for प्रथमस्थितापि. <sup>५</sup> MH. अनया. <sup>६</sup> MJl. पातं.

सुह-सङ्ग-गारवेक्ष्य हवन्ति दुःखाइं दारुणयराइं ।  
 आलोउकरिसेक्ष्ये च्छाया बहलत्तणमुवेइ ॥ ९३६ ॥  
 सुह-सङ्गो सुह-विणिवत्तिएक्क-चित्ताण अविरय फुरइ ।  
 अङ्गुलि-पिहियाण रवो अब्बोच्छिण्णोव्व कण्णाण ॥ ९३७ ॥

- ६ तस्मान्मुक्त्वा सुखानि वैषयिकाणि सुखानि नित्यानन्दरूपाणि  
 मोक्षलभ्यानि । 'एकवेपथौपाधिको भेदव्यवहारः' । उपाधयस्तु मुच्य-  
 माना जीवात्मानः । अथ वा सुखानि मुक्त्वा 'सुखगौरवमाच्छिद्य  
 ९ यान्ययलोपनतानि तान्येव सुखानि बोद्धव्यानि । यथोक्तम् ।

अकृत्वा <sup>१</sup>परसतापमगत्वा खलनघ्नताम् ।  
 अविधाय परं दैन्यं यदल्पमपि <sup>२</sup>तद्भक्तिं ॥

- ॥ ९३६ ॥ सुखसङ्गगौरवेणैव दुःखानि भवन्ति दारुणतराणि ।  
 तथा हि आलोकोत्कर्षे 'एव च्छाया सफलत्वमुपैति ॥ यावद्यावत्सु-  
 ३ "स्वासकस्यतिशयो भवति तावत्तावदल्पेनैव दुःखेन बाधा संविद्यते ।  
 गहनो' वैषयिकसुखभोगः<sup>४</sup> इत्यर्थः ॥

- ॥ ९३७ ॥ सुखसङ्गः सुखविनिवर्तितैकचित्तानाम् अविरतं  
 स्फुरति । अधिकतरमिति च पाठः । अङ्गुलिपिहितानां <sup>५</sup>रवोऽव्यु-  
 ३ च्छिन्न इव कर्णानाम् ॥ निवर्तिते "वैषयिके सुखे महायाससाध्ये"  
 नित्यं सुखमुदासीनैर्मुक्तात्मभिरनुभूयते अङ्गुलिपिहितकर्णैरिव नित्य-  
 शब्द इत्यर्थः ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>रवोपा<sup>०</sup> for <sup>०</sup>रवोपा<sup>०</sup>. <sup>२</sup> MH. is corrupt here. It reads: सुख-  
 गौरवमाच्छिद्ययान्ययलोपनतानि. The emendation is conjectural. <sup>३</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>सुखानि  
 कथा खलनघ्नताम् for <sup>०</sup>सतापमगत्वा खलनघ्नताम्. <sup>४</sup> MH. गहनो. <sup>५</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>स्व-  
 रवो च्छाया<sup>०</sup>. <sup>६</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>सुखाशक्त्यति<sup>०</sup>. <sup>७</sup> MH. गहने. <sup>८</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>सुखाभागे,  
<sup>९</sup> MH. रवोवाक्छिन्न. <sup>१०</sup> MH. वैषयिक. <sup>११</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>सुमाधन for <sup>०</sup>सामध्ये.

दूमिज्जन्ताइँवि सुहमुवेन्ति गरुयाण णियय-दुक्खेहिं ।  
 रस-बन्धेहिं कइणव विइण्ण-करुणाइँ हिययाइँ ॥ ९३८ ॥  
 अण्णणाइँ उवेन्ता संसार-बहम्मि णिरवसाणम्मि ।  
 मण्णन्ति धीर-हियआ वसइ-ट्टाणाइँव कुलाइ ॥ ९३९ ॥  
 ससिएहिचिय लोओ दुक्खं लहुएइ दुक्ख-जणिएहिं ।  
 आयास कएहिं करी आयासं सौअरेहिं ॥ ९४० ॥  
 पहरिस-मिसेण बाहो जं बन्धु-समागमे समुत्तरइ ।  
 वोच्छेय-कायराइं तं णूण गलन्ति हिययाइँ ॥ ९४१ ॥

॥ ९३८ ॥ दूयमानान्यपि मुखमुपयन्ति विवेकिनया गुरूणां निज-  
 कदुःखैराध्यात्मिकादिभिः 'रसबन्धेनेवं कर्बोर्वर्तिणं करुणानि हृदयानि॥

॥ ९३९ ॥ 'अन्यान्यानि अन्यानि अन्यानि उपयन्तः प्राप्नुवन्तः  
 ससारपथे निरवसाने मन्यन्ते धीरहृदया वमनिस्थानानीव कुलानि ॥  
 ३ 'तत्तत्कर्मवशगतेषु ब्राह्मणादिकुलेषु जायमानाः प्रोषितवसतिस्थाना-  
 नीव कुलानीति मन्यन्ते । न 'स्वहं कुलजो ममैतत्कुलमित्यहंकारम-  
 मकारग्रहेण युज्यन्त इत्यर्थः ॥ संसारे न निमज्जन्तीति' यावत् ॥

॥ ९४० ॥ श्वसिरैरेव लोकः प्राकृतो दुःखं लघयति दुःखज-  
 नितैः । आयासकृतैः<sup>१</sup> करी आयासं शीकरैरिव ॥ हस्तिमूर्खाः पामरा  
 ३ इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ९४१ ॥ प्रहर्षमिवेण बाष्पो यद् बन्धुसमागमे समुच्चरंति  
 व्युच्छेदो वियोगस्तत्कातराणि सन्ति तन्नूनं<sup>१</sup> गलन्ति हृदयानि ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>बद्धनैरुचैर्विर्तिभिः<sup>०</sup>. <sup>२</sup> MH. अन्योन्यन्यायुप<sup>०</sup> for अन्यान्यानि अन्यानि अन्यानि  
 उप<sup>०</sup>. <sup>३</sup> MH. तत्तत्कर्मवशे गतेषु<sup>०</sup>. <sup>४</sup> MH. नन्वहं for न त्वहं. <sup>५</sup> MH. om. शनि.

<sup>०</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>करिः ( =<sup>०</sup>करैः ) for <sup>०</sup>कृतैः. <sup>१</sup> MH. गलितहृदयानि.

मृद सिद्धिलक्षणं ते सणेह-वासेण कइ णु बद्धस्स ।  
 बाढं गाढयराअइ जो इर मोत्तुं तणन्तस्स ॥ ९४२ ॥  
 होऊणवि हन्न निरन्तराई दूरन्तराई जायन्ति ।  
 उम्मोइय-रसणन्तोवमाई घटियाई लोयस्स ॥ ९४३ ॥  
 पढमं ण गुणा गुण-हेउणां पर ते तओ सह गुणेहिं ।  
 संपइ ताण गुणवेअ नवर हा ते उण ण सन्ति ॥ ९४४ ॥

॥ ९४२ ॥ हे मृद संसारनिगडनिबद्ध शिथिलत्वं स्वातन्त्र्यं ते तव  
 ज्ञेहपाशेन कथं नु बद्धस्य । न कथंचित् । बाढं गाढतरायते यत् किल  
 ३ मोक्तुं तृणं तस्य । गृह्यत इति शेषः ॥ तैलादिना स्नेहेन युक्तस्तृणा-  
 दिप्रन्थिर्दुःखेन विमुच्यते यथा यथा स्नेहयुक्तपुत्रादिपाश इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ९४३ ॥ भूत्वापि हन्न निरन्तराणि दूरान्तराणि जायन्ते  
 उन्मोचित्रशनान्तोपमानि घटितानि लोकस्य ॥ संबन्धजातानीति  
 ३ शेषः ॥

॥ ९४४ ॥ प्रथमं बाल्योपक्रमे तावन्न गुणा दृश्यन्ते । नापि  
 गुणहेतवः अध्ययनादयः । परं ते हेतवो दृश्यन्ते । ततः सह गुणैस्ते  
 ३ हेतवो दृश्यन्ते । संप्रति तेषां गुणा एव दृश्यन्ते व्यतीतशरीराणाम् ।  
 नवरि हा ते उण न सन्ति अनन्तरं कष्टं तेषां न सन्ति भूयसि काले  
 गते ॥ पुनःशब्दः अपिशब्दस्यार्थः । नवरेति पाठे केवलमित्यर्थः ।  
 ६ धिक् संसाराधमम् इति यावत् ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. न for न.

<sup>२</sup> MH. उन्माक्षितरस<sup>०</sup>.

<sup>३</sup> MH. ततो सह.

<sup>४</sup> MH. नवरिति.

काल-वसा नासमुवागयस्स सप्पुरिस-जस-सरीरस्स ।  
 अट्ठि-लबायन्ति कहिंपि विरल-विरला गुणुंगारा ॥ ९४५ ॥  
 थिर-वासणा-समुत्था दोसा बन्धाय णीय-चरियाण ।  
 सप्पुरिसाणं च गुणा मोहाय न जेहिं विरमन्ति ॥ ९४६ ॥  
 एस विराओ हियं जं रमइ जहागएसु विहवेसु ।  
 णिब्भच्छणं तु लच्छीणं णवर थिर-मच्छरो राओ ॥ ९४७ ॥  
 सोच्चैय किं ण राओ मोत्तुण बहु-च्छलाई गोहाई ।  
 पुरिसा रमन्ति बहुज्जरेसु जं काणणन्तेसु ॥ ९४८ ॥

॥ ९४५ ॥ कालवशेन नाशमुपागतस्य<sup>१</sup> सत्पुरुषयशःशरीरस्य  
 अस्थिलबायन्ते कस्मिन्नपि विरलविरला गुणोद्गाराः ॥ यथा नष्टस्य  
 ३ शरीरस्य कचिःप्रदेशे अस्थिलवाः स्मारका भवन्ति तथा यशसो  
 गुणलेशा इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ९४६ ॥ स्थिरवासनासमुत्था दोषा बन्धाय नीचचरितानाम् ।  
 सत्पुरुषाणां च गुणा मोहाय न भवन्ति<sup>२</sup> । किं तर्हि कुर्वन्ति । सैंगिति  
 ३ विरमन्ति ॥ <sup>३</sup>विरसमयसंसारदुःखमोक्षं कुर्वन्तीत्यर्थः । अनादिका-  
 लप्रथितत्वेन<sup>४</sup> स्थिरत्वं वासनायाः । दोषा रागादयः । बन्धः संसारः ।  
 गुणाः करुणादयः ॥

॥ ९४७ ॥ एष एव विरागो रागाभावः हृदयं यद् रमते यथा-  
 गतेषु अप्रयत्नोपनतेषु विभवेषु । निर्भर्त्सनं तु लक्ष्म्याः केवलं स्थिर-  
 ३ मस्सरो रागः ॥

॥ ९४८ ॥ स एव किं न रागः मुक्त्वा बहुच्छलानि गृहाणि

<sup>१</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>मुपग<sup>०</sup>. <sup>२</sup> MH. भवति. <sup>३</sup> MH. विरसमयं संसारदुःखं मोक्षं.

<sup>४</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>प्रथितत्वेन.



किं व सख्य-वरोच्चय सेवा-निन्दा-वरो व्व अह मग्गो ।  
 जं महइ विन्झवण गायराण लोओ पुलिन्दाण ॥ ९४९ ॥  
 सरियाओ अणेय-विहङ्गमाओ तल-णिम्मलाई य वणाई ।  
 मायङ्ग-कलह -मुहला गिरिणो य रइं विरलन्ति ॥ ९५० ॥  
 सीलेण जइवि विपलो तहवि हु मा दुग्गयं जणं च्छिवसु ।  
 कालन्तर-णिव्वडियं वसइच्चय मङ्गलं तम्मि ॥ ९५१ ॥  
 को तंसु दुग्गयाण गुणेषु अण्णो कयायरो होइ ।  
 अप्पावि णाम णिव्वेय विमुहयं जेसु दावेइ ॥ ९५२ ॥

पुरुषा रमन्ते गिरिकन्दरेषु [यत्] काननान्तेषु च हृद्येषु रमन्ते ॥  
 ३ 'बद्धोऽक्षरेष्विति पाठे बद्धनिक्षरेष्वित्यर्थः ॥

॥ ९४९ ॥ किं वा स्वरूपपर एव अभिधेयमात्रपर्यवसित एव  
 सेवानिन्दापरो वा अथ मार्गः यं शंसन्ति विन्ध्यवनगोचराणां  
 ३ लोकः पुलिन्दानाम् ॥ वनवासमात्र मोक्षोपायः प्राणिवध-द्वगर्वेषु  
 पुलिन्देष्वपि भवेत् । किं तर्हि वीतरागस्वम् । तच्च गृहेष्वन्यत्र  
 ३ वास्त्वित्यर्थः ॥

॥ ९५० ॥ सरितः अनेकविहंगमास्तलनिर्मलानि<sup>१</sup> च वनानि  
 मातङ्गकलभमुखरा गिरयश्च रतिं विस्तारयन्ति ॥ अथ वा अरतिं  
 विस्तारयन्ति [इति] छेदे काका नेयम् ॥

॥ ९५१ ॥ शीलेन यद्यपि विमलस्तथापि<sup>२</sup> खलु मा दुर्गतियुक्तं  
 जनं स्पर्क्षाः । कालान्तरनिवृत्तं<sup>३</sup> वसत्येव मङ्गल्यं पापं तस्मिन् ॥

॥ ९५२ ॥ कस्तेषु दुर्गतानां गुणेषु अन्यः कृतादरो भवति ।

<sup>१</sup> MH. रमेतो.

<sup>२</sup> MH. बद्धोऽक्षरे.

<sup>३</sup> MH. 'मास्थल'

<sup>४</sup> MH. om. 'नि.

<sup>५</sup> MH. 'निवृत्त.

इरइ परिहीण-विहवस्स पूण णिय-पणइणीवि अप्पाणं ।  
 सन्वङ्गसंपुण्णस्स घडइ किं जामिणी ससिणो ॥ ९५३ ॥  
 हियय कट्ठिपि णिसम्मसु कित्तियमासा-हओ किलिम्मिहिस्सि ।  
 दीणोवि वरं एकस्स ण उण सयलाए पुहवीए ॥ ९५४ ॥  
 अच्छउ ता विहलुद्धरण गारवं कत्थ तं अगएसु ।  
 अप्पाणयस्सवि पियं इयरा काउं ण पारन्ति ॥ ९५५ ॥

आत्मापि नाम निर्वंदविमुखता येषु दर्शयति ॥ दुर्गतियुक्त स्वयमेवा-  
 १ स्मानं विरूपकं मन्यन्ते । कथं तत्रान्यस्य आदरबुद्धिर्भव्यतीत्यर्थः ।  
 अवश्यकर्तव्यनित्यनैमित्तिककर्मकरणावश्यभर्तव्यभरणसामान्यमात्रमपि  
 यत्र न निर्वहति तत्र गुणवन्त्यपि 'पूर्वजन्मपापचयकल्पनेत्याभि-  
 ६ प्रायः ॥

॥ ९५३ ॥ हरति नापेयति परिहीनविभवस्य नूनं निजप्रणयि-  
 न्यपि स्ववधूरपि आत्मानम् । तथा हि सर्वाङ्गं कृत्वा अपरिपूर्णस्य  
 ३ घटते शोभते किं यामिनी शशिनः ॥

॥ ९५४ ॥ हे हृदय कस्मिन्नपि अचिन्त्यशक्तिके भगवति ब्रह्मणि  
 निश्चिन्त्यता 'विश्रान्तिः क्रियाताम् । कियत् 'आशाहतः क्लान्तिमनु-  
 ३ भवप्यसि । यतो दीनोपि वरम् एकस्य न पुनः सकलायाः पृथिव्याः ॥

॥ ९५५ ॥ आस्तां तावद्विहल्लोद्धरणगौरवम् । कुतस्तद् अगु-  
 रूणाम् ॥ आत्मनोपि 'हितैर्मितराः कर्तुं न पारयन्ति ॥ संसारक्ले-  
 ३ शपरिहरणादिहितमशक्यं तैः कर्तुम् ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. 'अन्य'.

<sup>२</sup> MH. om. the visarga.

<sup>३</sup> MH. 'हस्तकान्ति'.

<sup>४</sup> So MH. !

गाढ-मय-मूढ-हियया लहिऊण धणं गुणं व जं किंपि ।  
 कह ते भारिहिनेन परं अप्पावि हु जाण पम्हुसइ ॥ ९५६ ॥  
 जह परिययम्मि लोओ तह भुज्जन्तोवि दुक्करं कोवि ।  
 पाणि सिसिराई पाणम्मि अण्णहा होन्ति सलिलाई ॥ ९५७ ॥  
 भूरि-गुणा विरलच्चिय एक-गुणोवि हु जणो न सच्चन्थ ।  
 णिहोसाणवि भइ पसंसिमां विरल-दोसंपि ॥ ९५८ ॥  
 सामण्ण-सुन्दरीणं विब्भममावहइ अविणओच्चिय ।  
 धूमाच्चिय पज्जालियाहि बहु-मओ सुरहि-दारूण ॥ ९५९ ॥

॥ ९५६ ॥ गाढमदमूढहृदया लब्ध्वा धनं गुणं वा यः कर्मपि  
 कथं ते स्मरिष्यन्ति परम आत्मापि खलु येषां प्रविस्मरति ॥ खलो  
 ३ हि विद्याधनादिमदयुक्तं क्षीय इव आत्मानमपि विस्मरति ॥

॥ ९५७ ॥ यथा प्रथमपरिचये लोकः उपभुज्यमानः परिशी-  
 ल्यमानोपि<sup>१</sup> दुष्करं तथैव<sup>२</sup> । पाणिशिशिराणि पानेऽन्यथा भवन्ति स-  
 ३ लिलानि ॥

॥ ९५८ ॥ भूरिगुणां विरला एव । एकगुणोपि खलु जनो  
 न सर्वत्र । "निदोषाणामपि भद्रम् । प्रशसाम, अल्पदोषमपि"<sup>३</sup> ॥  
 ३ गुणोत्र यः कश्चिद्धर्मः परोपकारपर्यवसायी विवक्षितः । भद्रोप्येवम् ॥

॥ ९५९ ॥ सामान्यसुन्दरीणां वेश्यानां विभ्रमं विलासम् आव-  
 हति अविनय एव केशकर्षणादिः । धूम एव प्रज्वलितानां बहुमतो  
 ३ भवति सुरभिदारूणाम्<sup>४</sup> अगुरुप्रभृतीनाम् ॥ सदोषाणां दोषा एवालं-  
 कारा दृष्टा इति दुर्जनानां परोपतापित्वमनुगुणमित्यर्थः ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. om., अपि. <sup>२</sup> MH. °गुणो. <sup>३</sup> MH. निदोषाणामपि मध्ये सद्रं प्रशसामः  
 अल्पदोषमपि. <sup>४</sup> MH. °दारूणा°.

योषागय-दोसाच्चिय व्यवहार-बहम्मि होन्ति सत्पुरिसा ।  
 इहरा णीसामण्णेहि तेहि क्कह संगयं होइ ॥ ९६० ॥  
 उक्करिसोच्चिय ण जाण ताण को वा गुणाण गुण-भावो ।  
 सो वा पर सुचरिय-लङ्घणेण ण गुणत्तणं तहवि ॥ ९६१ ॥  
 णवरं दोसा तच्चंय जे मयस्सवि जणस्स सुव्वन्ति ।  
 णज्जन्ति जियन्तस्सवि जे णवर गुणावि तेच्चंय ॥ ९६२ ॥  
 व्यवहारैच्चिये छायं णिण्ह लोयस्स किं व दियण्ण ।  
 तेज्जगमो मणीणवि जो बहिं सो ण भङ्गम्मि ॥ ९६३ ॥

॥ ९६० ॥ स्तोकागतदोषा एव व्यवहारपथे भवन्ति सत्पुरुषाः ।  
 'इहरा इतरथा निःसामान्यैस्तैः सह कथं 'संगमः समागमो 'भवतु  
 ३ सामान्यजनानामर्थात् ॥ इयराणमसामण्णेहति तु पाठे 'इतराणाम-  
 सामान्यैस्तैः सहेत्यर्थः । अत्रापि अन्यथा इति अर्थाद्द्रव्यते ॥

॥ ९६१ ॥ उत्कर्ष एव न येषां तेषां [को वा] गुणानां गुणभावः ।  
 अथै वा परसुचरितलङ्घनेन [न] गुणत्वं कथमपि ॥ 'तहवेति पाठे  
 ३ तथैवेत्यर्थः । उत्कर्षः साधूपकारपर्यवसायित्वम् । चरितस्य लङ्घनं  
 न्यकारः ॥

॥ ९६२ ॥ केवलं दोषास्त एव ये मृतस्यापि जनस्य गृह्यन्ते ।  
 ज्ञायन्ते जीवतोपि ये केवलं गुणा अपि न एव ॥

॥ ९६३ ॥ व्यवहार एव च्छायां पश्यत लोकस्य । किं वा  
 हृदयेन । तेजउद्गमो मणीनां<sup>१</sup> यो बहिः स न भङ्गे सति मध्ये दृश्यते ॥

१ MH. प्रतरा.

२ MH. समागमः संगमो भवतु.

३ So MH. !

४ MH. तद्वेषाठे, Should it be तद्वेति पाठे ?

सम-गुण-दोसा दोसेक-दंसिणो सन्ति दोस-गुण-वामा ।  
 गुण-दोस-वेइणो णत्थि जे उ गेण्हन्ति गुण-मेत्तं ॥ ९६४ ॥  
 दीसइ सामायन्तोव्व कोवि हियएण णिम्मलो अह य ।  
 हरियंचिय चूय-फलं गयं च परिणाम-परमत्थं ॥ ९६५ ॥  
 दीसन्त-णिम्मलो जइवि कोवि कज्जे जणो समो तहवि ।  
 पिइं पि केसर कुङ्कुमस्स राएण सामण्णं ॥ ९६६ ॥

३ किञ्च हिअण्णेति पाठे किमत्र हृदयेन साक्षान्निरूपितेनेत्यर्थः । यादृशं  
 बहिर्दृश्यते बहिर्दृश्यते तादृशं न मनसो नैर्मल्यं दुराचारे संसारे  
 इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ९६४ ॥ समदोषगुणाः पशुप्रायाः दोषैकदर्शिनः अतिदुर्जे-  
 नाश्च सन्ति । तथा सन्ति दोषगुणानां वामा अननुकूलाः । सर्वद्वेषिण  
 ३ इत्यर्थः । गुणदोषवेदिनश्च<sup>१</sup> मध्यमथा न सन्ति ये गृह्णन्ति गुणमात्रम्  
 दोषं तु त्यजन्ति राजहसप्रायाः ॥ राजहंसः किल जलमभिः क्षीरं  
 निष्कृष्य पिबति जलं तु त्यजति ॥

॥ ९६५ ॥ दृश्यते श्यामायमान इव कोपि<sup>२</sup> उत्तमप्रकृतिर्हृदयेन  
 निर्मलस्तथापि । कचित् अथवेति<sup>३</sup> पाठः । हरितमेव चूतफलम् अथ  
 ३ च गतं च परिणामपरमार्थं<sup>४</sup> पाकत्वम्<sup>५</sup> ॥ विदुषो लोकसामान्यव्यवहा-  
 रावसरे तदनुसारेण व्यवहरमाणस्य<sup>६</sup> श्यामायमानत्वेऽपि नास्ति विर-  
 सत्वमित्यर्थः ॥

॥ ९६६ ॥ दृश्यमाननिर्मलो यद्यपि कोपि कार्यं [ जनः समः ]

<sup>१</sup> MH. को<sup>०</sup> for को<sup>०</sup>, <sup>२</sup> So MH., <sup>३</sup> MH. परिणाम पर<sup>०</sup>.  
<sup>४</sup> MH. पाकत्वम्. <sup>५</sup> MH. व्यवहार<sup>०</sup>.

सञ्चवियासयल-गुणंपि सज्जणं सुवुरिसा पसंसन्ति ।  
 पडिबन्ध-णूमियद्धं को वा रयणं वियारेइ ॥ ९६७ ॥  
 सोहइ अदोस-भावो गुणोव्व जइ होइ मच्छरुत्तिण्णो ।  
 विहवेसुं व गुणेषुवि दूमेइ ठिआं अहंकारो ॥ ९६८ ॥  
 जेण गुणघवियाणवि ण गारवं धण-लवेण रहियाण ।  
 तेण विहवाण णमिमो तेणंचिय होउ विहवेहिं ॥ ९६९ ॥

जनमात्रसमस्तथापि । कार्येण न समस्तथापीति कचित्पाठः । कार्यम् अनिर्मलं तस्य लक्ष्यत इत्यर्थः ॥ पि नै केशरं कुङ्कुमस्य  
 ३ मूलप्रदेशे तथापि पिष्टं सत्<sup>१</sup> रागेण सामान्यं प्रान्तभागे तुल्यम् ॥  
 अन्यथाप्रतिभासमानानामपि प्रकृत्यनुसारि पदार्थानां कार्यमित्यर्थः ॥

॥ ९६७ ॥ परिदृष्टासकलगुणमपि सज्जनं<sup>२</sup> साधुजनं पुरुषाः  
 प्रशंसन्ति । प्रतिबन्धस्थगितार्थं को वा रत्नं विदारयति भिनत्ति  
 ३ उपहसति वा ॥ प्रतिबन्धः प्रतिघातः । नूमिअम् आच्छादितम् ॥

॥ ९६८ ॥ शोभते अदोषभावोपि गुण इव यदि भवति मत्सरो-  
 तीर्णः । विभवेपिव गुणेष्वपि दुनोति दूयते<sup>३</sup> स्थितः अहंकारः पर-  
 ३ धिकारान्महत्त्वाभिमानलक्षणः ॥

॥ ९६९ ॥ येन यस्माद्गुणार्घितानामपि न गौरवं धनलवै<sup>४</sup> रहि-  
 तानाम् तेन तस्माद्धेतोर्विभवान्<sup>५</sup> प्रेणमामः । तेनैव कारणेन भवतु  
 ३ विभवैः ॥ कृतं विभवैर्न किञ्चिद्विभवैरिति विभवनिन्दापर्यवसानम् ॥

१ MH. सद्रागेण for सर्वे रागेण.    २ MH. सज्जणं.    ३ MH. दूयति.

४ MH. भवात् for भवान्.

दविणोवयार-तुच्छावि सज्जणा एसिण्ण धीरेन्ति ।  
 जं ते णिय-गुण-लेसोहं देन्ति काणंपि परिओसं ॥ ९७० ॥  
 दूमन्ति सज्जणाणं पम्हुसिय-दसाण तोस-कालम्मि ।  
 दाणायर-संभम-दिट्ठ-पास-सुण्णाइं विलियाइं ॥ ९७१ ॥  
 सइ जाठर-चिन्तायड्डियं व हिययं अहो-मुहं जाण ।  
 उद्धुर-चित्ता कह णाम होन्तु ते सुण्ण-ववसाया ॥ ९७२ ॥

॥ ९७० ॥ द्रविणकृतेनोपकारेण उपचारेण वा तुच्छा अपि  
 सज्जना एतावता धैर्यमायान्ति यत् ते निजगुणलेशैर्देदति केषामपि  
 ३केभ्योपि परितोषम् ॥

॥ ९७१ ॥ दुन्वन्ति खेदयन्ति सज्जनानां<sup>१</sup> विस्मृतदशावसान-  
 काले परोपकारोत्तासविस्मृतदशावसानसमये दानादर [संभम] दृष्टपा-  
 र्श्वश्रन्यानि वलितानि<sup>२</sup> व्रीडितानि वा । पाठद्वयदर्शनात् ॥ किल  
 उदारप्रकृतयो दौर्गत्यावस्थायामपि अर्थिन्युपगते परोपकाररसरभसेन  
 अर्थाभाव विस्मृत्य धनदानबुद्ध्या पार्श्वमवलोकयन्ति । ततो धनश्रन्यं  
 दत्तदृष्ट्वा लज्जन्त इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ९७२ ॥ [ 'सदा जाठरचिन्ताकृष्टमिव हृदयम् अधोमुखं  
 येषाम् उत्तुङ्गचित्ताः कथं नाम भवन्तु ते ] 'अवसन्नपरोपकारसमा-  
 श्रम्भाः ॥ श्रन्यव्यवसाया इति पाठे निष्फलचेष्टा इत्यर्थः ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. वलितानि, which is obviously a blunder for वलितानि. Do has a marginal note on its reading विलियाइं, viz. वलियाइं पा. (=वलियाइं पाठान्तरम्)

<sup>२</sup> MH. omits the portion included within brackets, i. e., nearly the whole commentary on the stanza, \* MH. अवसनपरोप०.

दिष्णं पुरा जहिच्छं तओ अदेन्तेहिं संहियमभावा ।  
 गहिअं च पराहिन्तो तओ अ ओ लोह-पणण ॥ ९७३ ॥  
 लोए अमुणिय-सारत्तणेण खण-मेत्तमुव्वियन्ताण ।  
 णियय-विवेअ-द्विविया गरुयाण गुणा पयट्ठन्ति ॥ ९७४ ॥  
 गेण्हउ विहवं अवणेउ णाम लीलावहे वय-विलासे ।  
 दूमेइ कह णु देव्वो गुण-परिउट्ठाई हिययाई ॥ ९७५ ॥  
 अघटिय-परावलम्बा जह-जह गरुयत्तणेण विहडन्ति ।  
 तह-तह गरुयाण हवन्ति बद्ध-भूलाओ किन्तीओ ॥ ९७६ ॥

॥ ९७३ ॥ दत्तं पुरा आदौ यथेच्छम् इच्छानतिक्रमेण<sup>१</sup> विभ-  
 वकाले । ततोपि<sup>२</sup> दैदता [सं]स्थितम् अवश्यकर्तव्यकुटुम्बभरणार्थादि  
 धनादतिरिक्ताभावकाले<sup>३</sup> अभावाद्दानयोग्यस्य । सोढं च परावृत्तम्  
 उपनतानामकृतार्थानां गमनम् ततोपि<sup>४</sup> च<sup>५</sup> दैवगत्या कुटुम्बभरणार्था-  
 र्थाभावे लोभार्थाः स्वल्पप्रणतयः सोढा महाजनेन । इति धिक् संसारम् ॥

॥ ९७४ ॥ लोके अज्ञातसारत्वेन क्षणमात्रम् 'उद्विजमानाना-  
 मपि निजकविवेकस्थापिताः सन्तो गुरूणां गुणाः प्रवर्तन्ते ॥'

॥ ९७५ ॥ [ 'गृह्णातु विभवम् अपनयतु नाम लीलावहान् व्यय-  
 विलासान् । दुनोति कथं नु दैवं गुणपरितुष्टानि हृदयानि ॥ ]

॥ ९७६ ॥ अघटितपरावलम्बा अनाश्रितपराधीनत्वाः सन्तो<sup>६</sup>

<sup>१</sup> MH. 'क्रमेणा. <sup>२</sup> MH. 'धनादिर' for 'धनादतिरि'. <sup>३</sup> MH. 'य' for 'च'.  
<sup>४</sup> MH. 'मानाणामपि. <sup>५</sup> MH. omits all commentary on this couplet,  
 though it is found in Do J K P, <sup>६</sup> So MH.



आगम-लम्भे वय-परिणर्है भङ्गेषु धन-विलासाण ।  
 योवमसमञ्जसाईवि द्विययाई वहन्ति परिणामं ॥ ९७७ ॥  
 ण सहन्ति णिय-गुणा इर पुरओ गरुयाण इय विदन्तन्ता ।  
 णीयाहिगमे लहुआ गुणाण भावंचिअ हरन्ति ॥ ९७८ ॥  
 असलाहणे खलुच्चिय अलिय-पसंसारं दुज्जणो विउणं ।  
 अपयस-गुणे सुयणो दुहावि पिसुणत्तणं लहइ ॥ ९७९ ॥

इयथायथा गुरुत्वेन विघटन्ते सर्वसङ्कल्याणं<sup>१</sup> कुर्वन्ति तथातथा<sup>२</sup> गुरूणां  
 भवन्ति बद्धमूलाः कीर्तयः एकान्तनिवासिनां सताम् ॥

॥ ९७७ ॥ आगमलम्भे उपनिषदादिशास्त्रपरिचये वयःपरि-  
 णत्या भङ्गे च<sup>३</sup>स्तनविलासानां स्तोकम् असमञ्जसानि हृदयानि धनम-  
 ३त्तानामपि वहन्ति माहारम्यम् ॥ स्तोक माहारम्य वहन्तीति संबन्धः ॥

[॥ ९७८ ॥ न शोभन्ते निजगुणाः किल पुरतो गुरूणाम् इति  
 विचिन्तयन्तो नीचाभिगमे लघवो गुणानां भावमेव हरन्ति अपह-  
 ३रन्ति ॥ लघवो गुरूणां पुरतो निजगुणां नृहस्वतरा विभास्यन्तीति  
 भीत्या मूलत एव तांस्त्यजन्ति नचैश्च सह वर्तन्त इति भावः ॥ ]

[॥ ९७९ ॥ अश्लाघने श्लाघनानर्हे पुरुषे । निन्द्य इत्यर्थः । खल्वेव  
 निश्चयेनैव अलीकप्रशंसया दुर्जनो द्विगुणम् अपवृत्तगुणे अविद्यमान-  
 ३गुणे पुरुषे सुजनो द्विधापि पिशुनत्वं लभते ॥ निन्द्यस्य अलीकप्र-  
 शंसया दुर्जनो यथा द्विगुणं पैशुन्यं प्राप्नोति तथैव गुणहीनस्य  
 धनाढ्यादेरलीकप्रशंसया सुजनोपि द्विगुणं पैशुन्यं प्राप्नोतीत्यर्थः ॥]

<sup>१</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>मल्याग for <sup>०</sup>सङ्कल्याण.

<sup>२</sup> MH. om., second तथा.

भप्पाण-निव्विसेसोत्ति एस मे जंपि भणइ नेहेण ।

पि खलो अत्थ-गईएँ ठवइ पिसुणत्तणेच्चेय ॥ ९८० ॥

उवरिमहो य धरन्तेहिँ कव्व-कणउज्जलं अलंकारे ।

सीसइ सार-विसेसो विज्जा-विहवाण सवणेहिँ ॥ ९८१ ॥

ण सिरी चला महग्घेसु ते ण तेच्चेय सावि जं मुयइ ।

ते उण ते तंचिय जइ मुयन्ति इह तीएँ को दोसो ॥ ९८२ ॥

तन्हा अखण्डियच्चिय विहवे अञ्चुण्णएवि लहिउण ।

सेलंपि समारुहिउण किं व गयणस्स आरूढं ॥ ९८३ ॥

[॥ ९८० ॥ आत्मनिर्विशेषः आत्मना समः इति एष मे यमपि भणति स्नेहेन तमपि खलः अर्थगत्या स्थापयति पिशुनत्वे एव ॥ यं कमपि जनम् एष जनो मम प्राणवत् प्रिय इत्युक्त्या दुर्जनोद्धीकरोति तं जनं स दुर्जनः अर्थात् आत्मवद् दुर्जनत्वे स्थापयति । अत एव दुर्जनस्य स्तुतिः प्रीतिर्वा सज्जनानां त्याज्या भवतीत्यर्थः ॥]

[॥ ९८१ ॥ उपरि अधश्च धारयद्भिः काव्यकनकोज्ज्वलान् अलंकारान् शिष्यते कथ्यते सारविशेषः विद्याविभवानां श्रवणैः कर्णैः ॥]

[॥ ९८२ ॥ न श्रीश्चला महार्घेषु । तान् न तानेव सापि यत् मुञ्चति । ते पुनस्ते तामेव यदि मुञ्चन्ति इह तस्याः को दोषः ॥]

[॥ ९८३ ॥ तृष्णा अखण्डितैव विभवान् अत्युन्नतानपि लब्ध्वा । शैलमपि समारुह्य किं वा गगनस्यारूढम् ? अत्रोक्तं भवति । अस्युन्नतानपि विभवान् लब्ध्वा न कोपि शान्ततृष्णो भवति । तत्रार्थान्तरन्यासः । यदि येन केनचित् पुरुषेण शैलशिखरमारूढं भवेत् तर्हि तेन गगनं समारूढमिति भवति किम् । नैव भवतीत्यर्थः । किं व गयणस्स आरूढं इत्यत्र गगनस्य को भाग आरूढः न कोपीत्यर्थः ॥]

पुर ओ सिरीएँ पिय-पङ्कयाइ कमलायरंपिव रयन्ति ।  
 मन्ने किविणा पहुणो पणाम-घडियञ्जलि-मिसेण ॥ ९८४ ॥  
 कुसुम-फलोसारिय-पायवेहिँ विणियत्त-सउण-पणएहिँ ।  
 नं किर ण मयंचिय महिहरेहिँ जलहिँ विसन्तेहिँ ॥ ९८५ ॥  
 सोवाए सुह-दुक्खागमम्मि आरम्भिणो फलमइन्ति ।  
 चिन्ता-णह-कण्डू-संभवम्मि विहिणो ण कण्डुयणे ॥ ९८६ ॥

[ ॥ ९८४ ॥ पुरतः श्रियाः प्रियपङ्कजायाः कमलादरमिव  
 रचयन्ति मन्ये कृपणाः प्रभवः प्रणामघटिताञ्जलिमिषेण ॥  
 ३कमलानि श्रियाः प्रियाणीति कृत्वा कृपणा धनिनः प्रणामकृता-  
 ञ्जलिव्याजेन तस्याः पुरतः कमलपूजा रचयन्तीति मन्ये इति  
 समन्वयः ॥]

[ ॥ ९८५ ॥ कुसुमफलापसारितपादपैः विनिवृत्तशकुनप्रणयैः  
 तत् किल न मृतमेव महीधरैः जलधि विशद्भिः ॥ अत्रोक्तं भवति ।  
 ३फलपुष्पविहीनैः पक्षिविहीनवृक्षकैः पर्वतैर्यत्समुद्रे प्रवेशनं न किं तत्  
 तेषां मृत्युप्रायं भवति । भवत्येवेति । महता दानसामर्थ्यनाशः पला-  
 यनं च मृत्युवदिति भावः ॥]

[ ॥ ९८६ ॥ सोपाये सुखदुःखागमे आरम्भिणः फलम् अयन्ते  
 गच्छन्ति चिन्तानखकण्डूसंभवे विहिणो विंशः सकाशात् दैवात् जना  
 ३न कण्डूयने ॥ फलमइन्ति इत्यनुषङ्गः । सुखागमवाञ्छा दुःखापगम-  
 वाञ्छा च उपायताध्ये भवतः । अतः उपायिनः स्वकीयस्योपायस्य  
 फलं सुखागमरूपं दुःखापगमरूपं च प्राप्नुवन्ति । दैवावलम्बिनस्तु  
 ६चिन्तया कण्डूयनं कृत्वा तादृशं फलं न लभन्त इत्यर्थः ॥]

मोहाहिभवेण सिरिं चिर-बोलीणं विमग्गमाणाण ।  
दूरीभवन्तु आगन्तुयाउ कइ मा समिद्धीओ ॥ ९८७ ॥  
आयार-पेसलाणवि हुवन्ति एमेय विहि-णिओएण ।  
विणियत्तीओच्चिय आवईओ मन्ने समहिंलेत्ति ॥ ९८८ ॥  
जम्मि अविसण्ण-हिययत्तणेण ते गारवं वल्लगन्ति ।  
तं विसममणुप्पेन्तो गरुयाण विही खलो होइ ॥ ९८९ ॥  
हिययस्स विणिव्ववणे इह लोएच्चिय समप्पिय-फलाइ ।  
वीयं पर-ल्लोय-फलं ण रण्ण-वसहीइ सद्धिहिमो ॥ ९९० ॥

[॥ ९८७ ॥ मोहाभिभवेन श्रियं चिरातिक्रान्तां विमार्गमाणानां  
दूरीभवन्तु आगन्तुकाः कथं मा समृद्धयः ॥ भवन्त्येवेत्यर्थः ॥]

[॥ ९८८ ॥ आकारपेशलानामपि भवन्ति एवमेव विधिनियो-  
गेन विनिवृत्तय एव आपदो मन्ये समखिला इति ॥]

[॥ ९८९ ॥ यस्मिन् विषमे दुःखे अविषण्णहृदयत्वेन ते गौर-  
वम् अवलगन्ति तद् विषमं दुःखम् अनुत्प्रयन् गुरुणां विधिः खलो  
३ भवति ॥ प्राप्तेपि दुःखे ये अविषण्णहृदयाः सन्तो गौरवं न त्यजन्ति  
तेषां गुरुणां दुःखम् अनपनयत् दैवं दुष्टं मन्तव्यम् इत्यर्थः ॥]

[॥ ९९० ॥ हृदयस्य विनिर्वपणे श्रद्धास्यामः इह लोक एव  
समर्पितफलायां बीजं परलोकफलं न अरण्यवसत्यां श्रद्धास्यामः ॥  
३ परलोकः फलं यस्य तत् सदाचारतपश्चर्यादिरूपं बीजम् इह लोक  
एव दत्तफलायामरण्यवसत्यां न क्षिपामः अपि तु हृदयस्य विनि-  
र्वपणे ईश्वराधीनीकरणे क्षिपाम इत्यर्थः । अरण्यवसतिः केवलम्

रम्यं विहवी विसेसे थिइ-मेत्तं थोय-वित्थरो महइ ।  
 मगइ सरीरमधणो रोई जीएच्चिय कयत्थो ॥ ९९१ ॥  
 मूले निविडायन्ता विरलुग्गारा तओ पसङ्केसु ।  
 कालेण सउरिसाणवि कहाणुबन्धा निमिल्लन्ति ॥ ९९२ ॥  
 विरसायन्ता बहलत्तणेण हियए खलन्ति परिओहा ।  
 थोय-विहवत्तणेणं सुहंभरप्पच्चिय सुणन्ति ॥ ९९३ ॥  
 विरसम्मिवि पडिल्लगं ण तरिज्जइ कहवि जं नियत्तेउ ।  
 हिययस्स तस्स तरलत्तणम्मि मोहो इह जणस्स ॥ ९९४ ॥

६ ऐहिकफलानां शान्तिसुखादिरूपाणां दात्री न तु परलोकार्जनरूपाणां  
 सुखानाम् इति भावः ॥]

[॥ ९९१ ॥ रमते विभवी विशेषे । स्थितिमात्रं स्तोत्रविस्तारः  
 इच्छति । मार्गयति शरीरम् अधनः । रोगी जीव एव कृतार्थः ॥]

[॥ ९९२ ॥ मूले निविडायमानाः विरलोद्गारास्ततः प्रसङ्केषु  
 कालेन सत्पुरुषाणामपि कथानुबन्धा निमीलन्ति ॥]

[॥ ९९३ ॥ विरसाभवन्तो बहलत्वेन हृदये स्खलन्ति विन-  
 श्यन्ति अनुपभुक्ता एव विनष्टा भवन्ति परिओहा (?) परिभोगाः  
 परिभोग्यवस्तूनि । स्तोत्रविभवत्वेन सुखंभरात्मान एव सुणन्ति (?)  
 शृण्वन्ति श्रूयन्ते ॥

एवशब्दो भिन्नक्रमः । बहला विभवा जनान् विरसान् कुर्वन्ति  
 अनुपभुक्ता एव सन्तः । अल्पविभवत्वेनैव जनाः सुखिन इति  
 श्रूयन्ते इति भावार्थेन भवितव्यम् ॥]

[॥ ९९४ ॥ विरसेपि प्रतिलग्नं न तीर्यते शक्यते कथमपि यत्

हिययम्मि गाढ-घटिएहिँ दोवि मण्णे समं ठविज्जन्ति ।  
 बुद्धीओ उहय-लोयम्महीओ जुयईण यणएहिँ ॥ ९९५ ॥  
 पहरइ कह णु अणङ्को कह णु हु विन्धन्ति कौसुमा बाणा ।  
 इय कामेच्चिय अफुढे फुडाई तत्तो कह सुहाई ॥ ९९६ ॥  
 हिययस्स निहुरत्तणमिणमो किं संठवेहि महिलाण ।  
 अत्तो पओहराणं वज्जंचिय वसइ पयाण ॥ ९९७ ॥

निवर्तयितुं हृदयं हृदयस्य तस्य तरलत्वे चञ्चलत्वे मोहः इह जनस्य ॥  
 ३ हृदयं चञ्चलं भवतीति या जनस्य बुद्धिः सा मोहात्मिका । विरसा-  
 दपि हृदयस्य अनपकर्षणीयत्वात् । इति भावः ॥ ]

[॥ ९९५ ॥ हृदये गाढघटितैः द्वे अपि मन्ये समं स्थाप्येते  
 बुद्धी उभयलोकोन्मुख्यौ युवतीनां स्तनकैः ॥ इदमुक्तं भवति ।  
 ३ उभयलोकोन्मुख्यौ ऐहिकपारत्रिकश्रेयः संबन्धिन्यौ बुद्धी युवतीनां  
 स्तनकैस्तासां हृदये गर्त इव स्थाप्येते ते च स्तनकाः पिधानस्थान-  
 मृता हृदयरूपस्य गर्तस्य मुखे तिष्ठन्ति तथा च कृत्वा ते उपरि  
 ६ उदेतुमसमर्थे कुर्वन्तीति । युवतिस्तनलम्पटा ऐहिकपारत्रिकनिःश्रेय-  
 सपराङ्मुखा भवन्तीत्यर्थः ॥]

[॥ ९९६ ॥ प्रहरति कथं नु अनङ्गः / कथं नु खलु विध्यन्ति  
 कौसुमा बाणाः ? इति काम एव अस्फुटे स्फुटानि तस्मात् कथं  
 ३ सुखानि ? अनङ्गः कौसुमैर्बाणैः कामिनः प्रहरतीत्यादिः सर्व एव  
 कविकल्पनालापः । स एव नास्ति अनङ्गः परमार्थतः । अतस्तस्मात्  
 कविसमयेन भाव्यानि सुखान्यपि तथैव अपरमार्थानीति भावः ॥ ]

[॥ ९९७ ॥ हृदयस्य निष्ठुरत्वम् इदं हृदयं किं कथं संस्थापयि-  
 ष्यति आत्मनि धारयिष्यति महिलानाम् ? अतः पयोधराणां वज्रमेव  
 36 ( Gaṇḍavaho ),

रमइ य चरिए अफुल्लयम्मि खिज्जइ य नियय-सीलेण ।  
 निन्दइ य पर-सहावं सिंहइ य लोओ पर-गुणाण ॥ ९९८ ॥  
 मृगण्व दीह-धवला मण्णे चिहुरा जणस्स जायन्ति ।  
 बोलन्ताण अणुदिणं जहागयं हियय-भावाण ॥ ९९९ ॥  
 सव्वङ्गं विणिवेसो णईइ पल्लिण्हि णूण दावेइ ॥  
 आसन्नमिमम्मि जरा-करङ्क-भावं सरीरम्मि ॥ १००० ॥

३ वसतिः एतासाम् ॥ इदमुक्तं भवति । स्त्रीणां निष्ठुरत्वस्य वसतिः  
 वसतिस्थानं तासां कोमलहृदये कथं भवेत् / नैव भवति । अतः पयो-  
 धरद्वयोपलक्षितस्य कठिनत्वस्य वसतिर्वज्रम् एव भवति । तासां  
 ६ पयोधराभ्यामधो वज्रं वर्तते न तु कोमलं हृदयम् इति यावत् ।  
 कोमलं मन्यमानमपि स्त्रीहृदयं वज्रवत्कठिनं भवतीति ॥ ]

[॥ ९९८ ॥ रमते च चरिते आत्मसबन्धिनि स्वर्काये खिद्यते  
 च निजकशीलेन निन्दति च परस्वभावं स्पृहयति च लोकः परगु-  
 ३ णानां परगुणेभ्यः ॥ विरुद्धवर्तनो लोक इत्यर्थः ॥]

[॥ ९९९ ॥ मार्गा इव दीर्घधवला मन्ये चिकुरा जनस्य जायन्ते  
 अतिक्रामताम् अनुदिनं यथागतं हृदयभावानां कामादिचेष्टानां यौव-  
 ३ नसहचारिणाम् ॥

कामादिचेष्टाशक्तयो हि यौवनदशायां यथा क्रमेण आगच्छन्ति  
 तथा ता वार्द्धक्ये क्रमेणैव अपगच्छन्ति । तासामागमनगमनैरिव  
 ६ केशा मार्गा इव धवला भवन्तीत्युत्प्रेक्ष्यते ॥]

[॥ १००० ॥ सर्वाङ्गं विनिवेशो नत्याः पलितैर्नूनं दर्शयति  
 आसन्नं तस्मिन् जराकरङ्कभावं शरीरे ॥

सन्व-त्यामोणमियं ओहुरमायङ्गियं वलि-छयाहिं ।  
 धराणि-अलाहिमुहंपिव सरीरमिणमो जरी वहइ ॥ १००१ ॥  
 अङ्गेषु बिन्दु-णिबिडा णिवडइ परिणाम-जज्जरिज्जन्ती ।  
 तिलय-च्छलेण मण्णे कसण-च्छायव्व चिहुराण ॥ १००२ ॥  
 गम्भुगम-लङ्घिय-जोव्वणाण धरिणीएँ विमण-पिय-दिहं ।  
 थणयाण दुद्ध-धारा-णिहेण पलियं व णिवत्तमइ ॥ १००३ ॥  
 सयलं विसम-विरसत्तणेण दुक्खं सुहं चिय ण णाम ।  
 दुक्खाभावो सोक्खं ण जेण ण हु तेण दुक्खंपि ॥ १००४ ॥

३ सर्वाङ्गे वक्रत्वस्य यः प्रवेशो वार्द्धक्ये जायते स जरायाः करङ्क  
 इवेत्युत्प्रेक्ष्यते । करङ्कः नारीकेलादिमयं दीर्घवक्रं भाण्डं कापालिका-  
 दिभिर्भिक्षाग्रहणार्थं भृतम् ॥]

॥ १००१ ॥ सर्वस्थामावनतम्<sup>१</sup> अधोमुखम् आकृष्टं वलितताभिः  
 धरणितलाभिमुखमिव शरीरमेतत् जरी वहति ॥ स्थाम बलं शरीरै-  
 ३ कदेशश्च ॥

॥ १००२ ॥ अङ्गेषु बिन्दुनिबिडा निपतति परिणामेन जर्ज-  
 रीक्रियमाणा तिलकच्छलेन मन्ये कृष्णच्छायेव<sup>२</sup> चिकुराणाम् ॥ 'जर-  
 ३ या जर्जरीकृता केशकृष्णतैव विगलिता देहबिन्दुत्वमापन्नस्युत्प्रेक्षा ॥

॥ १००३ ॥ 'गर्भोद्गमलङ्घितयौवनानां<sup>३</sup> 'गृहिणीनां<sup>४</sup> विमनस्क-  
 प्रियवृष्टं स्तनानां दुग्धधारानिभेन पलितमिव निष्कामति ॥ जीर्ण-  
 ३ यौवनत्वेन प्रियतमायाः विमनस्कत्वं प्रियतमस्य ॥

॥ १००४ ॥ सकलं विरामविरसत्वेन दुःखं सुखं वापि न  
 नाम । सुखलेशस्य वैषयिकदुःखभरेणानुविद्धत्वात् । किं च दुःखा-

१ MH, 'वन्त' for 'वनत'. २ MH, 'छायेव'. ३ MH, जराया. ४ MH,  
 गलोद्गमलङ्घित. ५ MH, धरिणीनां.



फुरइ य फुडो अभावस्स एस भुवण-च्छलेण आचारा ।  
 आलोयण-णिव्वहिओव्वणील-भावो णह-यलस्स ॥ १००५ ॥  
 इय विरसमिमे संसारमावसन्ताण वो फलममोहं ।  
 णिव्वहउ पावणाणं गुणाण पडुणो णिसमणेण ॥ १००६ ॥

अवि य ।

आसा-गय-दाणायन्त-कसण-कण्ठ-प्पहा-हओ लहइ ।  
 केसर-कलाव-करणं सोच्चिय सिदिलो जडा-निवहो ॥ १००७ ॥

१ भावमालं सुखम् न 'तु वस्त्वन्तरम् एवं येन यस्मात् तेन तस्माल्ल न  
 खलु दुःखं सर्वमपि । किं तर्हि । सर्वमेव दुःखं विवेकिनामिति सं-  
 सारविवेकिभिर्व्यापारमात्रं' हेयम् ॥

॥ १००५ ॥ स्फुरति च स्फुटम् अभावस्यैव भुवनच्छलेन आ-  
 कारः । आलोकनेन अविद्यावासनानिर्मितावभासेन निर्वृत्तः कल्पित  
 २ इव नीलभावो नभस्तलस्य ॥ सर्वं शून्यमिति<sup>१</sup> माध्यमिकाः । तेन  
 संसारग्रहो न युक्तः ॥

॥ १००६ ॥ इति विरसम् इमं संसारम् आवसता [वो] युष्माकं  
 फलम् अमल्लम् अप्रतिपक्षम् अमलं वा निर्वर्ततां<sup>२</sup> पावनानां गुणानां  
 ३ प्रभोर्यशोवर्मणः सबन्धनां निशमनेन आकर्णनेन ॥ महाकुलकम् ॥

आपि च ।

[॥ १००७ ॥ आशागजदानायमानकृष्णकण्ठप्रभाहतो लभते  
 केसरकलापसादृश्यं स एव शिथिलः जटानिवहः ॥

३ शिवस्य यो जटानिवहः स शिवसिंहस्य केसरता प्राप्त इति  
 यावत् ॥]

<sup>१</sup> MH, ननु, for न तु / MH, संसारविवेकिव्यापारसर्वं हेयम्, which seems corrupt. The emendation is conjectural. <sup>२</sup> MH, सर्वन्वमिति The emen-  
 dation is conjectural. <sup>३</sup> MH, निवर्ततां,

बह्व मणि-किरण-रञ्जित-सीस-निवेशित-फणा-समोसरिओ ।  
 भुजइन्दो पट्टि-पहोलि-रुद्ध-लङ्गूल-बेलम्बं ॥ १००८ ॥  
 ताओषिय रहस-विसट्ट-वयण-कुहरोयराओ<sup>१</sup> पावेन्ति ।  
 जालावली-विलासं उत्तंस-कपाल-मालाओ ॥ १००९ ॥  
 पट्टिमा-मग्गा सिर-ससि-यलाए<sup>१</sup> सच्चविय-णह-मुहोइण्णा ।  
 तेच्चिय इत्थेसु णहकुसत्तणं एन्ति णिन्तूण ॥ १०१० ॥

[॥ १००८ ॥ बहति मणिकिरणरञ्जितशीर्षनिवेशितफणासमप-  
 सृतो भुजगेन्द्रः पृष्टिप्रभावलिरुद्धलङ्गूलविडम्बनाम् ॥

- ३ म्वशिरोमणिना शिवशिरो रञ्जितं कृत्वा तत्र फणां निवेश्य  
 शिष्टशरीरेण शिवपृष्ठोपरि पादपर्यन्तमपसरन् बासुकिः शिवसिं-  
 हस्य पुच्छतां गत इत्यर्थः । पृष्टिप्रभावलिः प्रभावती पृष्टिततिः ।  
 ६ सा विभक्ता येन तादृशस्य पुच्छस्य विडम्बनामनुकरणमिति यो-  
 ज्यम् ॥]

[॥ १००९ ॥ ता एव रभसविलिष्टवदनकुहरोदराः प्राप्नुवन्ति  
 जालावलीविलासम् उत्तंसकपालमालाः ॥

- १ अत्यन्तोद्धाटितवदनकुहरा याः शिवाशिरःस्थकपालमालास्ता एव  
 शिवसिंहस्य जालावलीत्वं प्राप्ताः । जालावलयः जालरूपपञ्चाः  
 सिंहाशिरःस्थाः केशा दृष्टप्रसिद्धाः ॥]

॥ १०१० ॥ प्रतिमामार्गाः शिरःशशिकलायां सत्यापितनख-  
 मुखावतीर्णाः त एव हस्तयोः नखाकुशत्वं यन्ति निर्गम्य ॥

<sup>१</sup> Dc, the only MS. in which stanzas 1007-1011 occur, wrongly omits  
 ए, which we restore by conjecture,

इय तुलिउमाहेलसन्तेण जस्स बल-विब्भमं ति-णयणेण ।  
 भेसिय-गोरि-मइन्दं मइन्द-रूवेण परिणमियं ॥ १०११ ॥  
 खुडिया इमेण समरक्कणेसु रिउ-वारणाण कर-दण्डा ।  
 नासा-विमुक्क-जीहाह-रुहिर-धारा विसहरव्व ॥ १०१२ ॥  
 मह-धूम-लया एयस्स सुचरियाहूय तियस-णाहस्स ।  
 सुर-करिणो बहल-मयम्बु-सामला सहइ सरणिव्व ॥ १०१३ ॥  
 लहुईकयावि गुण-गारवेण गरुयावि णियय-कुल-उव्वा ।  
 अप्पाण-गारवेणं पुणोवि गुरुईकया जेण ॥ १०१४ ॥

- ३ शिवस्य नस्त्राग्राणां ये प्रतिमानिवेशाः शिरःशशिकलायां कृतास्त  
 एव ततो निर्गम्य शिवसिंहस्य हस्तयोस्तीक्ष्णनखत्वं प्राप्ता इति  
 भावः ॥]

[॥ १०११ ॥ इति तोलितुम् अभिलषता यस्य बलविभ्रम त्रिन-  
 यनेन भीषितगौरीमृगेन्द्रं मृगेन्द्ररूपेण परिणमितम् ]

॥ १०१२ ॥ खण्डिता अमुना यशोवर्मणा समराक्कणेषु जय-  
 वारणानां करदण्डा नासाविमुक्करुधिराः स्फुरज्जिह्वा विषधरा इव ॥  
 ३ नासाविमुक्तजिह्वा[भ]रुधिरधारा इति पाठान्तरम् ॥

॥ १०१३ ॥ मत्स्रधूमलता एतस्य सुचरिताहृतत्रिदशनाथस्य  
 सुरकरिणः 'ऐरावणस्य बहलमदाम्बुश्यामला शोभते सरणीव' ॥

- ३ सुचरितं शोभनमाचरितं यज्ञादि । तत्र साक्षादाहृत इन्द्रः ससेन  
 आयातीति दर्शितम् ॥

॥ १०१४ ॥ लघूकृता अपि [गुणगौरवेण गुरवोपि निजककु-

<sup>१</sup> MH. परावणस्य.

<sup>२</sup> MH. सरणिव्व.

<sup>३</sup> MH, omits the words shown in brackets,

पहु-धम्म-बन्धणे संठियस्स विवरीय-सासिय-जयस्स ।

करुणा-णीसास-सहा सहन्ति संरम्भ-भिउडीओ ॥ १०१५ ॥

अह वा २४

कुम्माहिबेण दीसइ उण्णामिय-सङ्ख-रयण-वलएण ।

तियसाण संभमुग्गाहिअग्घ-वत्तोच्च-सलिल-णिही ॥ १०१६ ॥

लपूर्वे आत्मगौरवेण पुनरपि गुरुकृता येन ] ॥ गुरुकृताः पूर्वे  
३ स्ववंश्या यशोवर्मणेत्यर्थः ॥

॥ १०१५ ॥ प्रभुधर्मेण यदुष्टानां नीत्यर्थं बन्धनं तत्र [सं]स्थिते  
चौरादिवर्गे विपरीतानुशिष्टजगतौ 'बन्धनादिनैरपेक्ष्येण आज्ञामात्र-  
३ 'मार्गस्थापितलोकस्य करुणानिःश्वाससहाः शोभन्ते संरम्भभृकुटयः ॥  
ऐकान्तिककारुण्येन' न 'जगत् मार्गे तिष्ठतीति भृकुटियोगेन रसद्वयानु-  
प्रवेशो वर्णितः ॥ 'पहुधम्मबन्धने संठियस्स वि[वरी]अमासिनो जस्से-  
६ ति पाठान्तरम् ॥ प्रभुधर्म एव बन्धनमिव । परायत्तत्वकारित्वात् ।  
प्रभुत्वं भयानकरसव्यतिरेकेण न निर्वहतीति कृत्वा अनभिमतदारुणं  
रूपं करोत्यत एवाह विपरीतमर्शकारिण इति । मर्शो विमर्शः ॥

॥ १०१६ ॥ अथ हर्यवतारयन्त्रोवर्मकर्तृकोदधिमथनं चतुर्विंश-  
तिकुलकेन [ आह ] । कूर्माधिपेन दृश्यते उज्जामितशङ्करलवलेन  
३ त्रिदशानां सञ्जमोद्गाहितार्घपात्र<sup>१</sup> इव<sup>२</sup> सलिलनिधिः ॥ मन्दरधारणा-  
र्थपातालोद्भवकूर्माधिपयुतः समुद्रः एवम् उत्प्रेक्षितः ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH, बन्धनानिरेपेक्षेनाज्ञामात्र<sup>०</sup>. The correction is supplied by the same note quoted in the margin of Dc. <sup>२</sup> MH. 'मार्ग. <sup>३</sup> MH. एका<sup>०</sup>. <sup>४</sup> MH. जगन्मार्गतीति. The correction is supplied by the same note quoted in the margin of Dc. <sup>५</sup> MH. बहुधम्मबन्धने संठियस्स विम सासिनो यत्सेति <sup>६</sup> MH. सञ्जमोद्गातीत्यर्थं <sup>१</sup> MH, reads the इव after सलिल<sup>०</sup> thus: सलिल इव निधिः.

उन्मिष्टस्सपि चिर-याल-मुक्क-णीसास सिद्धिल-देहस्स ।  
 पटी पुणो तरङ्गेहिं लङ्घिया कमठ-णाहस्स ॥ १०१७ ॥  
 दीसन्ति कुम्म-तुल्लिया घणव्व पुणरुत्त-विज्जु-विप्फुरणा ।  
 ऊसास-दिह-तम्बिर-कण्ठ-च्छेया महा-मीणा ॥ १०१८ ॥  
 पेच्छन्ति सुर-दइच्चा घटिय-धरा-मग-गो-परिणाहं ।  
 पट्ठिं पेरन्त-सहाव-सामलं कमठ-णाहस्स ॥ १०१९ ॥  
 कुम्म-ट्टियस्स दीसइ जलहिम्मि तरङ्ग भङ्गुर-णिवेशा ।  
 ण-पहुत्त-रसा-यल-कुञ्चियव्व फट्ठिमा महि-हरस्स ॥ १०२० ॥

॥ १०१७ ॥ उन्मिष्टस्यापि चिरकालं मुक्तनिःश्वासशिथिलदे-  
 हस्य पृष्ठं पुनस्तरङ्गैर्लङ्घितं कमठनाथस्य कूर्मपतेः ॥ भूभारस्तेदकृतो  
 ३ निःश्वासः ॥

॥ १०१८ ॥ दृश्यन्ते उन्मज्जता कूर्मेण तुलिता उन्नमिता घना  
 इव पुनरुक्तविद्युद्विस्फुरणा उच्छ्वासदृष्टनाम्रकण्ठच्छेदा महामीनाः ॥  
 ३ पुनरुक्तमभ्यस्तम् ॥

॥ १०१९ ॥ प्रेक्षन्ते सुरा दैत्याश्च घटितधरामार्गगौरवपरि-  
 णाहं [पृष्ठं] पर्यन्तस्वभावश्यामलं कमठनाथस्य ॥ आश्रितया भूम्या  
 ३ यो घृष्टः पृष्ठप्रदेशः स गौरीभूतः । पार्श्वानि तु स्वभावश्यामलानि  
 कूर्मस्य ॥

॥ १०२० ॥ कूर्मस्थितस्य दृश्यते<sup>१</sup> जलधौ तरङ्गभङ्गुरनिवेशा  
 न प्रभवता<sup>२</sup> अवर्तमानेनापर्यवसितेन रसातलेन कुञ्चितेव साकुञ्चनेव<sup>३</sup>

<sup>१</sup> MH. दृश्यते. <sup>२</sup> MH. अवर्तमानेन. <sup>३</sup> MH. साकुञ्चितेव.

बलइअ-भुयङ्ग-बलयाववीड-पुञ्जिय-णमन्त-साहग्गा ।

अग्गेहिं सेल-घडिया मूलेहिं दलन्ति दुम-णिवहा ॥ १०२१ ॥

भुययाहिवस्स णिहसा झिज्जन्ति उरम्मि रुर-हरन्तीओ ।

वण-गण्ठि-गयाओ<sup>१</sup> विहङ्ग-णाह-णह-कोडि-कीलाओ ॥ १०२२ ॥

फुट्टन्ति पायवाणं रय-विस्थारावबद्ध-परिवेसा ।

विणियत्ति-समय-ताडिय-तडाओ<sup>२</sup> पारोह-मालाओ ॥ १०२३ ॥

अट्ठिय-गिरि-बलण-गयागयम्बुवोच्छिण्ण-णिवडिय-तडाओ ।

पत्ताओ<sup>३</sup> विअड-भावं तलिणाओवि कडय-सरियाओ १०२४

३ प्रतिमा प्रतिबिम्बं महीधरस्य ॥ कल्लालकस्य 'वशेन चन्द्रादिप्रति-  
बिम्बं भङ्गुरनिवेशं चलं' दृष्टम् ॥

॥ १०२१ ॥ बलयीकृतभुजंगबलयावपीडमुक्तनमच्छाखाप्राः  
अग्रैः शैलघटिता मूलैर्दलन्ति द्रुमनिवहाः ॥

॥ १०२२ ॥ भुजगाधिपस्य गिरिनिघर्षात्<sup>४</sup> क्षीयन्ते [ उरसि ]  
स्वरस्वराशब्दं कुर्वन्त्यः व्रणग्रन्थिगता विहंगनाथनखकोटिकीलाः ॥  
३ गरुडेन सह युद्धे घातव्रणत्वं वासुकेः ॥

॥ १०२३ ॥ स्फुटन्ति पादपानां रयविस्तारावबद्धपरिवेषा  
विनिवृत्तिसमयताडिततटाः प्ररोहमालाः ॥ रयो वेगः भ्रमितमन्द-  
३ रस्य । तन्नेत्रत्वेन च व्यवस्थितेन वासुकिना स्वीक्रियमाणाः प्ररोहाः  
परिवेषत्वं बलयाकृतत्वमापद्यन्ते । ततः पुनः प्रत्यावर्तमानेन मुक्ता  
उद्वेष्टनयोगात्<sup>५</sup> गिरितटाः भ्रान्ति ॥

॥ १०२४ ॥ <sup>६</sup>अस्थितगिरिवलनगताम्बुव्युच्छिन्ननिपतित-

<sup>१</sup> MH. कशेन. <sup>२</sup> MH. बल. <sup>३</sup> MH. <sup>४</sup>वर्षा. for <sup>५</sup>वर्षात्.

<sup>४</sup> MH. खरहरा<sup>०</sup>. <sup>५</sup> MH. <sup>६</sup>योगा for <sup>७</sup>योगात्. <sup>८</sup> MH. गताना तु पुच्छिण्ण  
37 ( Gaṇḍavaho )

परिसिद्धिल-वियड-मूला तेच्चय वहन्ति पदम-तणु-धारा ।  
 भुयइन्द-णिहस-विहडन्त-विवर-मूला जलुप्पीला ॥ १०२५ ॥  
 वीसाम-मन्थरायन्त-सेल-वोछिण-दूर-वडणाओ ।  
 मडहं कमेण बलयं णिज्झर-धाराओ<sup>१</sup> बन्धन्ति ॥ १०२६ ॥  
 पावन्ति बलिय-विन्थय गिरि-कडय-णिहंसणा तल्लिण-मूला ।  
 विन्थारं दसण-च्छेय-मण्डला दिग्गइन्द्राण ॥ १०२७ ॥  
 णिहस-विरिक-दुम-लओ जह-जह सेलम्मि घडइ भुयइन्द्रो ।  
 तह-तह दीहायन्तो पुणोवि बलइज्जइ गिरिम्मि ॥ १०२८ ॥

तटा. प्राप्ता विकटभावं तन्व्यो निर्नम्बमरितः ॥ अस्थितमनवरतम ।  
 १ गतागतयुक्तरम्बुभिस्मन्तविघटने अल्पा अपि महत्यो नद्यो जाताः ॥

॥ १०२५ ॥ प्रतिशिथिलविकटमूलास्त एव वहन्ति प्रथमतनु-  
 धाराः भुजगेन्द्रनिघर्षविघटमानविवरमूला<sup>१</sup> जलोत्पीडाः ॥ उत्पीडाः  
 ३ समूहः प्रवाहः ॥

॥ १०२६ ॥ [ विश्राममन्थरायमाणशैलव्युच्छिन्नदूरपतनाः  
 अल्पं क्रमेण बलयं निर्जग्धारा बध्नन्ति ] ॥ भ्रमति मन्थाने सति  
 ३ प्रतिहतोत्पतिता धारा दूरं पतन्ति । विश्रान्त्यर्थावरोधे तु सति न  
 दूरं गच्छन्ति बलयाकारं च स्वाधारलम् बध्नन्ति ॥

॥ १०२७ ॥ प्राप्नुवन्ति बलितविस्तीर्णगिरिकटकनिघर्षणतनु-  
 मूला विन्थारं दशनच्छेदमण्डला<sup>२</sup> दिग्गजेन्द्राणाम् ॥ मन्दरमहत्त्वमत्र  
 ३ तात्पर्यार्थः । दिग्गजेन्द्रदशनव्यापादनात् ॥

॥ १०२८ ॥ निघर्षणेन<sup>३</sup> विरिक्ताम्बोदितपतिता<sup>४</sup> द्रुमलता येन स

१ MH. 'विकटमान' . २ MH. 'छेदं मण्डला' . ३ MH. 'विरक्ता' . ४ MH. 'द्रुम' .

णिहस-परिगलिय-वासुङ्-णिम्मोय-रयावबद्ध-परिवेसो ।  
 कुम्भम्मि होइ खण-विरइ आलवालोव्व सलिल-निही ॥ १०२९ ॥  
 कम-लद्धालोयं फणि-णिहंस-झिज्जन्त तड-पणहासु ।  
 णिन्ति अविणिक्खमन्तावि वण-यरा महिहर-दरीसु ॥ १०३० ॥  
 होन्ति गिरि-वल्लण-भावा अण्णण-दिंसा घटन्त-कडयाण ।  
 सरलपि पडन्तीणं सिलाण कुडिलव्व गइ-मग्गा ॥ १०३१ ॥

यथायथा शैले घटते सबध्यते भुजगेन्द्रः तथातथा दीर्घायमाणः पुन-  
 ३ धिवैल्यते<sup>१</sup> वेष्टयते गिरौ ॥ अपसृततरुविटपे मन्दरमन्थने<sup>२</sup> तनुत्वं यथा-  
 यथा उत्पद्यते तथातथा नेत्रत्वमापन्नो वासुकिः अन्यान्यानि<sup>३</sup> वेष्ट-  
 नानि भजत इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ १०२९ ॥ निघर्षपरिगलितवासुकिनिर्मांकरयावबद्धपरिवेषः  
 कूर्मे मन्दरमूलाधिकपरिमाणे मन्दरमूलस्थे भवति क्षणावेरचिनालः  
 ३ वालमिव गिरिमूलम् ॥ निर्मांकः सर्पचर्म ॥

॥ १०३० ॥ 'क्रमलब्धालोकं कृत्वा 'फणिनिघर्षणक्षीयमाणप्रन-  
 ष्टतटासु सतीषु निर्यान्ति अविनिष्क्रामन्तोपि' वनचरा महीधरदरीषु ॥

॥ १०३१ ॥ भवन्ति 'गिरिवलनभावाद्धेतोः अन्योन्यदिग्घटमान-  
 कटकानां सरलमपि कृत्वा पतन्तीनां [ शिलानां ] कुटिला इव गति-  
 ३ मार्गाः ॥ बलतो मन्थनमन्दरस्य<sup>४</sup> उत्तरदिग्व्यवस्थिताः कटका दक्षि-  
 णया दिशा अन्योन्यं संबध्यन्ते ॥ दक्षिणदिग्गतान्त्सु उत्तरया [ इति ]  
 अन्योन्यदिग्घटमानकटकत्वं शिलानाम् । यतश्च प्रदेशाच्छिलाः

<sup>१</sup> MH. 'कल्पते for 'वैल्यते. The emendation is conjectural. <sup>२</sup> MH. मथने.  
<sup>३</sup> MH. अन्यान्यानि, <sup>४</sup> MH. 'लब्धालोह. <sup>५</sup> MH. 'प्रणष्ट'. <sup>६</sup> MH. 'निष्क्राम  
 तोपि. <sup>७</sup> MH. 'वल्लण'. <sup>८</sup> MH. मंथन.



उच्छलित-सलिल-पूरिय-गयण'दिसा-बलय-पटिहओयासो ।  
 खण-तुच्छम्मि पहिरवो णवर समुद्देच्चिय बल्लगो ॥ १०३२ ॥  
 वासुद-णिहसुम्पूलिय-पक्ख-च्छेय-वण-गण्ठि-णिव्वडिया ।  
 णिव्वडन्ति सल-कडयाउ वज्ज-धारा-तट-क्खण्डा ॥ १०३३ ॥  
 पसरान्ति बलन्तोअहि-मण्हलइज्जन्त-कड्डिय-सरीरा ।  
 सुंकार-सरलिआवत्त-पसिडिला णवर भुयइन्दा ॥ १०३४ ॥

६ पतन्ति तस्मिन् गच्छति' सति अपादानापेक्षया स्पष्टमपि कृत्वा पतन्त्यः  
 कुटिलमार्गा इव लक्ष्यन्ते ॥

॥ १०३२ ॥ उच्छलितसलिलपूरितगगनदिग्बलयत्वात्प्रतिहता-  
 वकाशः 'क्षणतुच्छे प्रतिवः केवलं समुद्र एवावलम्बः ॥ मन्दरा-  
 ३ घातादुच्छलितेन जलधिजलेन गगने पूरिते सति तत्रानवकाशः [सन्]  
 क्षणमात्ररिक्ते समुद्रे एव प्रतिशब्दः समुल्लामेत्यर्थः ॥

॥ १०३३ ॥ नेत्रत्वापन्नवामुर्केर्निघर्षोन्मूलिता ये<sup>१</sup> पक्षच्छेदव्रणा  
 'इन्द्रप्रहारकृताः [ तत्संबन्धिभ्यो ग्रन्थिभ्यो 'निर्वर्णिताः ] पृथग्भूताः  
 ३ निपतन्ति शैलकटकात् नष्टशल्यत्वापन्नवज्रधारामिश्रास्तटखण्डाः ॥

॥ १०३४ ॥ प्रसरन्ति बलदुर्धमण्डलीक्रियमाण [कृष्ट] शरीराः  
 'सुंकारसरलीकृतावर्तस्त्वेन प्रशिथिलीभूतशरीराः केवलं भुजगेन्द्राः ॥  
 ३ नवरं केवलम् । एवं नाम महान्तो जलधौ सर्पा ये<sup>२</sup> 'फूत्कारैर्मन्दरव-  
 लनोत्पन्नानावतान् मरलान् कुर्वन्ति<sup>३</sup> ॥

१ MH. गमत्तिमपदानापेक्षया. २ MH. क्षणतुच्छे. ३ MH. वासुकिर्नि.  
 ४ MH. 'प्रमाण' for 'प्रहार', which is a conjectural emendation. ५ MH.  
 is apparently mutilated here. The addition is conjectural. ६ MH.  
 'शरीरास्तत्कार'. ७ MH. सपाया for सपा ये. ८ MH. is here mutilated,  
 reading 'बलनोत्पन्नानाव. Doubtless the copyist left out some words after  
 नव. The correction is conjectural.

तरु-बलिय-लया-लच्छि लहन्ति सेलम्भि कडय-सरियाओ ।  
 उम्भोइय-वासुङ्-णिहस-मग-संदाणि अ-जलाओ ॥ १०३५ ॥  
 कडएहिं तहेय मही-सिहरेहिं णहंव पेळियं गिरिणां ।  
 अल्लीणं णवर दिसाहिं णिहस-तणुयम्भि मज्झम्भि ॥ १०३६ ॥  
 कुम्भ-विणिहिट्ट-मूलो भुययाट्ठि-णिहस-तणुइयाहोओ ।  
 कट्ट-कहवि पढम-णिमिओ सुहेण ओसारिओ सेलो ॥ १०३७ ॥  
 घटियं मन्दर-दर-दूमियम्भि संसुहिय-जलहि-तण्णायं ।  
 सिसिरोवयार-पङ्कव कुम्भ-वीढम्भि मट्टि-वेढं ॥ १०३८ ॥

॥ १०३५ ॥ बलितर्तरुलतालक्ष्मी लभन्ते शैले कटकसरितः  
 उन्मोचितवासुकिनिघर्षमार्गसंदानितजलाः ॥ लक्ष्मीः शोभा ॥

॥ १०३६ ॥ कटकैस्तथैव महीशिखरैर्नभः प्रेरितं मन्दरगिरेः  
 समुद्रादुत्तीर्णस्य<sup>१</sup> [ आलीनम् आश्लिष्टमिव केवल ] दिग्भिर्निघर्षतनौ  
 ३ मध्ये ॥ कटकशिखरनेत्रनिघर्षस्थानमहत्त्ववर्णनमत्र<sup>२</sup> तात्पर्यार्थः ॥

॥ १०३७ ॥ कूर्मविनिघृष्टमूलो भुजगाधिपनिघर्षतनूकृताभोगः  
 सन् यः पूर्वं कथंकथमपि निमित्तः समुद्रे क्षिसोभृत्<sup>३</sup> स सुखेनापसा-  
 ३ रितः उत्कालितः [ शैलः ] ॥ तले कूर्मनिघर्षेण मध्ये च वासुकिनो-  
 रक्षेपणेन लघूकृतत्वात् ॥

॥ १०३८ ॥ घटितं संबद्धं मन्दरेण मनाग्दूमितं खेदितम् [अपि]  
 संक्षुब्धेन समुद्रेण तन्नायम्<sup>४</sup> आर्द्रं शिशिरोपचारार्थं पङ्कमिव कर्दम इव

1 MJH. समुद्रादुत्तीर्णदिग्भिर्नभः<sup>०</sup>. The emendation and addition are conjec-  
 tural. 2 MH. 'नेत्रो'. 3 MH. क्षित्योत्पत्त्य for क्षित्योभृत्. 4 MH. तन्नाय माद्रे.

इय कम-णिम्महिया मुक्क-विहुर-खीरोअ-सरहसुव्वहा ।  
लच्छी अज्जवि वच्छ-त्थल-ट्टिया वुब्भइ इमेण ॥ १०३९ ॥

कि च । ४

दीसइ कर-ताडण-मूढ-रुहिर-संगलिय-सामल-च्छायं ।  
हियय ट्टिय-विग्ग हुयास-धूम-मइलं व थण-वट्ठं ॥ १०४० ॥  
वयणुव्वहण णिवेमिअ-करुद्ध-णह मणि-मउह-वांछेण ।  
संधान्ते णिरञ्जण-णिम्मलाओधोअंसु-धाराओ ॥ १०४१ ॥

३ संतापनिवृत्तये<sup>१</sup> कमठः<sup>२</sup> 'कर्म' <sup>३</sup>पीठमिव तत्र महापीठम् ॥ महोदधि-  
मथनसमये किल 'कर्म' सर्वात्मना जलधिनल प्राप्ता मन्दरभरधार-  
णाय । ततः पुनरपि पृथ्वी तत्र विश्रान्ता शुब्धजलधिना आर्द्रा  
६ विरता एवमुत्प्रेक्षिता<sup>४</sup> ॥

॥ १०३९ ॥ इति क्रमेण निर्माथितमुक्ता विहुरः<sup>५</sup> 'क्षीणो यः  
क्षीरोदस्वनः सरभसमुद्वा<sup>६</sup> लक्ष्मीरयापि वक्षःस्थलस्थिता उद्यते  
३ एतेन यशोवर्महरिणा ॥ २४ ॥ कुलकम् ॥

॥ १०४० ॥ अथ राजप्रतापवर्णनार्थं चक्रकम् । दृश्यते कर-  
ताडनरूढरुधिरसर्वालित [श्यामल] च्छाय दृढयार्धान्ते विरहामिधूम-  
३ लिनमिव स्तनपृष्ठम् ॥

॥ १०४१ ॥ वदनोद्बहननिवेशितकरोर्ध्वनखलक्षणमणिमयूख-  
व्युच्छेदान् संदधति निरञ्जन-वेन<sup>७</sup> निर्मलाः स्थूलाश्रुधाराः ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. <sup>२</sup>निवृत्तये. <sup>३</sup> MH. वमठक्रमपीठमिव for कमठः कर्मः पीठमिव.  
<sup>४</sup> MH. महापीठ. <sup>५</sup> MH. क्रमैव. <sup>६</sup> MH. क्ष-धजलधिआ-विरतैवमुत्प्रेक्षिताः  
<sup>७</sup> MH. क्षीन्तो. <sup>८</sup> MH. सरभसमुद्वा. <sup>९</sup> MH. 'करोर्व्य'. <sup>१०</sup> MH. निरञ्जनत्वे.

घण-लम्बाल अ माला-णिरोह-स्वण-मेत्त-पुञ्जइज्जन्ता ।  
 उम्हविय-गण्ड-वासं चकलइज्जन्ति णीसासा ॥ १०४२ ॥  
 इय लीला-रोसुग्गम विसामिय-भुमयम्मि जम्मि वुम्भन्ति ।  
 वैरि रमणीहिं वेहव्व-लम्भ विहुगई अङ्गाइ ॥ १०४३ ॥  
 जस्स सुह-मारुयाहय-विसन्त-भुयणन्तरेण उअराओ ।  
 पुम्भइ अयण्ड-वम्भण्ड-हम्भगे पञ्च-अण्णेण ॥ १०४४ ॥

॥ १०४२ ॥ [ घनाः निविडाः तैलाभावात् लम्बाश्च शिरसः  
 सकाशाद्द्वदनभागे लम्बमानाः ] । अयोजनात् । [ ताभिः ] अलक-  
 ३ मालाभिर्निरोधेन क्षणमात्रं पुञ्जीक्रियमाणा उष्णीकृतगण्डपार्श्वं  
 कृत्वा चक्रीक्रियन्ते निश्वासाः ॥

॥ १०४३ ॥ इति लीलारोषोद्धमविकसितभ्रूके यस्मिन् रात्रि  
 उद्वन्ते वैरिरमणीभिर्वैधव्यलाभविधुराप्यङ्गानि ॥ ४ ॥ चक्रकम् ॥

॥ १०४४ ॥ जस्सेति युगलकम् । यस्य मुखमारुतेन शङ्खा-  
 ध्मानार्थेन<sup>१</sup> आहत सन् विशत् प्रविशत् भुवनान्तरम् अन्यतमं भुवन  
 ३ यत्र तत् मुखमारुताहतविशद्भुवनान्तरम्<sup>२</sup> तेन उदरात् उद्वते च  
 धार्यते<sup>३</sup> च अन्यतमब्रह्माण्डसादृश्यं पाञ्चजन्येन शङ्खेन ॥

भगवतो हि हरेरुदरे त्रयो लोकाः स्थिताः तेच तदाधारत्वेन

<sup>१</sup> MH, is corrupt here, omitting some part and misreading another of the ohhāyā, it has वे यो जनान् अलकमालाभिर्निरोधेन. <sup>२</sup> MH, ०५मानोर्थेन. <sup>३</sup> So MH ! <sup>४</sup> MH, उद्वतेच धार्यते च which can hardly be a mistake for उद्वत इव धार्यते इव which if read by MH, would explain the reading of J, the only MS, that reads वुम्भदव, all others having वुम्भइ अयण्ड<sup>०</sup>.

सो एस केसवो उवसमुदमुद्दाम-दाविया आमे ।

अह सोहइ सेसम्मिब गिययम्मि जसम्मि विणिषण्णो ॥ १०४५ ॥

अह वा । १८

भारुव्वहणा-जोगायरेण तारेहिं णह-मऊहेहिं ।

सेस-सिम्महिं च लणारविन्द-घडिण्हिं सोहन्ति ॥ १०४६ ॥

अण्डत्रयमपि तत्र स्थितमिति <sup>१</sup>कोष्ठचपवनप्रेरितः अन्यतमो लोकः  
३ शङ्खाभ्यन्तरे प्रविष्टः <sup>२</sup>इति शङ्खः अन्यतमब्रह्माण्डत्वेनोत्प्रेक्षितः  
अतिमहत्त्वात् ॥

॥ १०४५ ॥ स एष केशवः । केशवावतारत्वात् । उपसमुद्र  
समुद्रसमीपे 'उद्दामदशितायामे' एष शोभते शेष इव निजके यशसि  
१ 'विनिषण्णः ॥ यशो जलधिपर्यन्तवैतत्याच्छौकल्याच्च <sup>३</sup>समुद्रशायिना-  
रायणशय्यात्वापन्नशेषत्वेनोत्प्रेक्षितम्' ॥ २ ॥ युगलकम् ॥

॥ १०४६ ॥ अथ षोडशभिः कुलकम् जनोपतापममय-  
निदर्शिताधिष्ठातृरूपपृथिवीशरीरदर्शितया धर्मप्रधानत्वं <sup>४</sup>'यशोवर्मणो  
३ वर्णयितुम् ॥ अथवेति' निपातममुदायः अर्थान्तरप्रस्तावनार्थः ।  
भारोद्बहनयोग्यादरेण तारैर्नस्वमयूखैः शेषशिशुभिरिव चरणारवि-  
न्दघटितैः शोभमानाम्

किल तरुगिरिसागरसारेऽसहितां भुव गोलकरूपा<sup>१०</sup> शेषो धारयते  
शरीरिणीं तु नूतं <sup>११</sup>शेषसुतकाः इत्युत्प्रेक्षाबीजम् ॥ १ ॥

१ MH. <sup>१</sup>चवनः प्रे<sup>०</sup>. २ MH. seems very corrupt here, reading इच-न्य-  
नम्लोकः शङ्खाभ्यन्तम<sup>०</sup> for इति शङ्खः अन्यतम<sup>०</sup>. Our emendation is merely  
conjectural ३ MH. उद्दाम<sup>०</sup>. ४ MH<sup>०</sup> दशितायामे. ५ MH. विनिषिण्णः  
६ MH. <sup>१</sup>शायिना नारायण<sup>०</sup>, ७ MH. <sup>१</sup>पन्ना शेष<sup>०</sup>, ८ MH. <sup>१</sup>प्रातृस्वतपधिवो-  
शरीरदर्शितया धर्मप्रधानत्व यशो<sup>०</sup>, ९ MH. अथवेति च, १० MH. <sup>१</sup>रूपा शेषो,  
११ MH. <sup>१</sup>सुतका.

भुयइन्द-फणा-मण्डल-णिवेस-पडिलग-रयण-रायंव ।  
 चलण-जुयमावहन्ति पज्जत्तालत्तय-च्छायं ॥ १०४७ ॥  
 लीला-घोलाविय-चलण-मुहल-मञ्जीर-रव-मिलन्तेहि ।  
 बुन्भन्ति सेस-फणा-वलण्हिव राय-हंसेहि ॥ १०४८ ॥  
 कारण-किरि-खन्धुक्खेव-लग्ग-परिकविल-केसर-च्छायं ।  
 वहमाणि किरण-कलावमिरिण-रसणा-गुणुगिण्णं ॥ १०४९ ॥  
 सेविज्जन्ति सरयण-रसणा-पडिणिव्वडन्त-पडिमेण ।  
 आढत्त-रोहणुदलण-वड्यरेणांपिव जणेण ॥ १०५० ॥

॥ १०४७ ॥ भुजगेन्द्रफणामण्डलनिवेशनेन प्रतिलम्परत्नराग-  
 मिव चरणयुगं<sup>१</sup> प्रबहन्ती पर्याप्तालक्तकच्छायम्

॥ १०४८ ॥ लीलाघूर्णितचरणमुखरमञ्जाररवेण<sup>२</sup> मिलद्भिः संघट-  
 मानैः सजातीयभ्रान्त्या उल्लमानां सेव्यमाना<sup>३</sup> तद्वाहनां वा शेषफणा-  
 ३ वलयैरिव राजहंसैः

शौकल्यात् शेषफणासादृश्यं राजहंसानाम् । चरणसंचारिणी च  
 दृष्ट्वा बाह्वन्भूता हंसा उपसर्पन्ति भगवती भूदेवताम् ॥

॥ १०४९ ॥ कारणम् भूम्युद्धरणम् तेन यः किरिष्वराहस्तस्य  
 स्कन्धेन य उल्क्षेपः उल्क्षेपणं तेन लग्ना ये परिकपिशाः केसरा-  
 ३ स्कन्धकेशास्तच्छायं तत्सदृशकान्तिं वहन्ती किरणकलापम्<sup>४</sup> इरिण-  
 रसनागुणोद्गीर्णम्  
 इरिणं सुवर्णम् ॥

॥ १०५० ॥<sup>५</sup> सेव्यमानां<sup>६</sup> सरत्नरसनाप्रतिनिर्वर्तमानप्रतिमेन  
 आरूढधरोहणोच्छलनव्यतिकरेणैव जनेन

<sup>१</sup> MH. चलन<sup>०</sup>. <sup>२</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>मञ्जीरमञ्जरवेण for मञ्जाररवेण. <sup>३</sup> MH. तद्वाहनान्  
<sup>४</sup> MH. इरण<sup>०</sup>. <sup>५</sup> MH. सेव्यमानानां. <sup>६</sup> MH. प्रतिनिर्वर्तमान<sup>०</sup>.

णाहि-विवरेण कारण-वराह-दाहा-वहेणव सहन्ति ।  
 पायाल-तमुत्थेयायमाण-रोमावलीएण ॥ १०५१ ॥  
 अज्जवि अणह-ट्टिय-राम-रमाणि-णिग्गमण-सीर-मग्गंव ।  
 उयरमहिराम-वलि-वीइ-भङ्ग-विसमं पआसेन्ति ॥ १०५२ ॥  
 सोहन्ति हारावलि-वलन्त-रोमावली-तरङ्गेण ।  
 जउणा-संगय-गङ्गा-सोत्तेणव मज्झ-एसेण ॥ १०५३ ॥  
 लायण-परिप्फुरमाण-परियणुक्खित्त-चामर-चएहिं ।  
 अन्तो-पायड-भूरुह-मूल-कलावंव दंसिन्ति ॥ १०५४ ॥

प्रतिमा प्रतिबिम्बम् । रोहन्त्यस्मिन् रत्नानीति रोहणं रत्नाकरः ।  
 तस्योच्छलने<sup>१</sup> मथने व्यतिकरो व्यापारो यस्य तेनैव<sup>२</sup> । <sup>३</sup>संचालित-  
 ३ रत्नाकरेणैवेत्यर्थः

॥ १०५१ ॥ नाभिविवरेण कारणवराहदष्टार्पदेनेव शोभमानां  
 पातालतमउद्भेदायमानरोमावलीकेन

॥ १०५२ ॥ अद्याप्यनघस्थितरामरमणीनिर्गमनसीरमार्गमिव  
 उदरम् <sup>४</sup>अभिरामवलिर्वीचिभङ्गविषम प्रकाशयन्तीम्

सीता हलबिलिखनैर्भुवो जातेति प्रसिद्धिः । वलित्रयं <sup>५</sup>चोदरे  
 तरुणी धारयत इति स्थितम् । <sup>६</sup>तत् हललेखात्वेनोत्प्रेक्षितम् ॥

॥ १०५३ ॥ शोभनानां हारावलीषु वलन्तो रोमावलीतरङ्गा  
<sup>७</sup>यत्र तेन गङ्गासंगतयमुनास्रोतसेव मध्यदेशेन

॥ १०५४ ॥ [ <sup>८</sup>ल वण्यपरिस्फुरत्परिजनोत्क्षिप्तचामरचयैः  
 अन्तःप्रकटभूरुहमूलकला ] <sup>९</sup>पमिव दर्शयन्तीम्

<sup>१</sup> MH. तस्याच्छलने. यन for तस्याच्छलने मथने. which is a purely conjectural reading. <sup>२</sup> MH. तेनैव. <sup>३</sup> MH. संचालित°. The emendation is conjectural. <sup>४</sup> MH. <sup>५</sup>वाची°. <sup>६</sup> MH. चोदारतरुणी for चोदरे तरुणी. <sup>७</sup> MH. तदहललेखात्वेन°. <sup>८</sup> Mid. यच्च. <sup>९</sup> MH. omits the portion shown in brackets. <sup>१०</sup> MH. <sup>११</sup>पमिव दर्शयती.

पहु-दंसण-रस-पसरिय-ससेय-रोमञ्च-संचय-निहेण ।  
 सलिलाहय-देसूस[सियं] वीय-लयंव दंसन्ति ॥ १०५५ ॥  
 अन्तोवरिं च परिसंठिण्ण णह-णिण्णआएव जलेण ।  
 पडिमा-पडिण्ण सियंसुण्ण संबलिय-थण-बिम्बं ॥ १०५६ ॥  
 कण्ठ-कुसुमेसु बहुसो लीणुड्डीणेहिं महुयर-कुलेहिं ।  
 आयासियङ्ग-लेहं सवक्ख-सेलेहिं पुणोवि ॥ १०५७ ॥  
 मुत्ता-पेरन्तत्तण-पाविय-पायार-मण्डल-गुण्णिहिं ।  
 दिव्व-पुरेहिं मणि-कुण्डलेहिं संभाविआहोयं ॥ १०५८ ॥

भूमिशरीरे तरुमूलान्यन्तगतानि किल भवन्तीत्यौचित्यात्प्रेक्षा ॥

[॥ १०५५ ॥ प्रभुदर्शनरसप्रभृतसम्बेदरोमाञ्चसंचयनिभेन सलि-  
 लाहतदेशोच्छ्वसितां जलयुक्तप्रदेशे समुद्रतां बीजलतामिव दर्शयन्तीम्

३ बीजलता बीजकार्यकारिणी लता इक्षुदण्डादिका । इक्षवो  
 हि भूम्या रोपितेभ्यो लताखण्डेभ्यः प्रजायन्ते न तु बीजेभ्य  
 इतरवृक्षवत् ॥ ]

॥ १०५६ ॥ १अन्तरुपरि च परिसंस्थितेन २नभोनिम्नगाया इव  
 जलेन प्रतिबिम्बितेन सितांशुकेन ३संवृतस्तनबिम्बाम्

॥ १०५७ ॥ कण्ठकुसुमेषु बहुशो लीनोड्डिनैर्मधुकरकुलैराया-  
 सिताङ्गलेखां सपक्षैः शैलैरिव पुनरपि

॥ १०५८ ॥ मुक्तापयन्तत्वेन प्रापितप्राकारमण्डलार्धान्तैः ।  
 मण्डलगुणैरिति कचित्पाठः । दिव्यपुरैरिव मणिकुण्डलैः संभावितः  
 ३ आभोगः शरीरं विस्तरश्च स्थावरावस्थायां यस्यास्ताम्

१ MH. अतउपरिष्ठितेन for अन्तरुपरि च परिसंस्थितेन. २ MH. ०निम्नगाया  
 for ०निम्नगाया. ३ MH. संवृतं स्तनबिम्बम्



कुण्डल-ससि-सुरन्तर-णिसण्ण-कवरी-णिसा-विणीलद्धं ।  
 मुह-मण्डलं सुमेरुव कणय-गौरं पयासेन्ति ॥ १०५९ ॥  
 सव्वत्तो हार-मऊह-दण्ड-पडियगियङ्ग-भावेण ।  
 उम्मिल्ल-णिम्मलाणेय-पह-समूहं व दीसन्ति ॥ १०६० ॥  
 अवयंस-कुसुम-णीसन्दमाण-रय-विन्दु-कलिय-मूलेण ।  
 गण्ड-स्थलेण दूर-गलिय-रेणु-भावेणव सहन्ति ॥ १०६१ ॥  
 माला-वल्लपहि पइण्ण-सुरहि-कवरी-लयं महुयराण ।  
 वेर्णा-वन्धोहव बहु-णरिन्द-वेहव्व-पेसुणेहि ॥ १०६२ ॥

॥ १०५९ ॥ कुण्डले शशिमूलाविव तयोरन्तरे मध्ये निषण्ण  
 च तत् कवर्येव निशा रात्रिः तमः तथा विशेषण 'नीलार्ध' नीलैक-  
 ३ भागं सुस्तमण्डलं सुमेरुमिव कनकगौरं प्रकाशयन्तीम्

मेरुवे सुमेरुः । मेरौ किल वामदक्षिणभागयोः सूर्याचन्द्रमसौ  
 व्यवस्थितौ पश्चिमभागे तु तमः इति मुखेन कुण्डलाभ्यां पश्चात्प्रल-  
 ६म्बमानकवर्या च युक्तेन सादृश्यम् ॥

॥ १०६० ॥ सर्वतो हारमयस्त्वमण्डलप्रतिजागरिताङ्गत्वेन  
 उन्मीलितनिर्मलानेकप्रभासमूहमिव दृश्यमानाम्

[ ॥ १०६१ ॥ अवतंसकुसुमानिःप्यन्दमानरजोविन्दुकलितमूलेन  
 गण्डस्थलेन ईषद्वलितरेणुभावेनेव शोभमानाम्

३ अवतंसार्थानि केशपु धारितानि यानि कुसुमानि तेभ्यः सकाशा-  
 द्रहतां रजसा विन्दुभिर्लितमूलेन गण्डस्थलेन किञ्चिदार्द्रभूतपांसुमत्त्व-  
 मिव दर्शयन्तीमित्यर्थः ॥ ]

॥ १०६२ ॥ मालावलयैः प्रकीर्णसुरभिकवरीलतां मधुकराणां  
 संवन्धिभिः [ वेर्णावन्धैरिव बहुनरेन्द्रवैधव्यपिशुनैः ]

इय सुव्वइ एसो इर सरीर-भाव-परिसंठियं बहुसो ।  
पच्चक्खं चिय देवि पुहइं पुलएइ पीढासु ॥ १०६३ ॥

किं च । २

सीसइव जस्स ताराणुसारि-णिग्गय-कलङ्क-वल्लण ।  
अत्ति-णयणाहि अज्जवि सम्मन्भवो णियय-विम्बेण ॥ १०६४ ॥  
वंसम्मि तस्स रयणी-रमणस्स पुरा परिट्ठिया पहुणां ।  
जे ताण अह पणामो एसो उण किपि णिव्वडिओ ॥ १०६५ ॥

मालावल्लयैर्हेतुभूतैः प्रकीर्णसुरभिकवरीलतामिति संबन्धः । ताश्च  
मधुकरमाला विमुक्तवेणीसादृश्याद्बहवो ये नरेन्द्रा मेदिन्या भर्तारो  
३ व्यतीतास्तत्कृतवैधव्यसूचकत्वेन कल्पिताः ॥

॥ १०६३ ॥ कुलकम् । [ 'इति श्रूयते एष किल शरीरस्वप-  
रिसंस्थितां बहुशः प्रत्यक्षमेव देवीं पृथिवीं पुलकयति पीढासु ॥  
३ पीढा उपतापस्तत्कथनार्थमागता प्रत्यक्ष भूमिं पश्यतीत्यर्थः ] ॥

॥ १०६४ ॥ सीसइ इति युगलकम् । शिष्यत इव कथ्यत  
इव यस्य तारानुसारैर्निर्गतकलङ्कवल्लयेन अत्रिनयनादद्यापि समुद्भवां  
३ निजकाबिम्बेन

॥ १०६५ ॥ वंशे तस्य रजनीरमणस्य पुरा परिष्ठिताः प्रभो-  
यशोवर्मणो ये तेषामेष प्रणामः । स एष तु यशोवर्मा कौपि निर्वृत्तः

1 The MH. omits all, ohhaya on this couplet. That given above is conjectural, the last portion commencing with पीढा उप<sup>०</sup> being, however, from a marginal note copied from De.

2 MH. सीस इति for सीसइ इति.

3 MH. तरोनु<sup>०</sup>.

अवि अ । ४

सज्जस-संवेउम्मीलणेवि अलसुम्मुहा समुत्तरइ ।  
 दिट्ठी पहरिस-विरलायमाण-पम्हन्तरालेसु ॥ १०६६ ॥  
 तत्तोहुत्त-गयागय-हियय-वहाअन्त-णह-मऊहेण ।  
 कर-किसलएण लोलंसुयम्मि थण-मण्डले वसियं ॥ १०६७ ॥  
 गाढ-जहण-त्थल-क्खलण-मुहल-मणि-किङ्किणीअमुक्कम्पो ।  
 पढिकुसुमन्दोलिअ-कण्ठ-दामम्हं तरङ्गेइ ॥ १०६८ ॥

३ संपन्नः प्रकटीभूतः ॥ किल अत्रिनेत्राच्चन्द्रो जातः । ततश्च <sup>१</sup>कारण-  
 भूतकृष्णनयनतारानुरूप्येण चन्द्रे कलङ्कः । तेनैव च बिम्बकलङ्के-  
 नासौ व्यपदिश्यते शशीति । छायायां शशशब्दप्रवृत्तेः । अहेति  
 शब्दः एष इत्यस्यार्थः । तेषां तान् एष लोकसिद्ध एव प्रणामो  
 निर्वृत्तः चन्द्रवंशसमुद्भूतत्वादेव । स एष पुनर्यशोवर्मा कोपि सर्वाति-  
 शायी संपन्नः । यस्यापरिमितां गुणगणो नारायणावतारत्वाद्विभज्य  
 ९ गणयितुं न पार्यत इति पुनःशब्दात् <sup>२</sup>अध्याहारेण नेयम् ॥ २ ॥  
 युगलकम् ॥

॥ १०६६ ॥ नृपसौभाग्य चक्रकेणाह । साध्वससंवेगोन्मीलनेपि  
 अलसोन्मुखा समुत्तरति । <sup>३</sup>बाल्येनाप्रागल्भ्यात् । [ दृष्टिः ] प्रहर्षवि-  
 ३ रलायमानपक्षमान्तरालेषु । साध्वसं भयम् । कुतूहलमिति <sup>४</sup>केचित् ॥

॥ १०६७ ॥ तदभिमुखगतागत<sup>५</sup> हृदयपथायमाननखमयूखेन कर-  
 किशलयेन लोलांशुकं स्तनमण्डले उषितम् ॥

॥ १०६८ ॥ गाढजघनस्थलस्सलनमुखरमणिकिङ्किणीकम्  
 उत्कम्पः कामजः परिकुसुमान्दोलितकण्ठदाम अङ्गं तरङ्गयति ॥

१ MH. कारणभूत कृष्णनयननारानुरूप्येण चन्द्रे कलङ्कस्तेनैव च बिम्बे कलङ्केनासौ.

२ MH. प्रवृत्ते. ३ MH. विभज्य गणयितुं.

पुनःशब्दात् अध्याहारेण.

४ MH. बाल्येन प्रागल्भ्यात्.

५ MH. पुरः शब्दाध्याहारेण for  
 ६ MH. रह for इति.

इय णिन्वत्तिय-सेज्जा-परिणयणाण पडिवक्ख-कुमरीण ।  
जायन्ति जस्स पुरओ ससज्झसा वम्मह-वियारा ॥१०६९॥  
केऊर-परगओग्गिण्ण-किरण-कलिले भुयस्मि अप्पाणं ।  
सा जस्स विणोएइव णल्लिणि-वणुकुण्डिया लच्छी ॥१०७०॥  
अहियाराणल-कुण्डम्ब-मण्डलं ताव णं समक्कमइ ।  
तिमिरं कुलमिव तारा-फण-रयण-वहं विसहराण ॥१०७१॥

॥ १०६९ ॥ इति निर्वर्तितशय्यापरिणयनानां प्रतिपक्षकुमारीणां  
जायन्ते यस्य पुरतः ससाध्वसा मन्मथविलासाः

शय्यापरिणयो गान्धर्वविवाहः । परिणयनं [ परिणयः ] ॥ तस्य  
के वयमिति वक्ष्यमाणेनात्र संबन्धः कर्तव्यः ॥ ४ ॥ चक्रकम् ॥

॥ १०७० ॥ अथ युगलकम् । केयूरमरकतोद्भिन्नकिरणैः क-  
लिले व्यासे भुजे आत्मानं सा यस्य विनोदयतीव [ नलिनीव ] नो-  
३ त्कण्ठिता लक्ष्मीः

कमलवनप्रियत्वात्सदृशे भुजे लक्ष्मीरात्मानं विनोदयतीव ।  
नित्यनिवासेत्यर्थः ॥

[ ॥ १०७१ ॥ अभिचारानलकुण्डताम्रमण्डलं तावत् एतं  
यशोवर्माणं समाक्रामति तिमिरं कुलम् इव ताराफणरत्नवहं विषध-  
३ राणाम्

मण्डलं शत्रुमण्डलम् । ताराफणरत्नवहं तारासदृशफणारत्न-  
धारि सर्पाणां कुलम् । उक्तं त्वेतत् । तारासमुदायसदृशरत्नशिरः  
६ सर्पाणां कुलं प्रति समाक्रामत् तिमिरं यथा नश्यति तथैव अभिचार-  
कर्माभिकुण्डेन ताम्रं यशोवर्मशत्रुमण्डलं तं समाक्रामत् नश्यतीति ॥ ]

पुहई-वइणो अम्हे सच्चरियावेयणम्मि के तस्स ।  
 सुव्वइ ण-पहुत्तचिय तस्सवि फणिणो मुह-सहस्सं ॥१०७२॥  
 तहवि णिसामेह णराहिवस्स भुय-दण्ण-दण्णं एयं ।  
 रयाणि-विरमम्मि णवरं पुरुमिल्लि-णरिन्द-णिट्ठवणं ॥ १०७३ ॥  
 साहिज्जइ गउड-वहो एस मए संपयं महारम्मो ।  
 णिसुए मुयन्ति दण्ण जम्मि णरिन्दा कइन्दा य ॥१०७४॥  
 एत्ताह उण रविणो उव्वनिय-कमठ-पिङ्गल-च्छाओ ।  
 परिघोलइ वियलिय-किरण-कन्दलो बिम्ब-परिणाहो ॥१०७५॥

॥ १०७२ ॥ पृथ्वीपतेर्वय सच्चरितावेदने के । न केचित् । तस्य  
 यस्मिन्नै प्रभवैत्येव तस्यापि फणिनो जिह्वासहस्रद्वययुक्तं मुख-  
 ३ सहस्रम् ॥ शेषोपि यस्य गुणकीर्तने न समर्थस्तस्य यश्चेवर्मणो  
 मानुषमात्रा एकवदनाश्च कथं समर्था वयमित्यर्थः ॥ युगलकम् ॥

॥ १०७३ ॥ तथापि निशमयत शृणुत नराधिपस्य भुजदर्प-  
 दर्पणम् एतं वक्ष्यमाणकथाप्रबन्धं रजनीविरमे बहुपूर्वदेशीयनरे-  
 ३ न्द्राणां निष्ठापनं मारणम् ॥

॥ १०७४ ॥ साध्यते गौडवध एष [ मया ] साप्रतं महारम्मः  
 निश्रुते <sup>१</sup>आकर्णिते मुञ्चन्ति दर्पं यस्मिन् नरेन्द्राः कवीन्द्राश्च ॥ यशो-  
 ३ र्मचरितमाकर्ण्य नरेन्द्रा दर्पं मुञ्चन्ति कान्यगुणांश्च श्रुत्वा कवीन्द्रा  
 दर्पं मुञ्चन्ति । रजनीविरम इति उपोद्धातप्रायम् <sup>२</sup>आभाषितम् ॥

॥ १०७५ ॥ ततः प्रदोषवर्णित <sup>३</sup>षट्त्रिंशकुलकमाह । इदानी-  
 मस्मिन्प्रदोषकाले पुनः रवेरुद्वर्णितकमठपिङ्गलच्छायः परिघूर्णते विग-  
 ३ लितकिरणकन्दलो बिम्बपरिणाहः ॥ परिणाह आयामः । <sup>४</sup>कमठः

१ MH. आकर्णिते.

२ MH. <sup>०</sup>भाषितम् for <sup>०</sup>भाषितम्, which is conjectural

३ MH. पङ्क्तिः.

४ MH. कमठः.

एर छाया-परित्त-मुहल-पारावया पसज्जन्ति ।  
 गिरि-कुञ्जुणिह मइन्द-णन्दिणो रण्ण-पेरन्ता ॥ १०७६ ॥  
 मइलिज्जइ दिवसाहिब-किरणाइण्णत्थ-सेल-गालिण्हिं ।  
 आयस-रस-विसरेहिं छाया-मग्गेहिं महि-वेढं ॥ १०७७ ॥  
 सरिआण णिरन्तर-मिलिय-विहय-णिवहोवरोह-मुच्चन्ता ।  
 उव्वेल्लन्तिव णिव्वडिय-मण्डला पुलिण-वित्थारा ॥ १०७८ ॥

कूर्मः । तस्योद्धतितस्य उत्तानस्थापितस्य उदरमीषपाण्डुपिञ्जरं  
 भवति । अस्तसमये रविबिम्बमपि तादृगेव ॥

॥ १०७६ ॥ एते 'स्वेच्छापरावृत्तमुखरपारावताः' प्रसीदन्ति  
 प्रसन्ना भवन्ति 'रविकररजोरचितपाण्डुत्वनिवृत्ता' 'गिरिकुञ्जोन्निद्र-  
 ३ मृगेन्द्रनन्दिनः अरण्यपर्यन्ताः ॥

[॥ १०७७ ॥ मलिनीक्रियने दिवसाधिपकिरणाकीर्णास्तशैल-  
 गलितैः आयसरसविसैररिव छायामार्गैर्महीपृष्ठम् ॥ अत्रोक्तं भवति ।  
 ३ दिनकरास्तमये सूर्यकिरणैराकीर्णत्वादस्तशैलाद्गलिता याश्छाया अन्ध-  
 कारास्तासां मार्गैः प्रवाहैः पर्वताद्गलद्विरयोरसप्रवाहैरिव पृथ्वीतलं  
 पलिनीक्रियत इति मन्ये । इति ॥]

॥ १०७८ ॥ सरितां निरन्तरमिलितविहगनिवहोपरोधमुच्य-  
 मानाः उद्वेल्लन्तीव निर्वृत्तमण्डलाः पुलिनविस्ताराः ॥ 'उपरुणद्धीत्यु-  
 ३ परोधः । निवहश्चासावुपरोधो 'निवहोपरोधः । उद्वेल्लनमुद्वेष्टनम् ।  
 'निर्वृत्तमभिव्यक्तम् ॥

<sup>1</sup> MH. 80 ! <sup>2</sup> MH. 'मुखपारावताः. <sup>3</sup> MH. 'रविकररजो. <sup>4</sup> MH. 'निवृत्तः

<sup>5</sup> MH. 'गिरिकुञ्जोन्निद्र. <sup>6</sup> MH. अपरुणद्धीत्युपरोधः । निवहश्चासावुपरोधो निवहो-  
 परोधः, thus exhibiting much uncertainty between उप° and अप° !

<sup>7</sup> MH. निवृत्त°.

दूरत्तण-पदम-णियत्त-गो-हणा होन्ति णयर-मग्गेसु ।  
 सालम्ब-दिणयरच्चेअ धूसरा दिअस परिणामा ॥ १०७९ ॥  
 थोयमिव वियड-गमणा गरुयायन्त-जहणालसमुवेन्ति ।  
 धेणु-धवलीओ<sup>१</sup> पण्हुय-पीणापीणा वणन्ताओ ॥ १०८० ॥  
 संवेल्लिऊण एकं दियसारम्भ-पढिसारियं विञ्ज्झो ।  
 विइयं पक्खंव पुणो छाया-वल्लयं पसारेइ ॥ १०८१ ॥

॥ १०७९ ॥ दूरत्वेन<sup>१</sup> प्रथमनिवृत्तगोधना भवन्ति नगरमार्गेषु  
 सालम्ब एव दिनकरे अस्तम् अगतेपि धूसरा दिवसपरिणामाः ।  
 ३ गवादिघूलीधूसरितत्वात् ॥

॥ १०८० ॥ स्तोकमिव । स्तोकमिति व्रीप्सा ज्ञेया । विकटग-  
 मनाः । वत्सोत्कण्ठया त्वरितगमनम्<sup>२</sup> क्षीरभरेण सुतृप्तत्वेन च स्तोक-  
 ३ मिव च तत् । अत एवाह । <sup>४</sup>गुरुयमाणजघनेनालसं कृत्वेति । क्षीर-  
 पूर्णाधस्त्वेन च गुरुजघनत्वम् । उपयन्ति आमनगरसर्मापमुपसर्पन्ति<sup>५</sup> ।  
 धेनुधवल्यः धेनवश्च ता धवल्यः उत्तमगव्यः <sup>६</sup>प्रस्तुतापीनमाला बना-  
 ६ न्तात् ॥ आपीनम् ऊधः ॥

॥ १०८१ ॥ संवेल्य संवेष्ट्य संवृत्त्य एकं <sup>१</sup>दिवसारम्भप्रतिसा-  
 रितं पक्षं विन्ध्यो द्वितीयपक्षमिव <sup>२</sup>तैत्तञ्छायावलयात्मकं रात्रिरूपं  
 ३ प्रसारयति प्रदोषसमये ॥ आदित्यपरिवृत्तिनिबन्धनोयं दिनरजनी-

<sup>१</sup> MH. दूरत्वेन वा प्रथम<sup>०</sup>. If the वा is not spurious, its presence indicates the loss of two alternative explanations of the word दूरत्वेन. <sup>२</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>गमनाक्षीर<sup>०</sup>. <sup>३</sup> MH. गुरुयमाण<sup>०</sup>. <sup>४</sup> MH. उपसर्पति. <sup>५</sup> MH. प्रस्तुता<sup>०</sup>.  
<sup>६</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>प्रसारितं for <sup>०</sup>प्रतिसारित. <sup>७</sup> MH. तत्तच्छाया<sup>०</sup>. तत्तः refers to J's text.

अन्दोलइ दिण-लच्छी पच्छिम-सेल-त्थलावलम्बासु ।  
 जरठ-सर-गण्डि-रेहारुणासु रवि-किरण-मालासु ॥ १०८२ ॥  
 पच्छ-द्वियायवत्तण-सुण्णइय-गवक्ख-मग्ग पइरिका ।  
 जाया समुज्जलालेक्ख-सुन्दरा मन्दिरद्धन्ता ॥ १०८३ ॥  
 तंसागय-रवि-यर-णिब्बडन्त-मूलन्तराल-वियडाइं ।  
 बिरलायन्तिवै छाया-णिग्गम-सिद्धिलाइं रण्णाइं ॥ १०८४ ॥

विभागः । प्रदोषसमये च यस्यां दिशि दिवसपक्ष आसीत्तत्र दिव-  
 सपक्षसंकोचेन रात्रिपक्षः प्रसरति ॥

॥ १०८२ ॥ आन्दोलति दीलामधिरोहति 'सनिहितप्राया भवति  
 दिनलक्ष्मीर्दिवससंपत् । पश्चिमशैलः अस्ताचलः । स एव ललस्तदव-  
 ३ लम्बासु जरठशरग्रन्थिरेखावदरुणासु रविकिरणमालासु ॥

॥ १०८३ ॥ प्रच्छादितातपस्वेन शून्याकृतगवाक्ष[मार्गे] प्रतिरि-  
 क्ता जाताः समुज्ज्वलालेख्यसुन्दरा मन्दिरार्धान्ताः चित्रगृहाभ्यन्तर-  
 ३ भागाः ॥ दिवा हि रविकरसंसर्गविषर्णीभावभयेन वातायनान्वाच्छाद्य  
 स्थाप्यन्ते । अपराह्णे तु गवाक्षावरणं जालकादिकम् अपसार्यते इत्या-  
 वारकशून्यत्वेन तमसः विरिक्ताः' शून्या भवन्ति चित्रगृहान्तःप्रदेशाः ।  
 ६ आलेख्यं च चिरमुज्ज्वलं प्रथते तदा ॥ पेच्छा<sup>१</sup> आवत्तणेति पाठे पू-  
 र्वाभिमुखवातायनगृहेषु पश्चादपराह्णे तिष्ठत्यातप इति दीर्घप्रतिघाति-  
 तापाभावेन चित्रस्योज्ज्वलत्वमिति योजनीयम् ॥

॥ १०८४ ॥ व्यश्रागतरविकरत्वेन निर्वर्तमानानि<sup>२</sup> प्रकटीभवन्ति

1 So MH. 2 MH. विरक्ताः 3 This is doubtless corrupt. Does the  
 commentator refer to our reading above ? If so, the emendation ought  
 to be पच्छद्वियायवत्तण<sup>३</sup>. 4 MH. निवर्तमानानि.



सेलग्ग-खण विहत्ता रवि-वडण-कमेण दूरमुच्छलिया ।  
 घम्म-च्छेया इव तार अत्तणं एन्ति मउलिन्ता ॥ १०८५ ॥  
 एन्ति गह-मोत्तियङ्गे पओस-सीहाहए दिणेहम्मि ।  
 ल्हसिअ-ट्टिय रुहिराअम्ब-कुम्भ करणि रवि-मियङ्का ॥ १०८६ ॥  
 जामवई-मुह-भरिण संज्झा-मइराइ दिणयराहारे ।  
 आयास-केसरं दन्तुरेन्ति णक्खत्त-कुसुमाई ॥ १०८७ ॥

यानि मूलान्यन्तरालानि च तैर्विकटानि विस्तीर्णत्वेन दृश्यमानानि  
 ३ विरलायन्त इव छायाभिर्गमेन शिथिलानि कोमलानि शीतलान्यर-  
 प्यानि ॥

॥ १०८५ ॥ शैलाग्रे अस्ताचलशिरसि क्षणमात्रं विभक्ताः  
 रविपतनक्रमेण दूरमुच्छलिताः शैलाद् दूरमूर्ध्वं शलिता गता घर्म-  
 ३ 'च्छेदा इव आतपांशा इव तारारूपत्वं यन्ति प्राप्नुवन्ति मुकुलीभवन्तः ॥  
 प्रदोषसमये तारानिकरस्तावच्छनैरभिव्यज्यते । तत्रेयमुत्प्रेक्षा । अधो  
 गच्छति रवौ ऊर्ध्वं धावितास्तस्किरणा इव मुकुलीभृताः ४ संवलिताः  
 ६ सन्तः तारानिकररूपत्वमापन्ना इति ॥

॥ १०८६ ॥ एतः प्राभुतः ग्रहा एव मौक्तिकानि<sup>१</sup> तदर्थं प्रदोष एव  
 सिंहस्तेनाहते दिनमेव इभो हस्ता तस्मिन् हसितः स्थितः पतितः स्थितो  
 ३ यो रुधिरणाताम्रकुम्भः तत्कराणि तत्सादृश्यं रविमृगाङ्कौ ॥

[॥ १०८७ ॥ यामवतीमुखेन रात्रिमुखगण्डूषेण भरिते संध्याम-

<sup>१</sup> MH. is very corrupt here. It reads: शैलदूलपत्रिगती दूरमूर्ध्वं सखिला-  
 गता for शैलाद् दूरमूर्ध्वं शलिता गता. The emendation is purely conjectural.

<sup>२</sup> MH. 'च्छेया. <sup>३</sup> MH. संवलिता. <sup>४</sup> MH. inserts, doubtless from the  
 previous line, the words कररूपत्वा [पन्नाः] after मौक्तिकानि.

आयव-किलन्त-महिसच्छि-कोण-सोणायवं दिणन्तम्मि ।  
 उव्वत्तइ रविणो भू-कलम्ब-पुड-पाहलं बिम्बं ॥ १०८८ ॥  
 संज्झालत्तय-धरियम्मि उअह जलणोवलेव्व रवि-बिम्बे ।  
 णिव्वडइ धूम लेहव्व मासला जामिणि-च्छाया ॥ १०८९ ॥

दिरया दिनकराधारे दिनकररूपालवाले सति आकाशकेसरम् आकाश-  
 ३ रूपं बकुलवृक्षं दन्तुरयन्ति नक्षत्रकुसुमानि ॥

बकुलः किल युवत्या मदिरागण्डूपसेकेन प्रफुल्लतीति उत्प्रेक्षा-  
 बीजमत्र । यामवती युवतिरिव । आकाशो बकुलवृक्ष इव ।  
 ६ अस्मिन् गच्छन् दिनकरः आधार इव आलवालम् इव । संध्या मदि-  
 रेव । नक्षत्राणि पुष्पाणीव ॥]

॥ १०८८ ॥ आतपक्कान्तमहिषाक्षिकोणशोणातपं दिनान्ते अपै-  
 वर्तते अस्तमेति 'रेवेर्भूकदम्बवत्परिपाटलं [ बिम्बम् ] ॥ भुवि यत्'  
 ३ कदम्बं पुष्पविशेषस्तदभूकदम्बम् । [ कदम्बं ] हि किञ्चिज्जलेपि भव-  
 तीति भूविशेषणम् ॥

॥ १०८९ ॥ संध्यैवालक्तकं तत्र कलिते\* धृते उअह पश्यत  
 ज्वलनोपल इव 'वह्निशक्तियुतसूर्यकान्ताख्यपाषाण इव रविविम्बे  
 ३ निर्वर्तते धूमलेखेव मांसला घना यामिनीच्छाया यामिन्येव छायारूपा  
 तस्या वा कान्तिः ॥ धूमलेखा हि वह्निनिमित्ताश्रितोत्पद्यते इत्येव-  
 मुरप्रेक्षा । संज्झालयत्तेति' पाठे संध्यैव लता दाह्यदारु' तत्र कलित  
 ६ इति ज्ञेयम् ॥

<sup>1</sup> MH. om. 'परि'. <sup>2</sup> MH. भुवति यः for भुवि यत्. <sup>3</sup> MH. वह्नि'.  
 The emendation is conjectural. <sup>4</sup> So MH. <sup>5</sup> MH. तत्र.

जायंव धूम-संचय-कलुसारुण किरण-दन्तुरं रविणो ।  
 तिमिरोवयार-मुञ्जन्त-विसम-संज्जायवं बिम्बं ॥ १०९० ॥  
 काली-कय-सरस-गल-च्छेय-महा-महिस-बिम्भमो मिलइ ।  
 अत्थायम्बिर-रवि-बिम्ब-चुम्बिओ तिमिर-संघाओ ॥ १०९१ ॥  
 लहइ ससन्दण-तुरओ तिमिरकम्मन्त-पिञ्जर-सरीरो ।  
 महुमहण-गारवुवत्त-पिच्छ-गरुल-च्छविं सूरु ॥ १०९२ ॥

३ [॥ १०९० ॥ जातमिव धूमसंचयकलुषारुणकिरणदन्तुरं रवेः  
 तिमिरोपचारमुष्णद्विषमसंध्यातपं बिम्बम् ॥

तिमिरस्य उपचारेण उपगमनेन मन्दाभश्च अत एव विषमः  
 अन्धकारेण मिश्रः संध्यातपो यस्य तत् रविविम्बं धूमसंचयेन अनच्छैः  
 आरक्तैश्च किरणैर्दन्तुरमिव जातमिति उत्प्रेक्ष्यते ॥]

॥ १०९१ ॥ काल्या कालरात्रिरूपधारिण्या गौर्या कृतो यः  
 सरसगलच्छेदो [ महा ] महिषस्तत्सदृशो मिलति' संघटते अस्तसमये  
 ३ आताम्रं यद्रविविम्बं [ तेन ] चुम्बितः स्पृष्टस्तिमिरसंघातः ॥

॥ १०९२ ॥ लभते सस्यन्दनतुरगस्तिमिराक्रम्यमाणपिञ्जरश-  
 रीरः मधुमथनगौरवोद्वृत्तपिच्छो यो गरुडस्तच्छविं सूरः आदित्यः ॥  
 ३ [आदित्यः] स्वतो रक्तः संस्पृष्ट संध्यातिमिर कृष्णम् । स्यन्दने रथे  
 ये तुरगास्ते हरिताः । गरुडोपि स्वरूपेण सौवर्णत्वाद्रक्तः तदुपरिस्थो  
 हरिः कृष्णः । हरिभराक्रान्तगरुडोन्नमितं पिच्छं हरितम् । इति  
 ६ तुल्यता रविविम्बस्य उन्नामितपुच्छेन हरिभराक्रान्तेन गरुडेन ॥

जाए गिरायवे दिण-यरम्मि गिरि-रेणु-पादल-मऊहे ।  
 घोलइ मिलन्त-तिमिरा कुलीर-कविला दिण-च्छाया ॥ १०९३ ॥  
 णिय-कर-किलिञ्च-णीढत्थमत्थ-गिरि-पायबाहि रवि-बिम्बं ।  
 णिवडइ संज्झा-कललोल्ल-विहय-णाहण्ड-पिण्डं ॥ ११०४ ॥  
 थोउव्वत्तण-लक्खिय-संज्झारुण-गयण-तालु-पेरन्तो ।  
 कवलेइ पओस-करी विहाण-पिण्डं रवि-बिम्बं ॥ १०९५ ॥

॥ १०९३ ॥ जाते 'निराशनयने दिनकरे गिरिरेणुभिस्तद्वद्वा  
 पाटलमयूखे धूसरकिरणे घूर्णते मिलत्तिमिरा कुलीरवत्कपिला दिन-  
 ३ च्छाया ॥ मीलईति पाठे निमीलति । विलीयत इत्यर्थः । प्रियतमम्लानौ  
 कान्ताम्लानिरत्र द्योतिता । अत एव निराशनयन इत्युपात्त साधार-  
 णम् । नयनानि रविकिरणा अपि । ते निराशाः दिक्ष्वप्रसारणात् ।  
 ६ विगते च निराशनयने<sup>२</sup> नायके नायिका घूर्णते । कुलीरं कुसुमविशेषः ।

॥ १०९४ ॥ निजकरा एव किलिञ्चलतानिचयस्तन्मयं यन्त्री-  
 ढमालयस्तत्स्थम् अस्तगिरिरेव पादपस्तस्माद्रविबिम्बं निपतति  
 ३ संध्या [ कललार्द्र ] विहगनाथाण्डपिण्डाभम् ॥

॥ १०९५ ॥ 'स्तोकोद्वर्तनं मनामुखप्रसारणम् करिपक्षे । प्रदो-  
 षपक्षे च असमस्तकिरणापसारणम्<sup>३</sup> । तेन लक्षितं यत् संध्यया 'तद्वद्वा  
 अरुणगगनमेव तदवच्छिन्नं<sup>४</sup> [ वा ] तालुपर्यन्तो यस्य स [ कवल-  
 यति ] प्रदोषकरी विधानपिण्डमिव भक्ष्यकवलमिव रविबिम्बम् ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. निरास<sup>०</sup>. <sup>२</sup> MH. निराशनयने. <sup>३</sup> MH. स्तोकोद्वर्तनेन मनामुखप्रसारणेन  
 करिपक्षे प्रदोषपक्षे च समस्तोद्वर्तनसमस्तकिरणापसारणम् । The correction is based  
 on a note in the margin of Do, which runs thus:—स्तोकोद्वर्तनं मनामुखप्र-  
 सारणं करिपक्षे प्रदोषपक्षे चासमस्तकिरणापसारणम्. <sup>४</sup> MH, तद्वद्वा<sup>०</sup>. <sup>५</sup> MH. So.

गह-बद्धं दूरुणय-संज्ञा-परिवेस-परियरं सहइ ।  
 अहिणव पडिबन्धायम्ब-बिम्ब-वियडावड च्छायं ॥ १०९६ ॥  
 पुरुमिल्ल-दिसा-गय-तिमिरमवर-भायावलम्बि-रवि-बिम्बं ।  
 गरुडमिव गहिय-गय-कुम्भमुअह परितम्बिरं गयणं ॥ १०९७ ॥  
 पलहत्थइ तिमिर-महा-वराह-पडिपेल्लिओ सुमेरुव्व ।  
 संज्जालोओ पडिलग केसराअन्त-रवि-किरणो ॥ १०९८ ॥  
 वियडण्डाम्बि रवि-मण्डलम्बि मुक्कम्बि पढममरुणक्के ।  
 गह-सिरि-वाणयाइ ससी वुब्भइ वीयण्ड-पिण्डोव्व ॥ १०९९ ॥

[॥ १०९६ ॥ नभःपृष्ठं दूरोन्नतसंध्यापरिवेपपरिकरं शोभते  
 अभिनवप्रतिबन्धाताम्रबिम्बविकटावटच्छायम् ॥

३ दूरोन्नतं दूरम् अत्यन्तमुच्चैः दिङ्मण्डलमूलादुद्गता या संध्या स  
 एव परिवेषपरिकरो यस्य तत् नभःपृष्ठं शोभते । किमिव । अभिनवः  
 प्रतिबन्धः अपूर्वः प्राकारो यस्य स तथा च आनाम्रबिम्ब ईपत्ताम्र  
 ६ बिम्बं सूर्यरूपं यस्मिन् तादृशः तथैव च विकटो महान् योऽवटः  
 तद्वदित्यर्थः ॥]

॥ १०९७ ॥ पूर्वदिगागततिमिरम् अपरभागावलम्बैरविबिम्बम्  
 गरुडमिव गृहीतगजकूर्मं पश्यत 'परिताम्रं गगनम् ॥ पूर्वं गरुडेन  
 ३ गजकूर्मौ मक्षयितुमुपक्रान्ताविति प्रसिद्धिः तदभिप्रायेणेयम् उत्प्रेक्षा ॥

॥ १०९८ ॥ पर्यस्यति विशरारुतां भजते तिमिरमेव [ महा ]-  
 वराहः । मलिनत्वात् । तेन प्रतिप्रेरितः सुमेरुरिव । रक्तत्वात् ।  
 ३ संध्यालोकः प्रतिलम्बकेसरायमाणरविकिरणः ॥

[॥ १०९९ ॥ विकटाण्ड इव रविमण्डले मुक्ते प्रथमम्

आसार-पसर-सरला ताली-वण-दण्ड-धूसरा हान्ति ।  
 गन्धर्व-पुरायारा णिरायवा रवि-यर-णिवेसा ॥ ११०० ॥  
 रेखावसेस-दिणयर-मऊह-णिव्वडिय-दण्ड-पडिबन्धा ।  
 जालाअइ सालोआ अवर-दिसा भुवण-भवणस्स ॥ ११०१ ॥  
 गयण-महि-वेढ-णीलो मज्जे संज्जावसेस-पडिभिण्णो ।  
 घालइ खज्जूर-क्खन्ध-पाडलो तिभिर-संघाओ ॥ ११०२ ॥

अरुणाङ्के नमःश्रीविनतया शशी उद्यते द्वितीयाण्डपिण्ड इव ॥ रवि-  
 ३ मण्डलरूपः आरक्ते बिकटेण्डे प्रथम मुक्ते मति गरुडमात्रा विनतयेव  
 नमःश्रिया चन्द्रो द्वितीयोण्डपिण्ड इवोद्यत इत्यभिप्रायः ॥]

॥ ११०० ॥ आसारो वेगवद्वपः । तत्प्रसरवत्सरलास्ताडिव-  
 नदण्डवद्धूसरा [ धूसरा ]लोकत्वाद्ववान्ति गन्धर्वपुराकाराः । कार्यवि-  
 ३ शेषकारिस्वाभावात् । निरातर्प्या निरालोका रविकरनिवेशाः ॥

॥ ११०१ ॥ रेखावशेषदिनकरमयूखनिर्वर्तितदण्डप्रतिबन्धा  
 जालायते गवाक्षायते सालोका अपरा दिक् भुवनमेव भ ] वन तस्य  
 ३ संबन्धिनी ॥ अल्लके मध्ये अन्तरान्तरा स्तम्भदण्डा भवन्ति आलो-  
 कश्चान्तरान्तरा । तद्वत् तस्यां रविमयूखा एव दण्डा आलोकश्चान्तरा-  
 न्तरा तत्प्रभारूपः । अथ वा तमो लतादण्डा इव मध्येमध्ये च  
 ६ आलोकः ॥

॥ ११०२ ॥ गगनमहीपीठप्रदेशयोर्नीलो मध्ये संख्यावशेषेण<sup>१</sup>  
 प्रतिभिज्जो घूर्णते मध्ये खर्जूरस्कन्धवत्पाटलः पाण्डुरस्तिभिरसंघातः ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. 'वत्सला' for 'वत्सरला'.

<sup>२</sup> MH. 'विशेषाकारि'.

<sup>३</sup> MH. 'विशेष' for 'वशेष'.

<sup>४</sup> MH. 'गगनगगन' for 'गगन'.

<sup>५</sup> MH: 'तपश्चरण' for 'वक्षेपेण'.

<sup>६</sup> MH. 'मध्यस्व'.

दीसइ दिसासु तारा-सहरी-जालाबिला तिमिर-लेहा ।  
 रावि-पडण-संभारम्भ-रहस-चलियव्व कालिन्दी ॥ ११०३ ॥  
 सायं मिलान्ति कम-णिव्वहन्त-तम-मण्डलावउण्णाओ ।  
 आसण्ण-भाव-पायड-णियय-गइन्दाओव दिसाओ ॥ ११०४ ॥  
 ऊससिय-सामलारुण-तम-वेल्ली-मूल-लक्खियं कोवि ।  
 गयण-च्छलरुणयकंचमिन्दु-बिम्बं समुद्धरइ ॥ ११०५ ॥

३ खर्जूरतरुमूलपल्लवप्रदेशयोः कृष्णो भवति मध्ये च फलभरेण पा-  
 टलः ॥

॥ ११०३ ॥ दृश्यते दिक्षु तारा एव शक्यस्तासां जालेन स-  
 मूहेनाविला व्याप्ता तिमिरलेखा रात्रिं प्राप्तिं यत्पतने गमनं तदर्थो य-  
 ३ सम्यगारम्भः प्रारम्भस्तद्रभसेन चलितेव प्रत्यावृत्तेव कालिन्दी य-  
 मुना ॥ सा किल आदित्यदुहिता । अतस्ततः प्रसूता सती पुनरा  
 दित्यमेव गन्तुं प्रत्यावृत्तेत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ११०४ ॥ सायं मिलन्ति कमनिर्वर्तमानतमोमण्डलावपूर्णाः  
 आसन्नभावप्रकटनिजकगजेन्द्रा इव दिशः ॥

[॥ ११०५ ॥ उच्छ्वसितश्यामलारुणतमोवल्लीमूललक्षितं कोपि ।  
 गगनस्थल - - - इन्दुबिम्बं समुद्धरति ॥

३ उच्छ्वसिता उद्भूता या श्यामलारुणा तमोरूपा वल्ली तस्या मूल-  
 त्वेन कन्दत्वेन लक्षितम् आभासमानम् उद्यन्तम् इन्दुबिम्बं कोपि स-  
 मुद्धरतीति कवेःकल्पनात्र । गयणच्छलरुणयकंचम् इति कोपि पाठ-  
 ६ प्रमादः एकमात्रो नत्वात् । तस्मादेव प्रमादात् अथोपि दुःसाध्यतमः ॥]

होन्त-बसुहादिव-कहा-कोऊहल-काड्डियाओर्वे मिलन्ति ॥  
 दियस-विराम-च्छवि-धूसराओँ समयंचिय दिसाओ ॥ ११०६ ॥  
 बहलचण-कुहरूससिय-तम-सिहा-लङ्घणोणउच्छङ्गा ।  
 दन्ति थलुदेसाच्चिय थोयालोया दरी-सङ्कं ॥ ११०७ ॥  
 आलोओ परिघोलइ ससिणो छाया-णिवेस-वोच्छिण्णो ।  
 मलिणाणुसार-पसरिय-कसण-च्छवि-मग-सबलोच्च ॥ ११०८ ॥  
 दीसइ णिसासु तारा-णिहेण फुडिय-विरल-ट्टिय-कबालं ।  
 बम्भण्डग-पुडंपिव कालन्तर-जज्जरं गयणं ॥ ११०९ ॥

॥ ११०६ ॥ अनन्तर नराधिपकथाकुतूहलाकृष्टा इव मिल-  
 न्ति दिवसाविरामच्छाविधूसराः सममेव तुल्यकालमेव दिशः ॥ अ-  
 १ नन्तरोक्त्या<sup>१</sup> वक्ष्यमाणयशोवर्मकथाश्रवणकुतूहलेनेव एकत्र संघटिता  
 इति यशोवर्मचरितस्य दिग्देवताकर्णनयोग्यतोक्ता ॥

॥ ११०७ ॥ निबिडत्वेन कुहरादुच्छ्वसितमुष्टिप्राद्यतमःशिखाल-  
 ह्वनावनतोत्सङ्गा<sup>२</sup> नतरूपाः संजाता अतितमोवशात् ददन्ति स्थलोद्देशे  
 १ एवोन्नतस्थाने<sup>३</sup> एव मन्दप्रकाशाः सन्तो [दरीशङ्कां] विवरभ्रान्तिम् ॥

[॥ ११०८ ॥ आलोकः परिघूर्णते शशिनः छायानिवेशव्युच्छि-  
 ज्ञः मलिनानुसारप्रसृतकृष्णच्छविमार्गशबल इव ॥ प्रदोषकाले सूर्या-  
 १ तपस्य निःशेषम् अनपगतत्वाद्या छाया तथा शशिन आलोको मध्ये-  
 मध्ये मिश्रो भवति तत्रोत्प्रेक्ष्यते शशिनः शशरूपमलिनस्य कलङ्कस्य  
 या तत्सदृशी कृष्णा प्रतिकृतिः सा तस्य आलोके दृश्यत इति ॥]

॥ ११०९ ॥ दृश्यते निर्दिष्टं तारानिभेन स्फुटितविरलस्थितक-

१ MH. 'शेक्तव्य' २ So MH. ३ So MH. But should we not  
 rather read स्थलोद्देशा एव उन्नतस्थानान्येव ?



जायाओ कप-पसम्पन्त-धूम-रय-णिग्गमावरोहाओ ।  
 आरूढ-पओसा ओवि पविरल-तिमिराओव दिसाओ ॥ १११० ॥  
 मूढ-सासि-दिणयरालोय-मज्झ-पुञ्जिज्जपाण-तम-कसणं ।  
 सैत्तायमुहय-धारा-णिम्मल-स्वग्गोवधं गयणं ॥ ११११ ॥  
 पेन्तेसु दरावद्ध-तिमिरमोसुक्क-कमल-परिसामं ।  
 आभाइ लावय-वहू-वच्छ-कसाय-प्पहं गयणं ॥ १११२ ॥  
 गह-निबह-विन्दु-संदोह-समिय-संज्झाणलो समुक्खिवइ ।  
 उयय-सुपण्णो गयणम्मि अमय-कलसंव सासि-बिम्बं ॥ १११३ ॥

पालं ब्रह्माण्डाग्रपुटमिव कालान्तरेण चिरकालत्वेन पुराणभावेन  
 ३ जर्जरं गगनम् ॥

॥ १११० ॥ जाताः क्रमेण प्रदोषपुराणत्वानुपूर्व्या प्रशाम्य-  
 द्धुमरजःकृतो निर्गमाना मार्गाणाम् अवरोधः आवरणं यासु ताः  
 ३ आरूढप्रदोषा अपि प्रविरलतिमिरा इव दिशः ॥

॥ ११११ ॥ मूढशशिदिनकरालोकेन मध्ये पुञ्जीक्रियमाणेन  
 तमसा कृष्ण संजातम् उभयधारानिर्मलस्वङ्गोपमं गगनम् ॥ मूढत्वं  
 ३ मन्दत्वम् ॥

[ ॥ १११२ ॥ पर्यन्तेषु ईषदावद्धतिमिरम् अवशुष्ककमलप-  
 रिश्यामम् आभाति लावकवधूवक्षःकषायप्रभं गगनम् ॥ ]

[ ॥ १११३ ॥ ग्रहनिबहविन्दुसंदोहसमितसंध्यानलः समुक्खि-  
 पति उदयसुपर्णः उदयाचलरूपो गरुडो गगने अमृतकलशमिव  
 ३ शशिविम्बम् ॥ संदोहः समूहः ॥ ]

तम-महुयर-जालुप्पयण-पयड-मय-मण्ड लंणिसा-वणो ।  
 बिम्बं माहवमिव पिण्ड-खण्डमावाडलं उअह ॥ १११४ ॥  
 उक्खिप्पइ गयण-तुला-दण्डेण समूससन्त-कर-केऊ ।  
 पच्छा-रवि-पिण्ड-भेराणएण कलसाच्च सस-इन्धो ॥ १११५ ॥  
 संणद्ध-मयण-साट्टिज्ज-जाय-संरम्भ-पाटलो णीइ ।  
 परिवेस-च्छठ-मण्डलिय-चाव-वलओव्व हरिणङ्को ॥ १११६ ॥  
 पावइ उयया अम्बो दर-सिट्ठिल-क्खलिय-तल्लिण-तम-लेहो ।  
 लहसिय-विणीलंसुय-मत्त-हलहराहं-णिसा-णाहो ॥ १११७ ॥

॥ १११४ ॥ तमोमधुकरजालोत्पतनप्रकटमृगम्<sup>१</sup> अर्थं मण्डलं  
 निशापतेर्बिम्बं माधवमिव पिण्डखण्डमापाटलं पश्यत ॥ मधुनोयं  
 ३ माधवो माक्षिकसंबन्धी ॥

॥ १११५ ॥ उत्क्षिप्यतं गगनमेव तुलादण्डस्तेन सम्यगुच्छ-  
 सन्तः करा एव केतुस्तुलासूत्रं यत्र स पश्चाद्भागे रविपिण्डभरावन-  
 ३ नेन कलश इव शशचिह्नः ॥

[ ॥ १११६ ॥<sup>२</sup> संनद्धमदनसाहाय्यजातसंरम्भपाटलो निर्याति  
 परिवेषच्छलमण्डलितचापवलय इव हरिणाङ्कः ॥ ]

॥ १११७ ॥ प्राप्नोति उदयसमयत्वात् आताम्रः ईषच्छिथिलः  
 स्खलिततनुतमोलेखः हसितमीषत्पतितं विनालांशुकं यस्य स चासौ  
 ३ मत्तः क्षीवो हलधरस्तस्याभा कान्तिं निशानाथः ॥<sup>३</sup> पावई तइया  
 इति पाठे प्राप्नोति तदेत्यर्थः । आताम्र इति पृथक्पदम् ॥

<sup>१</sup> See *Various Readings*. <sup>२</sup> MH has no commentary on this couplet, which is found in all Do J K P. We doubtless owe the omission to the blundering scribe. <sup>३</sup> MH. प्राप्नोति for पावइ.

अवि य ।

तत्क्ष्वण-कामि-अणाणिय-महु-चसओयरण-छद्द-रायंव ।  
 उब्धिज्जइ विम्बं सङ्ख-णाहि-सोणं णिसा-वड्ढो ॥ १११८ ॥  
 उससइ विलोल-करत्तणेण पङ्कय-विणास-बुद्धीए ।  
 रहसुम्मूलिय-परिलम्बि-विस-कलावोव्व सस-इन्धो ॥ १११९ ॥  
 इय जम्पिऊण सयणावलम्बिणा तेण देव-चरियाण ।  
 आवेयणम्मि अप्पा अपहुप्पन्तोव्व पडिबण्णो ॥ ११२० ॥  
 जाओच्चिय कायव्वे उच्छाहेन्ति गरुयाण किच्चीओ ।  
 ताओच्चिय अतह-णिवेयणेण अलसेन्ति हिययाइ ॥ ११२१ ॥

॥ १११८ ॥ तत्क्षणकामिजनानीतमधुचषकावतरणलब्धरागमिव  
 उद्भिद्यते विम्बं शङ्खनाभिशोणं निशापतेः ॥ तत्क्षणः चन्द्रोदयस-  
 ३ मयः ॥

॥ १११९ ॥ 'उच्छ्वसिति विलोलकरत्वेन हेतुना पङ्कजविनाश-  
 बुद्ध्या रभसोन्मूलितपरिलम्बनशीलविसकलाप इव शशचिह्नः ॥  
 ३ ससिविम्बो' इति पाठे प्राकृते छन्दोवत् लिङ्गव्यत्यय इष्टः ॥

॥ ११२० ॥ इति जल्पित्वा शयनावलम्बिना तेन वाक्पति-  
 राजेन देवचरितानां यथोक्तमदेवचेष्टितानाम् आवेदने आत्मा अप्रभ-  
 ३ वान्निव' सामर्थ्यरहित इव प्रतिपन्नः ॥ आत्मैव प्राप्तः अन्तर्मुखः सं-  
 पन्नः । निद्रया प्राप्त इति यावत् ॥ ३७ ॥ कुलकम् ॥

॥ ११२१ ॥ या एव कर्तव्ये 'विशेषार्थम्' 'उत्साहयन्ति'  
 'व्यवसाययन्ति गुरुणा कीर्तयो वर्ण्यमानाः श्रूयमाणाश्च ता एव अत-

१ MH. उच्छ्वसति. २ MH. शशिविम्बो. ३ MH. अप्रभवन्नित्यसामर्थ्यं. α. Bo  
 MH. ४ MH. कर्तव्येतिविशेषार्थम् which seems corrupt. The emendation  
 is conjectural. ५ MH. reads the following between उत्साहयन्ति and  
 व्यवसाययन्ति; viz., ईदृशं कथं तु नामाहमप्याचरामीत्यऽ, which seems to be  
 intended to explain उत्साहयन्ति, but which is hopelessly corrupt.  
 ६ MH. व्यवसाययन्ति.

नवरिष के वावारा पवाहंउं पयता ।

कामो वर-कामि-यणं केसर-उज्ज्वेहिं बिन्दइ सरेहि ।

इयर-जण-वाण-कज्जम्मि कुणइ हेयाई कुसुमाई ॥ ११२२ ॥

कीऐँवि अहिणव-भुमया-ण्डाल-परिसुद्धि-उद्ध-परिणाहं ।

अहिय-पिहु-छोयण-जुयं विसेस तारं मुहं सहइ ॥ ११२३ ॥

वीयाभरणा अकयण्ण-मण्डणा अहिहरन्ति रमणीओ ।

सुण्णाओँव कुसुम-फलन्तरम्मि सहयार-बल्लीओ ॥ ११२४ ॥

३ धानिवेदनेन सकलप्रतिपादनसामर्थ्याभावेन अलसयन्ति अनुत्साहयु-  
क्तानि कुर्वन्ति हृदयानि ॥ सिद्धो हि लोके अशक्यकर्तव्येष्वनुत्साह  
इति युक्तोक्ता वाक्यपतिराजस्य आत्मप्रतिपत्तिर्देवचरितेषु ॥

॥ ११२२ ॥ अधुना 'प्रदोषसमयोचितकामिचर्चा' पञ्चदशमि-  
राह । कामो वरमुस्कृष्टं वैदग्ध्याद्यलंकृतं कामिजनं केसरनामकुसु-  
३ मपूर्वकैः केसरादिभिरुत्तमैर्भिनत्ति स्वक्रियां प्रवर्तयति शरैः । इतरे  
तु ये जना अविदग्धादयस्तेषां यद्वाणकार्यं तत्र करोति शेषाणि कुसु-  
मानि मन्दादरेण तान् प्रवर्तयति ॥ केसरं बकुलम् ॥

॥ ११२३ ॥ कस्या अपि अभिनवभूललाटपरिशुद्धिलब्धपरि-  
णाहम् तथा अधिकपृथुलोचनयुगं विशेषतारं मुखं शोभते ॥ परिणाहः  
३ पारिमाण्डल्यम् । उद्धर्तनोत्पुंसनादिना च अधिकपरिशुद्धिः । विशेष-  
श्रुद्धे च वदने लोचनतारकप्रभृतीनां विपुलत्वेन प्रतिभासः ॥

॥ १४२४ ॥ वीताभरणाः स्नानादिसमये अकृतान्यमण्डन

1 So MH. distinctly. Unless आत्मप्रतिपत्तिः be a blunder for आत्माप्र-  
तिपत्तिः ( i. e., hesitation to admit his fitness to sing his master's glory),  
the phrase आत्मप्रतिपत्तिः must be taken to mean आत्मा अप्रमवन् अवोग्योस्ति  
वर्गने इति प्रतिपत्तिः अङ्गीकारः. 2 MH. 'समयोचित'°. 3 So MH. Should not  
the commentator rather say षोडशभिः if not indeed सत्पदशभिः ? See his  
remark on No 1184.

गहिय-विविहङ्गराओ अकयञ्जण-ससुर-मञ्जरी-रमणो ।  
 पावइ अससत्तालेखस-बिन्धमं कामिणी-सत्थो ॥ ११२५ ॥  
 कोली-कय-कालायरु-धूमूपील-च्छलेण पढिहाइ ।  
 रमणाहिसारणे कावि पहरिसालिङ्गिय-तमव्व ॥ ११२६ ॥  
 ऊरु-जुयं मल्लय-भवङ्गराय-विणिवेस-दर समूससियं ।  
 गुरु-जहणुव्वडण-सहं कयंव थोरं थणवईहिं ॥ ११२७ ॥

अभिहरन्ति रमण्यः शून्या इव कुमुमफलयोरन्तरे मध्ये सहकार-  
 ३ मञ्जर्यः । वी गतिप्रजनेति<sup>१</sup> वीतमपसृतम् ॥

॥ ११२५ ॥ गृहीतविविधाङ्गरागः 'आकृताञ्जनससुरमञ्जरीर-  
 चनः प्राप्नोति असमाप्तालेख्यविभ्रमं कामिनीसार्थः ॥ ससुरं ताम्बूलम् ।  
 मञ्जरी कर्णपूरादि । आलेख्यश्चित्रम् ॥

॥ ११२६ ॥ 'क्रोडैस्थितकालागरुधूमोर्त्पीडच्छलेन प्रतिष्ठाति ।  
 रमणाभिसारणे कापि प्रहर्षालिङ्गिततमस्कव ॥ अभिसारिका हि  
 ३ अन्धकारगामिनी भवतीति तमःप्रियत्वम् ।

या दूतेकागमनकालमपारयन्ती ।  
 सोढुं स्मरज्वरमयार्तिपिपासितेव ।  
 निर्याति वल्लभज्जाघरपानलोभात्  
 सा कथ्यते कविवरैरभिसारिकेति ॥

[इति] हि अभिसारिकालक्षणम् । कोलीकय इति कचित्पाठः  
 तत्र शरीरधूपनार्थः स्वीकारः क्रोडीकारः ॥

॥ ११२७ ॥ ऊरुयुगं 'मलयभवाङ्गरागविनिवेशेनेषत्समुच्छ्वसितं

लक्सिखज्जइ सीसे सरसमेव कण्ठे पओहरुम्हवियं ।  
 विसमं कुसुमाभरणं सम-काल-कयांपि जुवईण ॥ ११२८ ॥  
 थण-पट्टिमागय-परिणील-जालिया-मण्डणं वरो एइ ।  
 वम्मह सर-सङ्का-हियय-गहिय-कवयं व णव-वहुयं ॥ ११२९ ॥  
 अविओय-गमिय-दियसं सम-गहिय-पसाहणं पओसम्मि ।  
 सोहइ रयावियण्हं सयणागमणूसुयं मिहुणं ॥ ११३० ॥

गुरुजघनोद्बहनसहमिव कृतं स्थूलं स्तनवतीभिः ॥ भूम्नि भस्वर्तीय  
 १ इति स्तनवतीभिरिति । अत एव स्तनादिभरसहनाय चन्दनेन स्थूलं  
 कृतमित्युत्प्रेक्षितम् ॥

॥ ११२८ ॥ लक्ष्यते शिरसि सरसमेव कण्ठे पयोधरोष्मायितं  
 सोष्मं कृतम् । ईषच्छोषितमित्यर्थः । विषमं कुसुमाभरणं समकाल-  
 १ कृतमपि युवतीनाम् ॥

॥ ११२९ ॥ स्तनयोः प्रतिमारूपेण प्रतिबिम्बरूपेणागता या  
 प्रतिनीलाकारा जालिका जालिकादि पट्टादिमयं शिरोवस्त्रं सैव मण्डनं  
 १ यस्यास्ता वरः एति मन्मथशरशङ्कया हृदयघटितकवचामिव [ नव-]  
 वधूम् ॥

॥ ११३० ॥ अवियोगगमितदिवसं समगृहीतप्रसाधनं प्रदोषे  
 शोभते रतिविषये अवितृष्णं वृद्धतर्षम् अत एव शयनागमोत्सुकं  
 १ मिथुनम् ॥

१ MH. भूस्तिमलवच्छीय. २ MH. स्थूल. ३ MH. जालिकारा.

४ MH. वृद्धतर्षम्. The emendation is conjectural.

गलिउम्मऊह-पिहु-हेम-मेहला-बलय-मालिणी कावि ।  
 वम्पह-भयाहिसंधिय-सिहि-पायारव्व पडिहाइ ॥ ११३१ ॥  
 ण सहिज्जइ कामि-यणेण विरह-वियणा-विसंटुलङ्गेण ।  
 ससिणो रवि-मण्डल-संपवेस-तत्तं व कर-जालं ॥ ११३२ ॥  
 जायाइ दुलह-दइयाणुराय-रणरणय-मुक्क-थामाण ।  
 तणुयायन्ताइंवि कामिणीण गरुयाइ अङ्गाइ ॥ ११३३ ॥

अवि य ।

पडिरोहि-कण्ण-पल्लव-पणोल्लणत्थं व तुलिय-भुमयग्गा ।  
 अग्गइ णिमेष-णियमण-फुरन्त-पम्हाउग्ग दिट्ठी ॥ ११३४ ॥

॥ ११३१ ॥ गलिता ऊर्ध्वमयुग्वा पृथ्वी या हेममेखला [तदेव  
 बलयं] तन्मालिनी मालायोगिनी कापि मन्मथभर्याभिसंहिताशीखिप्रा-  
 ३ कारेव प्रातेभानि ॥ शिखी बहिः ॥

॥ ११३२ ॥ न सख्यते कामिजनेन <sup>१</sup>विरहवेदनाविसंघुलाङ्गेन  
 शशिनो रविमण्डल[सं]प्रवेशतसमिव करजालम् ॥ विरहिणीनां  
 ३ मदनदांपनत्वेन द्वेष्याः शशिकराः । तत्रैतन्मुपप्रेक्षा कृता । शशिनः  
 कृष्णपक्षे रविमण्डलप्रवेशो ज्योतिःशास्त्रे प्रसिद्धः ॥

॥ ११३३ ॥ जातानि दुर्लभदयितानुरागरणरणकमुक्तस्थानां तनू-  
 यमानान्यपि कामिनीनां गुरुण्यङ्गानि ॥ स्थाम बलम् ॥

॥ ११३४ ॥ अथ पञ्चभिः कुलकम् । <sup>२</sup>तत्रैकया उपसंहारः ।  
 चतसृभिस्तु सह षोडश पूर्वोद्दिष्टा भवन्ति ॥ प्रियतमावलोकनप्रतिरो-

<sup>१</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>प्रकारेव. <sup>२</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>संस्थुलं. <sup>३</sup> MH. तत्रैकयोगे संहारचमसूत्रे<sup>०</sup>.  
 The emendation is purely conjectural. See, however, the commenta-  
 tor's remark on No. 1122.

णमइ णडालंचिय लज्जिएसु कर-मलिय कण्ठ-कुसुमेसु ।  
 उव्वत्त-पम्ह-चुम्बिय-पुढाई ण हु णाम अच्छीइं ॥ ११३५ ॥  
 हत्थो घोळइ देसण-समओसारिय-णेरिक्कि-विणिवेसो ।  
 बाणी कयाच्छि-संधाण-गहिय-सवणावयासोव्व ॥ ११३६ ॥  
 लज्जोणय-व-णालाक्खिपक्क-दर-विंयासियाहरन्ताइं ।  
 गमणाम्मिबि आवज्झन्ति वलिय-मज्झाईं दिट्ठाइं ॥ ११३७ ॥  
 इय कामिणीण पिययम-समागमाम्मिल्लमाण-मयणाण ।  
 सज्जस-पडिबद्ध-रसाईं होन्ति लीलाइयव्वाइं ॥ ११३८ ॥

३ धनशीलकर्णपल्लवप्रणोदनार्थमिव तुलितभ्रूमांगा अर्धति निमेषनिय-  
 मनस्फुरत्पक्ष्मातुरा दृष्टिः ।

॥ ११३५ ॥ नमति ललाटमेव लज्जितेषु 'करमर्दितकण्ठकु-  
 सुमेषु दर्शनोद्भूतचुम्बितपक्ष्मपुटानि' न खलु नाम अक्षाणि ॥

॥ ११३६ ॥ हस्तो घूर्णते दर्शनसमये अपसारितो निरि [ द्वि-  
 विणिवेसो ] शिराबाससो विनिवेशो येन स बाणीकृतं यदक्षि तस्य  
 ३ संधानार्थं गृहीतश्रवणावकाश इव गृहीतकर्णप्रदेश इव ॥ शराक-  
 र्पणं हि कर्णान्तं क्रियते धानुष्कैः ॥

॥ ११३७ ॥ लज्जावनतवदनालक्षितैकेषद्विकसिताधरान्तानि  
 गमनेपि क्रीडार्थोद्यानविहरणावसरेपि <sup>१</sup>आबध्यन्ते पार्यन्ते प्रियदर्शनै-  
 ३ कनिष्ठतथा वलितमध्यानि दृष्टानि दर्शनानि चक्षुर्व्यापाराः ॥

॥ ११३८ ॥ इति उक्तप्रकारेण कामिनीनां प्रियतमसमागमो-  
 न्मीलनमदनानां साध्वसप्रतिबद्धरसानि अप्रागल्भ्यप्रतिबद्धशृङ्गारस-  
 कार्याणि भवन्ति लीलायितव्यानि ॥ ५ ॥ कुलकम् ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. 'मालत्'.

<sup>२</sup> MH. 'चुम्बित पक्ष्म'.

<sup>३</sup> MH. 'आबध्यते'.



ललणा बल्लह-हुत्तं विलास-विस-मण्डणाओ वोलेन्ति ।  
 णीसङ्गंचिय बन्दी-कइन्दु-किरणाओव णिसासु ॥ ११३९ ॥  
 सरस-मय-ताम्बिमाहय-किसलय-म-लायमाण पम्हाइ ।  
 रमण-पवेमत्थंपिव पियाण वियसन्ति अच्छीइ ॥ ११४० ॥  
 अवहीरिय-पिययम हुत्त-गमण-भय-दिण्ण-सङ्गलाइव ॥  
 कउजलिय-वाह-लेहाइ होन्ति कीएवि अच्छीइ ॥ ११४१ ॥

॥ ११३९ ॥ ललना बल्लभाभिमुखं विलासविसमण्डनाः मंता-  
 पनिवृत्त्यर्थकृतमृणालिकाहारादिकाः बोलेन्ति अनिक्रामन्ति निःश-  
 ३ क्कमेव बन्दाकृतेन्दुकिरणा इव निशासु ॥ अभिसारिका<sup>१</sup> एव गच्छ-  
 न्ति ।<sup>२</sup> कामार्तत्वेन अशङ्काः । अत एव<sup>३</sup> बन्दीकृतेन्दुकिरणत्वमिव ।  
 चन्द्रो हि चौर्यचरिताना वैसबन्धननिक्षिप्त इव अभयकरः स्तावको  
 ६ वा प्रोत्साहको वैतालिको वेति मतः ॥

॥ ११४० ॥ सरसमदताम्रत्वाहनत्वेन<sup>४</sup> किसलयमालायमानप-  
 क्षमाणि रमणप्रवेशार्थमिव प्रियाणां विक्रमन्ति अक्षीणि ॥ आक्षद्वा-  
 ३ रेणैव रमणो रमणीहृदयं विगति । तत्र द्वारापल्लनेत्रे अक्षिपुटकपा-  
 टयोरुद्धाटनं मङ्गलार्थं च द्वारि मदरक्तपक्ष्मकेसरमाला इव विर-  
 ष्यन्ते इत्यभिप्रायः ॥

॥ ११४१ ॥ अवधारयितव्यः सापराधत्वाद्यः प्रियैस्तदभिमुखं  
 यद्गमनं तद्गमनं तद्गमननिवारणाय दत्तशृङ्खलानीव ज्वालितबाष्पलं-  
 ३ खामि कस्या अपि दृश्यन्ते<sup>५</sup> अक्षीणि ॥ प्राकृते वचनव्यत्ययो मतः ॥

१ MH. 'सारका'. २ MH. कामार्तत्वेनाशंकयो भवेत्ततः अत एव, &c., which is not easy to fully restore or even emend conjecturally. ३ MH. om. बन्दी<sup>०</sup>. ४ MH. om. 'त्वा<sup>०</sup> ५ MH. 'मानः. ६ The ohāyā कस्या अपि दृश्यन्ते corresponds with the reading of J. See *Various Readings*.

थोष्णवि दूमिज्जइ ण लेइ गरुयां पि णाम-मन्तवस्सं ।  
 इय असमञ्जस हियओ होइ सिण्हेण जुअइ-जणे ॥११४२॥  
 बलिइह-कवोल-घटन्त चन्द-बिम्बाण माणइत्तीण ।  
 अन्तो दीसइव णिरोह-पुञ्जिओ हास विच्छड्ढो ॥ ११४३ ॥  
 सासुक्कवय-रय-लहुइय-समूससन्तुप्पलोणय-मुहम्मि ।  
 चसयम्मि कावि परिसेस-माण-गरुई चिरा पियइ ॥११४४॥

॥ ११४२ ॥ स्तोकेनापि दूयते पीड्यते पराङ्मुखो भवति । न  
 चैतत् तदेकार्थानाना कुलमहिलानां युक्तं कर्तुम् ।

३ माणं पि जस्स ढज्जइ बहु-महिला-भङ्गि-भरिय हिययस्स ।  
 अम्हाण य तगय-तम्मणाण को माण-वावारो ॥  
 इति नयेन ।

६ जेण विणा न चलिज्जइ अणुणिज्जइ सो कयावराहोवि ।  
 पत्तेवि गाम-डाहं भण कस्स न वल्लभो अग्गी ॥  
 इत्यादिना च । अतो हेतोर्न लति गृह्णाति गुरुकमपि नामम-  
 ९ न्तवस्वम्<sup>१</sup> अपराधम् इत्यसमञ्जसहृदयो भवति स्नेहेन युर्वानजनः ॥  
 मानस्वण्डनं नाम हृदयस्य असमञ्जस्यम् ॥

॥ ११४३ ॥ ऊर्ध्वं बलिता विस्मयेन ये कपोलाम्तेषु<sup>२</sup> घट-  
 मानानि चन्द्रबिम्बानि यासां मानवर्तानां मानिनीनाम्<sup>३</sup> अन्तः दृश्यत  
 ३ इव निरोधपुञ्जितो हाससमूहः ॥ कामिनीनां बहिर्हासाभावात्<sup>४</sup> मुख-  
 मध्यपुञ्जितस्य हासस्य चन्द्रप्रतिबिम्बव्याजेनावस्थानकल्पना कवेः ।  
 विच्छड्ढो<sup>५</sup> समूहः ॥

॥ ११४४ ॥ मानजनिःश्वासोत्सातरजस्कत्वेन लघूकृतं सम्य-

<sup>१</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>मन्तवस्सं. <sup>२</sup> MH. घटमानानां. <sup>३</sup> MH मानानाम् for मानिनीनाम्,

<sup>४</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>भावोन्मुखः. <sup>५</sup> MH. विच्छड्डुः.

अहिलासा रहस-विणिग्गण कामेसु-ज्जजरङ्गेण ।  
 कुवलय-णालेण महुं हियएणव कावि आपियइ ॥ ११४५ ॥  
 चिर-संठिओवि वियलइ माणो िर-वियलिओवि सघइ ।  
 विवराय-रसं कीलेइ महु-मओ कामिणि-यणम्मि ॥ ११४६ ॥  
 अस्वलिय-सरीर-वयणो सहाव-हियओसरन्त-मय-धीरो ।  
 मत्तोति णवर णज्जइ कवोल-राएण जुअइ-जणो ॥ ११४७ ॥  
 अङ्गाई पयणुआइपि किंपि गरुएइ महु-मय-विलासो ।  
 हिययाई पुणो लहुएइ माण-गरुयाईवि पियाण ॥ ११४८ ॥

गुच्छसद् यत् उत्पलं तेनावनमितमुखं चषके कापि परिशेषेण मानेन  
 ३ गुर्वी चिरास्तिबति मानवशात् उत्पलस्थगितपान-वाद्वा ॥

॥ ११४५ ॥ अभिलाषात् रमसाविनिर्गतेन कामेषु<sup>१</sup> जर्जराग्नेण  
 कुवलयनालेन मधु हृदयेनेव कापि आपिबति ॥ 'कामस्येषवः कामे-  
 ३ षवस्तैर्जर्जराङ्गेणोति कचित् पाठः ॥

॥ ११४६ ॥ चिरसंस्थितोपि विगलति<sup>२</sup> मानः चिरविगलितोपि  
 संघटते । अतो विपरीतरसं कृत्वा क्रीडति मधुमदः कामिनीजने ॥  
 ३ संभरइ<sup>३</sup> इति पाठे साधयेते पुष्टि भजत<sup>४</sup> इत्यर्थः । एतदेव मदस्य म-  
 दत्वं यत् परस्परविरुद्धम् अममञ्जसाविकारकारित्वम् ॥

॥ ११४७ ॥ अस्वलितशरीरवचनः स्वभावविभवेन स्वभाव-  
 माहात्म्येन अपसरन् यो मदस्तेन धीरः अत्यक्तोचितचरितः मत्त इति  
 ३ केवलं ज्ञायते कपोलरागेण युवतिजनः ॥

॥ ११४८ ॥ अङ्गानि प्रतनुकान्शपि रागातिशयक्षीणान्यपि

<sup>१</sup> MH. कामस्येषवः. <sup>२</sup> MH. विगलितमानः चिरगलतोप. <sup>३</sup> MH. संभर इति  
 for समर इति. <sup>४</sup> MH. मज इत्यर्थः.

विरह-विणिग्गय-सेसव्व विव्वमा मन्द-हियय-संगलिया ।  
 मुह-णीसासा पिय-संगमम्मि सोहन्ति रमणीण ॥ ११४९ ॥  
 सरस-णह-राइ-म्मोहि पीण-थण-मण्डलाई तरुणीण ।  
 पिय-संगम-हरिमुसास-रहस-फुडियाईव सहन्ति ॥ ११५० ॥  
 संभाविय-काम-हरो उप्पेइ रसं असोउमल्लोवि ।  
 णह-नेहा-फरुस-पओहराण रमणीण परिरम्भो ॥ ११५१ ॥

किमपि गुरूणि आलस्ययोगीनि करोति मधुमदविलासः हृदयानि ५  
 ३ नर्लघयति भग्गमानानि संपादयति मानगुरूण्यपि प्रियाणाम् ॥ सर्वस्य  
 मधुमदेन परिरम्भार्थितानि शयोत्पादात् ॥

॥ ११४९ ॥ विरहो वियोगः तदवस्थायां ये विनिर्गतास्तच्छेषा  
 अपीत्यर्थः । विव्वमा विव्वमा इवेति संबन्धः । विलासायन्त इवे-  
 ३ त्यर्थः । मन्दहृदयात् वियोगग्लानहृदयात् संक्रान्ता अपि मुखनिः-  
 श्वासाः प्रियसंगमसमये शोभन्ते रमणीनाम् ॥

॥ ११५० ॥ सरसनखराजिमार्गेः पानस्तनमण्डलानि तरुणीनां  
 प्रियसंगमहर्षध्वंसरसैस्फुटितानीव<sup>१</sup> शोभन्ते ॥

॥ ११५१ ॥ संभावितकामभरः । संभारिअपाठे स्मारितका-  
 मभरः । अर्पयति रसम् असौ<sup>२</sup> अमल्लमपि अप्रतिपक्षमपि नखरेखापरुष-  
 ३ पयोधराणां रमणीनां परिरम्भः ॥ अमल्लमपीति भिन्नक्रमः अपिशब्दः ।  
 रसमप्यर्पयति<sup>३</sup> शोभावदित्यर्थः । अवधारणे यथाश्रुति अमल्लमेवेति ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH, em, वि<sup>०</sup>. <sup>२</sup> MH, <sup>०</sup>वास<sup>०</sup> may refer to सस the reading of J.,  
 but his <sup>०</sup>रस<sup>०</sup> must surely be a mistake for <sup>०</sup>रभस<sup>०</sup>, which is blundered  
 into <sup>०</sup>रस<sup>०</sup> instead of <sup>०</sup>रहस<sup>०</sup> in J. <sup>३</sup> MH, रसमपयति, omitting अपि.

गाढालिङ्गण तण्हा-णिहेण पडिपीलणं पडिवण्णं ।  
 पढपं कीएँवि भर-पीडिण हियएण थणयाण ॥ ११५२ ॥  
 पढम-रयारम्भ-रसाणवि तह वच्छ-त्थलोवउढाई ।  
 जह-पीडिय-जहण-णिरन्तराई जायन्ति अङ्गाई ॥ ११५३ ॥  
 अच्चन्त-मएण विलासिणीण परिगलिय-हियय-सुण्णाई ।  
 वड्डन्न-णीरसाइ ण समप्पन्तिच्चिय रयाई ॥ ११५४ ॥  
 अण्णोण्णाराहण-खण-खलन्त-हिययावहीरिय-सुहाई ।  
 सुहमम्भ-हियं रइ-वित्थरेण पावन्ति मिहुणाई ॥ ११५५ ॥

॥ ११५२ ॥ गाढ लिङ्गनतृष्णानिमेन प्रतिपीडनं च प्रतिपन्नं  
 प्रथमं कयापि भरपीडितेन हृदयं स्तनयोः ॥

॥ ११५३ ॥ प्रथमरतारम्भमानामपि तथा वक्षःस्थलोपगूढानि  
 यथा पीडितजघनत्वेन निरन्तराणि जायन्ते अङ्गानि रतिपरिणामा-  
 ३ वसरे ॥

॥ ११५४ ॥ अत्यन्नमदेन विलासिनीनां परिगलितहृदयत्वेन  
 शून्यानि रतियोग्यविकाररहितानि अत एव [ वर्धमाननीरसानि न  
 ३ समाप्यन्त एव र ]तानि ॥

॥ ११५५ ॥ अन्योन्याराधनार्थं क्षणमात्रे स्तलहृदयत्वेन अ-  
 र्थान्तरव्यापारितचित्तत्वेन अवधीरितोपनतरतिसुखानि सुखम् अभ्य-  
 ३ धिकं रतैर्विस्तरेण प्राप्नुवन्ति मिथुनानि ॥ तदुक्तम् ।

स्त्रियाश्चिरं<sup>१</sup> शप्रिमवेक्ष्य चात्मनो विसर्गमर्चान्तरभावनां भजेदिति ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. प्रथंस्तरभारयसाचैव for प्रथमरतारम्भरसानामपि. <sup>२</sup> MH. क्षियश्चित्.

ताडंचिय किंपि रसं देन्ति परुढेवि पेम्म-गयम्मि ।  
 पिय-दिण्ण-नहाहरणुल्लसाई रमणीण रमियाई ॥ ११५६ ॥  
 आवयणोरु णिरन्तर-पीडिय-देहाण हरइ मिहुणाण ।  
 चलणेसुवि कय-चलणो मव्वङ्गालिङ्गण-विलासो ॥ ११५७ ॥  
 थण-विम्बेसु वहुणं जोव्वण-लद्ध-परिणाह-वियडेसु ।  
 सोच्चिय तह-परिणाहो जाओ विगल्लोव्व रोमञ्चो ॥ ११५८ ॥  
 पीडिय-पथोहरोगाह-णह-पउदेस-दर-सम्पससियं ।  
 विमलइ करेण रमणस्म कावि वच्छन्थलं हसिरी ॥ ११५९ ॥

॥ ११५६ ॥ तान्येव कैमपि रसं ददति परुढोपि प्रेमरागे  
 प्रियदना नखा एवाभरणानि तदुल्लामानां रमणीना रतानि ॥ "उल्ला-  
 ३ माहि रमणीहि इति पाठे "उल्लामार्भा रमणीभिः सहेत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ११५७ ॥ आवदनोरु वदनादारम्य उरु यावत् [ निरन्तर ]-  
 पीडितदेहानां संपुटाख्यकरणविशेषभाजा<sup>१</sup> हरति मिथुनाना चरणेष्वपि  
 ३ कृतचरणः सर्वाङ्गालिङ्गनविलासः ॥

॥ ११५८ ॥ स्तनविम्बेषु वधूनां यौवनलब्धपरिणाहत्वेन  
 विकटेपु<sup>२</sup> स एव तथापरिणाहः पूर्वदृष्टपरिणाहयुक्तो [ जानो ] विरल  
 ३ इव रोमाञ्चः ॥

॥ ११५९ ॥ पीडितपयाधरत्वेनावगाढो यो नखपवादोऽशस्तत्रेप-  
 न्समुच्छ्वसित<sup>३</sup> विमर्दयति परामृशति पीडानिवृत्तये करेण दयितस्य  
 ३ कापि वक्षःस्थल हसनशीला ॥ लग्ननखक्षतप्रदेशे 'गाढालिङ्गनमम-  
 कठिनस्तनखेदननिवृत्त्यर्थः' हस्तस्पर्शः ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH. भाजो.    <sup>२</sup> MH. निकटेपु    <sup>३</sup> MH. विमलमति.    <sup>४</sup> MH.  
 गाढालिगेन ममकठिनस्तनखेदन<sup>५</sup>    <sup>५</sup> MH. दरस्पर्शः.

बहुसो भग्न-द्विग-रमण-णह-सिद्धा-चुण्ण-त्रिउण-गरुण ० ॥ ।  
 आयासिज्जइ थण-मण्डलेण मज्झालमा तरुणी ॥ ११६१ ॥  
 तणुअत्तण-णमिओयर-पओहरासण-जहण-णिमिय-भुओ ।  
 सोहइ तंस-णुवण्णो बलिओरु-लओ पिआ-सत्थो ॥ ११६२ ॥  
 दयियाएँ कोवि णिहा-परिस्समुन्निभण-सेय-विन्दुइयं ।  
 परिउम्बइ सुह-णसहिय-पडिवोहन्दोलियं वयणं ॥ ११६३ ॥  
 सम-भाव-पयत्तसास-सिद्धिल-णीसह-परिट्ठियावयवो ।  
 दर-लक्खिय-दुब्बलोव्व होइ णिहासु जुअइ-यणो ॥ ११६४ ॥

॥ ११६० ॥ बहुशो भग्नस्थितानि यानि रमणनखशिखाचू-  
 णानि तैर्द्विगुणगुरुणा आयास्यते स्तनमण्डलेन क्षाममध्यालमा तरुणी ॥  
 ३ [ तरुणी ] इति स्तनकर्कशतापरम ॥

॥ ११६१ ॥ तनुत्वात् भरेण नतोदरत्वात् पयोधरासजे जघने  
 निक्षिप्तभुज शोभते त्रियद्विपण्णः अग्राया बलितारुलतः प्रिया-  
 ३ माथः ॥ पुमैणो निपण्णः । मुरतश्चानैकपार्श्वनिषण्णो विराजत  
 इत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ११६२ ॥ दयितायाः कोपि निद्रापरिश्रमाद्विज्रस्वेदाविन्दु-  
 चितं परिचुम्बति निद्रामुखेन न सोढो यः प्रतिबोधस्तेनान्दोलित  
 ३ वदनम् ॥

॥ ११६३ ॥ श्रमभावप्रवृत्तोच्छ्वासशिथिलनिःसहपरिहितावयवः  
 ईषलक्षितदौर्बल्य इष भवति निद्रासु युवतिजनः ॥ श्वासांश्चातंश-  
 ३ रीकृत्वात् कामकृत क्षामत्वं मनाग् लक्ष्यते न तु सम्यक् ॥

णवरिअ णरिन्द-विक्रम-वियड-कहावसर-समुह-सुर-मुक्ता ।  
 कुसुम-णिवहोव्व णिवहइ णहाहि तारा-लवुणीलो ॥ ११६४ ॥  
 जायं तारा-वड्ढां वायन्त-मुणाल-पाडल-मऊहं ।  
 बिम्बं अवाल-जम्बु-फल-भङ्ग-पिसङ्ग-परिवेसं ॥ ११६५ ॥  
 ओसारियम्मि पच्छा सिण्होल्लिय-तिमिग्-केस-हत्थम्मि ।  
 णिवहन्ति सलिल-बिन्दुव्व तारया ग्यणि-तरुणीए ॥ ११६६ ॥  
 ल्हसिय-ट्टिय-मय-विच्छाय-मज्झ-ससि-बिम्ब-चुम्बियं सहइ ।  
 दद्दुर-उडं व दूर-फुट्टिय-वियड-पुड-मण्डलं गयणं ॥ ११६७ ॥

॥ ११६४ ॥ अनन्तरं नरेन्द्रविक्रमविकटकथावसर इति कृत्वा  
 मुरवैधृभिर्विमुक्तः कुसुमनिवह इव निपतति नभसस्तारालवानाम  
 ३ उत्पीलः समूहः ॥ प्रभातसमये किल मूढमताराः पतन्ति काश्चित् ।  
 तिरोधान वा पतनम् । तच्च पुष्पवृष्टित्वेनोत्प्रेक्षितं यशोवर्मणश्चरित-  
 निबद्धवाक्पतिकथामनुतये ॥

॥ ११६५ ॥ जान तारापतेः शुष्यन्मुणालवत्पाटलमयस्व बिम्बम्  
 अवालं जरटं यज्जम्बुफलं तद्भङ्गवत्पिशङ्गपरिवेषम् ॥

॥ ११६६ ॥ अपसारिते अरुणोदयेन पूर्वादिदिग्भ्य उत्कालितं  
 पश्चाच्च पश्चिमभागे स्थिते अवश्यायार्द्राकृततिमिरनिकर एव केश-  
 ३ पाँशस्तत्र निपतन्ति मलिलबिन्दवस्ताग्का रजनान्तरुण्याः ॥ सिण्हा  
 अवश्यायः । उलियं आर्द्राकृतम् ॥

॥ ११६७ ॥ हसितस्थितं मृगविच्छायमध्य यच्छाशिबिम्ब  
 तेन चुम्बितं शोभते ददर्शारूयो वाद्यभाण्डविशेषश्चर्मपिण्डस्तत्पुट  
 ३ इव ईषस्फुटितविकटपुटमण्डलं गगनम् ॥ स्फुटितस्व गविदारिततम  
 स्फस्वम् ॥



अत्थाय-तलिण-तारत्तणेण तंचेय पढम-परिविरलं ।  
 पच्छा पुञ्जिज्जन्तं पुणोवि वियंढड गह-अक्कं ॥ ११६८ ॥  
 अरुण-विराविय-तणुयायमाण-संज्झा-ग्गसाणुलित्तवं ।  
 थोय-त्थोयमुसालोय-पण्डुरं होइ गयण-यलं ॥ ११६९ ॥  
 पम्हन्तर-लक्खिय-पण्डु-भाव-विसम-प्पह समुप्पयड ।  
 सिण्हा-हय-सामायन्त-मसिण-देहं कवोअ-उलं ॥ ११७० ॥  
 आरोहिणा पहाय-क्रमेण परिपिञ्जरत्तणमुवेन्ता ।  
 विड्वेसु फल-विसंसा परिणाम-गुणंव गेहन्ति ॥ ११७१ ॥

॥ ११६८ ॥ अस्तागततनुतास्त्वेन तदेव प्रथमप्रविरल प्रविर-  
 लस्थूलतारकत्वेन पश्चात्पुञ्जाक्रियमाणं गविकरनिकरेण गमिश्रीभवन्  
 १ पुनरपि विकटयति 'विकटस्वमाचरति ग्रहचक्रं वस्तुवृत्त्या ॥

॥ ११६९ ॥ अरुणविरजिततनूयमानसंध्यारमानुलित्तमिव  
 स्तोक्मत्ताकम् उषसः प्रभातकालस्य आलोकेन पाण्डुर गगनतलम् ॥

॥ ११७० ॥ पक्षमान्तरलक्षितपाण्डुभावत्वेन विषमप्रभं समु-  
 त्पतति सिण्हा अवश्यायस्तेन पृष्ठतः 'क्षतम् अत एव श्यामा-  
 २ यमानममृणदेहं कपोतकुलम् ॥ पक्षमान्तरैर्दृश्यमाना 'यक्षताः प्र-  
 देक्षाः 'पाण्डुरीकृतास्तत्परिवर्तिनः श्यामायमाना इति वैषम्यम् ॥  
 चिह्नंगकुलमिति क्वचित् पाठः ॥

॥ ११७१ ॥ आरोहणशीलेन प्रभातक्रमेण परिपिञ्जरत्वमुप-  
 यन्तः प्रामुबन्तः चित्रपेषु फलनिवेशाः परिणामगुणमिव वर्हन्ति ॥  
 ३ अरुणकरविद्वन्' अपकान्यपि पकानीव फलानि लक्ष्यन्त इत्यर्थः ॥

१ MH. "भूयन्तुन". २ MH. om. "वि". ३ MH. कृतम्. The emenda-  
 tion is conjectural. ४ MH. यक्षता. The emendation is conjectural.  
 MH. पाण्डुरीकृतान्पारि". ५ MH. अरुणकरविद्वन्.

मिहु [गेहिं रइ]-रसायाम-स्वेद-स्वण-लङ्घ-गरुड-गिहहिं ।  
 पहिबुज्जिज्जइ कह-कहवि सालसं रयणि-विरमम्मि ॥ ११७२ ॥  
 तम-लोह-लोदयाणुगय-मुक्क-गोस-प्पहो तलिण-मूलो ।  
 गह-पलहि-वीय-निवहो पच्छा पुञ्जिज्जइ गिसाण ॥ ११७३ ॥  
 आआसेइ पईव सलोल-कज्जल-सिहा-दरुव्वत्ते ।  
 सकय-ग्गहंव पच्चूस-मारुओ वास-गेहेसु ॥ ११७४ ॥

[ ॥ ११७२ ॥ मिथुनैः रतिरसायामस्वेदक्षणलब्धगुरुकनिद्रैः प्र-  
 तिबुध्यते कथंकथमपि मालसं रजनिविरमे ॥ ]

[ ॥ ११७३ ॥ तमोलोहलोठकानुगतमुक्तप्रभातप्रभः विरलमूलः  
 ग्रहकार्पासबीजनिवहः पश्चात् पुञ्जीक्रियते निशया ॥ ]

- ३ प्रभातकाले ग्रहनिवहो मुक्तप्रभः मन्दप्रभः सन् क्रमेण पूर्वदि-  
 भागेभ्यो विनश्यत् पश्चिमदिश्येव पुञ्जीकृत इव दृश्यते । तत्रोत्प्रे-  
 क्ष्यते । तमोरूपलोहमयलोठकानुगतकार्पासबीजनिवहो यथा कयापि  
 ६ स्त्रिया पश्चिमभागे पुञ्जीक्रियते तद्वदिति । लोठकः कार्पासबीजनि-  
 ष्कासनार्थो यन्त्रविशेषः । मुक्कगोसप्पहो प्रभाते मुक्ता प्रभा येन  
 सः । तलिणमूलो पूर्वदिशि प्रथमदृश्यमानेन तेजसा नष्टा अधस्तना  
 ९ ग्रहा यत्र तादृशः ॥ ]

॥ ११७४ ॥ 'आयासयति प्रदीपान् सलोलकज्जलशिखेषु दुद्रु-  
 चान् । सकज्जललोलशिखा आवर्त्य । आवर्तनमावेष्टनम् । सकच-  
 ३ ग्रहमिव प्रस्यूषमारुतो रतिवासगृहेषु ॥

तंचेय तिमिर-मलिणं जायं अरुण-प्पहा-हयं गयणं ।  
सीसयमिव सिन्दूरत्तणेण पडिवण्ण-परिणामं ॥ ११७५ ॥  
गेह्णन्ति कण्ठ-फरुसाईं कहवि रयणी-जलाणुभावेण ।  
विहया वल्लग-नय-संणिवेस-गरुयाईं बीयाईं ॥ ११७६ ॥  
रुण्णारुण-णयणाओव णिसा-विसूरन्त-णलिणि-सांण ।  
सांहन्ति जलोल्ल-ट्ठिय-चक्काय जुयाओ वावीओ ॥ ११७७ ॥  
ससिणो समोसरन्ती अत्थाअल-मत्थय-न्थ-बिम्बस्स ।  
घोलइ सहयार-रसग्ग-तलिण-परिण्डुरा जोण्हा ॥ ११७७ ॥

॥ ११७५ ॥ तदेव तिमिरमलिनं जानम अरुणप्रमाहनं मत्  
भागनं सीसमिव सिन्दूर [स्वेन प्रतिपन्नपरिणामं] भवति ॥

॥ ११७६ ॥ गृह्णन्ति कण्ठपरुषाणि कथमपि रजनीजलानुभा-  
वेन <sup>१</sup>अवश्यायसंबन्धिना विहगा अवलम्बरजःमनिवेशगुरूणि बीजानि  
३ धान्यकणार्दानि ॥

॥ ११७७ ॥ रुदिनेन अरुणनयना इव निशि रात्रौ विसूर्यन्ती  
गविवियोगदुःस्वमनुभवन्ती या नलिनी तच्छ्लोकेन शोभन्ते अवश्याय-  
३ जलाद्रिस्थितचक्रवाकयुगा वाप्यः ॥ जलाद्रिम अतिरक्त चक्रवाकयुग्म  
दृश्यते । तदेव रोदनारुणं नयनयुगमिव ॥

[ ॥ ११७८ ॥ शशिनः समपसरन्ती अस्ताचलमस्तकस्थवि-  
म्बस्य वृणते सहकाररसाग्रतलिनपरिपाण्डुरा ज्योत्स्ना ॥ रसाग्र  
३ रसनाग्रम् । रसनैव रसा । मञ्जरीति यावत् । मञ्जरीरमनयोः  
साम्यात् । तलिनं विरलम् ॥ ]

असह्य-विसुद्ध-सुकयावयंस-सत्पुत्रि-सुचरितुगारां ।  
 विवलायइ कलि-कालोव भिण्ण-हियओ तमुग्घाओ ॥  
 कोउहल-मिलिआमर-विमाण-रयण-प्पहा-विभिण्णोव्व ।  
 जाओ अजइ-जवा-कुसुम-पाडलो णइ-यल-वियाणो ॥ ११८० ॥  
 परिगलिय-पण्डु-तारा-दलस्स णइ-साहिणो विणिक्खमइ ।  
 णव-किसलय-सोहमोण पढममरुणुग्गमालोओ ॥ ११८१ ॥  
 इट्ठा-चुण्णंवि किरन्तमुद्धमरुणायवं परिप्फुरइ ।  
 रविणो गयणासि-णिसाण-चक्क-वलओवमं विम्बं ॥ ११८२ ॥  
 जलहिस्स पुणोवि समागमंवि बहलत्तणेण मूयन्तं ।  
 अपुणागमणायव तं तिमिरं उम्मूलिअं रविणा ॥ ११८३ ॥

[ ॥ ११७९ ॥ असोढविशुद्धसुकृतावतंससत्पुरुषसुचरितोद्धारः  
 विवलायइ विपलायने कलिकाल इव भिन्नहृदयः नमोद्धानः ॥ ]

॥ ११८० ॥ प्रकृतकथाकर्णनकुतूहलमिलितामरविमानरत्न [प्र-  
 भाविभिन्न] इव जातः अजडं पक्वं जवाकुसुमं बिन्दुमनीपुष्पं तद्व-  
 ३ स्पाटलो नभस्तलवितानः ॥

॥ ११८१ ॥ परिगलितपाण्डुतारादलस्य नभःशास्त्रिनो विनि-  
 प्कामति नवकिशलयसौभाग्येन प्रथमम् अरुणोद्गमालोकः ॥ दलानि  
 ३ जीर्णपर्णानि । अरुणोद्गमो लोहितनवकिशलयसमुद्भवोपि ॥

॥ ११८२ ॥ इष्टकाचूर्णमिव विकिरत् अरुणातपं लोहितप्रभं  
 परिस्फुरति ग्वेः संबन्धि गगनमेवासिः खड्गस्तस्योपस्कारार्थं यालि-  
 ३ शानचक्रवलयं तीक्ष्णायमभाण्डं तदुपमं विम्बम् ॥

॥ ११८३ ॥ जलधेः पुनरपि समागममिव बहलत्वेन सूच-

णवरिय णिव्वत्तिय-रयणि-विरम-कावच्च-णिव्वुओ ताण ।  
 सो साहिउं पयसो चरिअं चाणक्क-चरिअस्स ॥ ११८४ ॥  
 णवरिय णिव्वत्तिय-तम-लाह-उक्क-परिसुद्धि-तुक्क-विपडासु ।  
 आसा-भित्तिसु पत्थिव-पसत्थि-जोग्गासुव दिवासु ॥ ११८५ ॥  
 अग्ग-द्विय हरिय तुरङ्ग-पल्लवे मङ्गलाय कलसेव्व ।  
 तक्खणमुक्खित्ते तरणि-मण्डले वासव-दिमाए ॥ ११८६ ॥

यत्<sup>१</sup> अपुनरागमनायेव तत् निमिरम् उन्मूलितं रविणा ॥ किल तमसि  
 ३ संमुखे जलधिसमागमो जलधौ मज्जनं रवेरभूत् । तेन वैरकारणेन  
 परिपूर्णोदितेन रविणा समूलमुन्मूलितं निमिरं पुनरनागमनाय तस्य  
 अनिष्टनिमित्तस्य तमसः ॥

॥ ११८४ ॥ अनन्तरं निर्वातितरजनीविरामकर्तव्य. अत एव  
 निर्वृतः सुगितः सन् तेषां पूर्वप्रक्रान्तप्रष्टुणा स वाक्पतिराज आसितुं  
 ३ कथयितुं प्रवृत्तश्चरितं चाणक्यचरितस्य यशोचर्मणः ॥

॥ ११८५ ॥ अथ गाथाविशया कुलकम् ।

अनन्तरं निर्वातितः पृथक्तस्तम एव लोहटङ्कस्तक्षकारघटनभाण्डं  
 तेन या परिशुद्धिस्तया तुङ्गविकटासु आशा दिशस्ता एव भित्तय-  
 ३ स्तासु पार्थिवप्रशस्तिबोम्यास्त्रिव स्थितासु

प्रशस्तियत्र<sup>१</sup> चरितमुत्तमं लिख्यते ॥

॥ ११८६ ॥ अप्रस्थिता हरितवर्णास्तुरगाः पल्लवा यत्र तत्र  
 मङ्गलाय कलशे इव तत्क्षणमुत्क्षिप्ते तरणिमण्डले आदिस्थबिम्बे  
 ३ वासवदिशा पेन्ध्या दिशा नायिकया

१ MH. सुचयतम्. २ So, MH. explaining an impossible reading (णिध-  
 १८५<sup>१</sup>) 'See Various Readings' ३ So MH. ४ MH प्रशस्तियत्रचरित<sup>०</sup>.  
 for प्रशस्तिवच चरित<sup>०</sup>,

पद्म-कित्ति-जिसमणसुअ-हियय-क्खलिअ-रमणाहिलासासु ।  
 अन्दोलिऊण सुर-सुन्दरीसु रहसा विणिन्तीसु ११८७  
 कुसुम-वरिसुसुआमर-विलुत्त-मणि-मउल-कन्दल-दलासु ।  
 विरलायन्तीसु सुरिन्द-मान्दिरुज्जाण-वीहीसु ११८८  
 अम ओवओय-परिहिट्ठ-कण्ठ-महुरीहुयन्त-रसियम्मि ।  
 मङ्गल-जीमूअ-उलम्मि गयण-वट्ठ पउट्टम्मि ११८९.  
 चलिअम्मि रहस-विअलिअ-कण्हाइण-णिअलिण् म्हाणि-अणम्मि ।  
 कोऊहल-पत्थिय-गयण-हरिण-पडिबण्ण-चलणेव्व ११९०

॥ ११८७ ॥ प्रभुकीर्त्याकर्णनोत्सुकहृदयाश्च ता रमणाभिलाष-  
 स्खलिताश्च उभयाकृष्टहृदयत्वेन आन्दोल्य कि यशोवर्मचरितमा-  
 ३ कर्णयामः उत पतिसुरतसुखमनुभवामः इति संशय्य सुरसुन्दरीषु  
 रमसा आवेशेन विनिर्यन्तीषु निःसरन्तीषु गृहेभ्यः कथाकर्णनाय

अनेन प्रियतमसमागमसुखादपि यशोवर्मसच्चरिताकर्णनं सुखमि-  
 त्युक्तम् ॥

॥ ११८८ ॥ कुसुमवर्षोत्सुकामरविलुप्तमणिमयमुकुलकन्दल-  
 दलासु अत एव विरलायन्तीसु<sup>१</sup> विरलत्वमाचरन्तीषु सुरेन्द्रमन्दिरौ  
 ३ धानवीर्याषु  
 वीथ्यो मार्गाः ॥

॥ ११८९ ॥ अमृतम् उदकम् तदुपयोगेन परिधृष्टकण्ठः वात  
 मधुरीभवद्रसिते मङ्गलजीमूतकुले गगनपृष्ठोपैव वृष्टे<sup>३</sup> सति

॥ ११९० ॥ चलिते रभसविगलितकृष्णाजिनैर्निगडिते बद्धचरणे  
 [मुनिजने] कौतूहलप्रार्थितगगनहरिणप्रतिपन्नचरण इव

<sup>१</sup> MH. 'समय' for 'समागम'.

<sup>२</sup> MH. विरलायन्तीषु.

<sup>३</sup> MH. गगनपृष्ठोपैव वृष्टे

विणयादत्त-णराहिव-चरिअ-समायण्णणायरेणं व ।  
 आमुक्क-पायवासण-बन्धेसु विहंगम-कुलेसु ११९१  
 लम्बि-महा-दप्पण-संकमन्त-संमद-णिरवयासेसु ।  
 भवण-क्खम्भावलि-सिहरमारुहन्तेसुव जणेसु ११९२  
 धवलिज्जन्त-समुण्णय-पहु-जस-पासाय घट्ठिअ-मञ्चं व ।  
 कम-लम्बिअ-निअस-विमाण-मण्डलं णह-यलं जायं ॥११९३॥

३ गगनहरिणो मृगशिराश्चन्द्रमृगो वा । मुनीना च वनवासिनां  
 विश्वासाच्चरणोपगता मृगाभवन्ति ॥

॥ ११९१ ॥ विनयारब्धनराधिपचरितसमाकर्णनादरेणेव [आ]-  
 मुक्तो बुभुक्षार्तत्वात् त्यक्तः पादोपवासनबन्धो यैस्तेषु विहंगमकुलेषु  
 ३ सत्सु

॥ ११९२ ॥ लम्बनशीलमहादर्पणसंक्रान्ताः प्रतिबिम्बिताः सं-  
 मर्दनं निरवकाशाश्च ये तेषु भवनस्तम्भावलिशिखरमारोहत्स्विव  
 ३ जनेषु सत्सु

॥ ११९३ ॥ किंच<sup>१</sup> । धवलीक्रियमाणाः समुन्नतप्रभुयशोरूपाः  
 प्रासादकल्पा<sup>२</sup> घटिता रचिता मञ्चा यत्र तत्रेव<sup>३</sup> कमलाञ्छितत्रिदश-  
 ३ विमानमण्डले\* नभस्तले\* जाते\* सति

सवलिज्जन्तेति<sup>४</sup> पाठे संवल्यमानेत्यर्थः । कमलम्बिय<sup>५</sup> इति क-  
 चित्पाठः । कमलम्बितेत्यर्थः । त्रिदशविमानसंनिधानं तु यशोवर्मस-  
 ३ चरिताकर्णनाय ॥

<sup>१</sup> So MH. Should not these words occur rather at the beginning of the next verse ? <sup>२</sup> MH. प्रसाद<sup>०</sup>. <sup>३</sup> MH. तत्रैव. <sup>४</sup> So MH.

<sup>५</sup> MH. कल्लोर्विये.

किं च ।

तुह धारा-संदाणिअ-गइन्द-मुत्ता-हलो असी जयइ ।  
 गडढ-गल-च्छेअ-वलग-संठिएआवली ओव्व ॥ ११९४ ॥  
 सम-जाइत्तण-संभाविआवयारेहिं णिअय-चलणेहिं ।  
 पोच्छाहिअव्व चलणे तु णन्ति णिअलाविला रिउणो ॥ ११९५ ॥  
 कर-सन्दिरेण सोहसि तदियसं दाण-वारिणा देव ।  
 हिअय-भरिअस्स करुणा-रसम्बुणो णिगमेणं ॥ ११९६ ॥  
 णन्दइ तुह विणिअत्तस्स आसमुहं दिसाओ जेऊण ।  
 लच्छी पुणोवि पिउणा संपेसण-दिण्ण-विहवव्व ॥ ११९७ ॥

॥ ११९४ ॥ अस्मिन्नवसरे यशोवर्मविषयाः कवीनामेवभूता  
 आलापाः प्रवृत्ता इत्याह । हे राजन् तव संबन्धी धारासदानितग-  
 ३ जेन्द्रमुक्ताफलः अमिः खड्गो जयति गौडगलच्छेदात् अवलम्बा अद्य  
 यावन् संस्थिता <sup>१</sup>एकावलिः गलाभरणरूपा लता यत्र स इव ॥

॥ ११९५ ॥ अस्मदीयचरणानां यशोवर्मचरणयोश्च तुल्या च-  
 रणजातावुत्पत्तिः । अतः समजातित्वेन संभावितोपकारैर्निजकचरणैः  
 ३ प्रोत्साहिता इव चरणौ तव <sup>१</sup>आयान्ति त्वचरणौ नमस्कुर्वन्ति निग-  
 डाविला निगडैर्बद्धा रिपवः ॥ चलणे तुलन्ति [इति] पाठे तुलन्ति  
 तव चरणौ धारयन्तीत्यर्थः ॥

॥ ११९६ ॥ <sup>१</sup>करस्यन्दनशीलेन शोभसे प्रतिदिवसं दानार्थेन  
 वारिणा हे देव भृतहृदयकरुणारसाम्बुनो निर्गमेगेव ॥

॥ ११९७ ॥ नन्दति वर्धतेतरां तव [वि]निवृत्तस्य आसमुद्रं दिशो

1 J. K. P. give these words ( though as regards J see note on previous page ). Do only omits them, though it reads <sup>०</sup>मण्डल <sup>०</sup>जायं and not <sup>०</sup>मण्डले <sup>०</sup>बाय in the previous verse. 2 MH. एकाली. 3 MH. तळ.

<sup>४</sup> MH. <sup>०</sup>स्पन्दन<sup>०</sup>.



कारासु पदममणुहूय-णिअल-मल-मग-लञ्छणा चलणा ।  
 तई छेइज्जन्ति विइण्ण-काल-सुत्तव्व सत्तूण ॥ ११९८ ॥  
 संकन्त-महि-रओ-धूसराई संपइ तुहं पणामेसु ।  
 भिउढी मइलण-भीअव्व रिउ-णढालाई णारुहइ ॥ ११९९ ॥  
 गरुअयर-मत्त-वारण-खन्ध-समारुहण-विरलिण्णं व ।  
 ऊरु-जुएण विराअइ सहाव-विअइ गयं तुज्झ ॥ १२०० ॥  
 घेप्पइ अगुणीहिं गुणिव्व जेण गुण-गारवेण वो अप्पा ।  
 तेणेय तं पि मण्णासि अप्पाणमणज्जिअ-गुणं व ॥ १२०१ ॥

जिस्वा लक्ष्मीः पुनरपि पित्रा संप्रेषणदत्तविभवेव ॥ पुनः प्रेषणं नवो-  
 ३ दया भर्तृगृहात्प्रत्यावृत्ताया भूयो भर्तृगृहविसर्जनम् ॥

॥ ११९८ ॥ कारासु बन्धनगृहेषु प्रथमम् अनुभूतनिग-  
 लमलमागंलाञ्छनाश्चरणास्त्वया आच्छेद्यन्ते वितीर्णकालसूत्रा इव  
 ३ कृत्वा शत्रूणाम् ॥

॥ ११९९ ॥ १पादपतनवशेन संक्रान्तमहिरजस्कृतया पाण्डुराणि  
 मलिनानि सप्रति तव प्रणामेषु भ्रुकुटिः मलिनीकरणभीतेव रिपुल-  
 ३ लाटानि नारोहति ॥ जितसर्वत्वाद्भ्रुकुटिविषयस्तव न कश्चिदिति  
 तात्पर्यार्थः ॥

॥ १२०० ॥ गुरुतरराजैवारणस्कन्धारोहणाय १विरलितेनेव  
 ऊरुयुगेन विराजते स्वभावविकटं गमनं तव ॥

॥ १२०१ ॥ गृह्यते अगुणिभिर्गुणीव २ येन गुणगौरवेण वो यु-  
 प्पाकं संबन्धिना । प्राकृते वचनव्यत्ययात् तव संबन्धिना । आत्मा ।  
 ३ तेनैव त्वमपि मन्यसे आत्मानमनर्जितगुणमिव ॥ तव मण्डले नि-  
 र्गुणा अपि वास्तव्याः सगुणमिव आत्मानं त्वद्गुणैरेव मन्यन्ते त्वद्गुण-  
 गौरवं परोपकारपर्यवसितगुणत्वं तव बुद्ध्या । अत एव त्वमपि तेनैव

१ MH. पादपतनं.

२ MH. विरलितेनेव.

३ MH. ०गुणीव.

जाहेच्चिअ तं चलणोणयाण अबरि करं पसारेसि ।

लच्छी भुअ-द्विया वो ताहेच्चिय तेसु संकमइ ॥ १२०२ ॥

अक ओवयार-तणुआ अभग्ग-पसरेसु तुज्झ दीसन्ति ।

संकन्ता इव अलएसु केस-हत्था रिउ-पियाण ॥ १२०३ ॥

६ गुणगौरवेण निजेन गुणमाहात्म्येन अनर्जितगुणमिव अगुणमिवात्मानं मन्यस इत्यर्थः ॥ अपरे अपरथा पठन्त्येताम् ॥ घेप्पइ गुणीहि अगुणोव्व जेण गुणगौरवेण वो अप्पा । तेण तुमंपि न मज्जासि अ-

७. प्पाणमणज्जिअगुणव ॥ अयमर्थः । येन गुणगौरवेण विभवशून्येन गुणिभिरात्मा अगुण इव निष्फलगुणो ज्ञायते तेन त्वमपि नात्मानम् अनर्जितगुणं निष्फलप्रायगुणं मन्यसे । दैन्यशून्यगुणत्वात् सविभ-

१२वगुणत्वेन । अनर्जितगुणमिति पाठे अनर्जितगुणदर्पमिति व्याख्येयम् । पूर्वो 'व'शब्दः एवार्थे येनैव तेनैवेति योज्यः । जनगुणगौरवेण पला-लभारायमाणत्वबुद्ध्येत्यादि व्याख्येयम् ॥

॥ १२०२ ॥ यदैव त्वं चरणावनतानाम् उपरि करं प्रसारयसि दयालुतया करेण शिरसि स्पृशसि लक्ष्मीर्भुजास्थिता सती वः युष्मा-  
३ कम् । तवेत्यर्थः । तेषु तदैव संक्रामति ॥ प्रसादसमये दौर्गत्य-मपसारयसीत्यर्थः ॥

॥ १२०३ ॥ मुक्तोपचारत्वेन त्यक्तस्नानप्रसाधनादित्वेन तनुकाः अभग्नपसरेषु कर्तनाभावाच्चतुर्दिक्षु प्रलम्बमानेषु तव दृश्यन्ते संक्रान्ता इव अलकेषु केशहस्ताः 'बालभञ्जिका' रिपुप्रियाणां संबन्धिन्यः ॥ तदधीनजीवनास्तद्विषयदुःखेन मन्दीभूता इवेत्यर्थः । तव संबन्धिनीनां रिपुप्रियाणां संबन्धिन्यः केशहस्ता अलकेषु [तव] संक्रान्ता इव दृश्य-  
६ न्ते । अन्यथा कथं केशभारस्यातिविततत्वम् इति योजना कार्या ॥

इय ताहे भावागय-पच्चक्खायन्त-णर-वइ-गुणाण ।

विबरोक्खम्मि वि जाया कईण संबोहणालावा ॥ १२०४ ॥

अवि य ।

अह सुद्धम्मि अ णिहसुत्थ-कञ्चणाहरण-रय-पिसङ्गम्मि ।

जायम्मि सुवण्णमएव्व तम्मि जण-संसिए दिअसे ॥ १२०५ ॥

संकन्तासेस-सरस्सइत्तणेणं व साहिरे तम्मि ।

जाओ खणेण मूयल्लिओव्व कोऊहला लोओ ॥ १२०६ ॥

वि व ।

वीसम्भमगन्तूणं व विसम-महिला-सहाव-दोसेण ।

वाहिंचिय बेरि-सिरीओ जेण पणईण दिण्णाआ ॥ १२०७ ॥

॥ १२०४ ॥ इति तदा प्रभातसमये भावागतत्वात् भावनातिश-  
यमापितत्वात् प्रत्यक्षायमाणनरपतिगुणानां विपरोक्षेपि अपत्यक्षत्वेपि  
३ राज्ञि जाताः कवीनां संबोधनालापाः ॥ २० ॥ कुलकम् ॥

॥ १२०५ ॥ १२०६ ॥ अनन्तरं सर्वत्रैव निधृष्यमाणका-  
ञ्चनाभरणरजःपिशङ्गे जाते सुवर्णमय इव तस्मिन्नांशसिने दिवसे

३ सक्रान्ताशेषसरस्वतीत्वेनेव श्रोतृजनमुन्वारविन्दानिःसृतसमस्त-  
वचनेनेव कथिते कथयितुं प्रारब्धे तस्मिन् कथयितुम् उपक्रान्ते  
नृपमुचरिते । साहिरे तस्मीति पाठे शासनशीले कथनशीले तस्मिन्  
६ वाक्पतिराजे सति । जातः क्षणेन मूर्काकृत इव कौतूहलालोकः  
श्रोतृजनः ॥

॥ १२०७ ॥ विश्रम्भम् अगत्वेव विषममहिलास्वभावदोषेण  
बाह्य एव वैरिश्रियो येन प्रणयिभ्यो दत्ताः ॥

जस्म विअयाहिसेण विवक्ख-देवीहिं णव-णिओआहिं ।  
 पीआइं तक्खण्णप्पिअ-चमरन्तरियाइं अंसुइं १२०८  
 तस्स इमं पावणमहिणवं च चित्तं च बिम्हय-करं च ।  
 सीसइ चरिअमचरमं णराहिवइणो णिसामेह ॥ १२०९ ॥

कइ-राय-लळणस्स वापइ-रायस्स गउड-वहं  
 गाहावीडं समत्तं ॥

॥ १२०८ ॥ यस्य विजयाभिषेके विपक्षबन्दीभिर्नवनियो-  
 गाभिः। पातानि रुद्धानि आच्छादितानि तत्क्षणापितचमरान्तरितानि  
 ३ कृत्वा चमरैर्व्यवधाय<sup>१</sup> दर्शनभयात् अश्रूणि

॥ १२०९ ॥ तस्यैतत्पावनं पवित्रीकरणम् अभिनवम् अन्यत्रादृष्टं  
 च <sup>२</sup>विस्मयकर [च] अत एव चित्रं च आश्चर्यकारि तथा <sup>३</sup>विचित्रं शि-  
 ३ प्यते चरितम् अचरमम् अपाश्चात्यम् अग्रणीत्वेन व्यवस्थितम् ।  
 प्रधानमिति यावत् । नराधिपतेः तन्निशमयन आकर्णयत<sup>४</sup> ॥

<sup>१</sup>जालान्वरीयभट्टश्रीमदुपेन्द्रहरिपालविरचितगौडवधसारटीका <sup>२</sup>परिपूर्णा ॥

<sup>१</sup> MH <sup>२</sup>व्यवधानदर्शन<sup>०</sup> for व्यवधाय दर्शन<sup>०</sup>. <sup>३</sup> So MH. This chhāya refers to J's reading. See *Various Readings*. <sup>४</sup> MH. आकर्णयनाम्.

<sup>१</sup> So MH <sup>२</sup> MH. inserts here the following lines—

चित्रं चेतो मदीयं खलमखिलमुत प्राप्तचैतन्यभावं  
 विभ्रान्तिं नास्य यस्मात्कचिदिह भुवनेष्वत्र नान्यस्य जन्तोः ॥  
 सौहादं वा ममैवाविरचितमुशिरोनामदत्तावधाने  
 श्रीकान्ते मादशेषु प्रविरतमगसि प्रोक्तमातं च चेतः ॥ १ ॥

	to the after Shankha	to the after Shankha	to the after Shankha
d. जाम्बि-सिंहण्डस्सवि विसहरेण हत्थो पिणाङ्गो जयइ । लम्बि-जटा-भास-फणा-रयण-मऊहेसु घोलन्तो ॥	e	e	35
e. कुबियाइ चलण-पणओ रहसुक्खित्त-मउली हरो जयइ । सीस-द्विय-वम्भ-कवाल-फंस-सङ्काइव उमाइ ॥	d	d	d
f. तं पणमह अज्जवि बहइ तिवहया-वीइ-भङ्ग-कुटिलाइ । जस्स जटा बन्ध-निवेस-विसमियाइव सलिलाइ ॥	e	e	e

[d. यमितशिखण्डस्यापि विषधरेण हस्तः पिनाकिनो जयति लम्बिजटाभासफणारत्नमयूखेषु घूर्णमानः ॥ शिवस्य शिखण्डे सर्पेण बद्धे सत्यपि सर्पस्य या लम्बमाना फणा तथा जटाया लम्बित्वं भासते । तेन भासेन शिखण्डे घूर्णमानो हस्तः सर्पस्य फणामयूखेषु चरतीत्यर्थः ॥]

[e. कुपितायाश्चरणप्रणतो रभसोत्क्षिप्तमौलिर्हरो जयति शिरः-स्थितब्रह्मकपालस्पर्शशङ्काया इव उमायाः ॥ कुपितया पार्वत्या क्रोधेन उत्क्षिप्तमौलिः शिव इति वृत्तम् । शिवमौलौ स्थितस्य ब्रह्मकपालस्य स्पर्शो मा भूदिति लक्षया प्रहृतं शिर इति उपप्रेक्षा ॥ ]

[f. तं प्रणमत अद्यापि वहति त्रिपथगावीचिभङ्गकुटिलानि यस्य जटाबन्धनिवेशविषमितानीव सलिलानि ॥ गङ्गायाः सलिलानि वीचिभङ्गकुटिलत्वाद् विषमाणीति स्वभावः । तत्र तस्याः शिवजटोद्भूतत्वात् जटानिवेशस्य विषमत्वाद् अद्यापि जलानां विषमस्वमिति उपप्रेक्षा ॥]

## Appendix A.

*Stanzas found in some of the MSS and not inserted  
in this Edition*

	as in MSS	as in MSS	as in MSS
a. सो जयइ गोव-भावे जो विमलिय-गूढ-नाहि नलिणाहि । नीसरमाणेहिचेय परिमलं वहइ ससिएहि ॥	12	12	12
b. केऊरोरअ सुङ्कार-संकुले बाण-भुअ-वण-च्छेया । सो जयइ सनीसासेव्व वहइ जो अमरिसा बाहू ॥	33	33	41
c. उद्धं अन्धय-रिउणो नयणं पज्जलिय-तारयं नमह । उक्करिसिय-पडिचक्कं चक्किणो बाण-भङ्गम्मि ।	b	b	b

[a. सो जयति गोपभावे यो विमर्दितगूढनाभिनलिनात् निःसरद्विरेव परिमलं वहति श्वसितैः ॥ गोपभावे नाभिनलिनं गूढं सदपि यस्य परिमलयुक्तश्वसिताना कारणमभूत् स गोपः कृष्णो जयतीत्यर्थः ॥ ]

[b. केयूरोरगफूस्कारसंकुलौ बाणभुजवनच्छेदात् सो जयति सनिः-  
श्वासाविव वहति यः अमर्षाद् बाहू ॥ शिवप्रियस्य बाणासुरस्य भुजा  
विष्णुना छिन्नाः । तेन जातामर्षौ शिवस्य बाहू निःश्वस्त इवेति ।  
वस्तुतस्तु केयूरार्थे धृता उरगा निःश्वसन्तीति तात्पर्यम् ॥ ]

[c. ऊर्ध्वम् अन्धकरिपोर्नयनं प्रज्वालिततारकं नमत उत्कर्षितप्रति-  
चक्रमिव चक्किणो बाणभङ्गे ॥ अन्धको नामासुरः किल शिवस्य शत्रुः ।  
बाणासुरं प्रतश्चक्किणो विष्णोः प्रतिचक्रमिव यस्य नयनं प्रज्वालिततारकं  
भवति तं शिवं नमतेत्यर्थः ॥ ]

	In the after Brahma	In the after K. after Brahma	In the after Brahma
g. सुयण-सहावेवि गतो जहम्मि कत्तो गुणो समुल्लसइ । रविणोवि जलम्मि ठियं पडिविम्बमहोमुहं कुरइ ॥	75	75	75
h. तुच्छा-मुहेण विज्जाएँ मच्छराडम्बरो खल-यणस्स । दुक्खेण सज्जनानां हियउक्कम्पा समिज्जन्ति ॥	0	0	81
i. सुकइ — — — भेसु जाण परिसंठियाई णामाई । णियय-णिबन्धेसु य ताण णणु समत्तं च कायद्धं ॥	0	0	h

[g. सुजनस्वभावेपि गतो जडे कुतो गुणः समुल्लसति । एवेरपि जले स्थितं प्रतिबिम्बम् अधोमुखं स्फुरति ॥ सुजनस्वभावेपि जडे गुणः सम्यक्त्वेन नोत्स्फुरति । यथा जले पतितं सूर्यबिम्बम् ऊर्ध्व-मुखं नोत्स्फुरति किं तु अधोमुखमेवेति अर्थान्तरन्यासः ॥]

[h. तुच्छमुखेन विद्याया मत्सराडम्बरः खलजनस्य । दुःखेन सज्जनानां हृदयोत्कम्पाः शाम्यन्ते ॥ विदुषा मत्सरेण विद्याया आ-डम्बरः विद्याया मत्सराडम्बरः । स खलु खलजने तुच्छज्ञानेन अ-र्थात् अल्पया विद्यया शाम्यति तृप्तो भवति । सज्जनानां हृदयक-म्पास्तु । विद्यार्जने उत्कटाः परिश्रमा इति यावत् । संपूर्णया विद्यया विना न शाम्यन्तीत्यर्थः ॥]

[i. सुकवि — — — येषां परिसंस्थितानि नामानि त्रिज-कानिबन्धेषु च तेषां ननु समाप्तं च कायार्धम् ॥]

	In De ante Stanza	In De ante Stanza	In De ante Stanza
j पाणमइआउ जाणं धरन्ति कव्वेसु वक्कमाला[ओ] । — — भावा जीयस्स ते जियन्तिच्चिय मयावि ॥	0	0	/
k. किं रतुसमारुह-गुणाण जीवियं लद्ध-पिसुण-भावव्व । तेहिं पसंसिज्जन्तावि जं गुणी णेअ पत्तिइयइ [sic] ॥	0	0	/
l सा जयइ मई गुरुआगमण-पडि[nio]बोह-कारणा — । पडिवोह-संकमा जा सयंव पडिवज्जइ सरूवं ॥	0	0	/
m जो अप्पणाणसारं पेच्छइ अन्नस्स सोवि पीहेइ । पडिवज्जइ जोवि पराउ सोवि णि — — — ओत्तेया ॥	0	0	/
n गुणिणा अहमाअ ठियाण णवरताणं च दोच्चिय विसेसा । सोवि अहमोच्चिय कओ मज्झिम-संभावणा जस्स ॥	0	0	m

[j. प्राणमय्यो येषां जियन्ते काव्येषु वर्णमालाः — — — भावात् जीवस्य ते जीवन्त्येव मृता अपि ॥ ]

[k. किं — — समारूढगुणानां जीवितं लब्धपिशुनत्वमिव तैः प्रशस्यमाना अपि यत् गुणी नैव प्रत्येति(?) ॥ ]

[l. सा जयति मतिर्गुरुका गमनप्रतिबोधकारणा — — प्रतिबोधसंक्रमाद् या स्वयमिव प्रतिपद्यते स्वरूपम् ॥ ]

[m य आत्मनः सारं प्रेक्षते अन्यस्य सोपि द्रक्ष्यति प्रतिपद्यते योपि परस्मात् सोपि — — — ॥ ]

[n. गुणिना (गुणिनः) अधमाश्च स्थितानां केवल तेषां च द्वावेव विशेषौ । सोपि अधम एव कृतः मध्यमसंभावना यस्य ॥ ]



	In Stanza	Do after to K	after Stanza	in p after Stanza
a. जड-बुद्धीन पदुपपइ मइलां गुण-निगमां न मणुयाण नीलं न नहं सा णायणस्स तेयस्स विणिवित्ती ॥	85	0	0	
p. जे सुण्णं इव बहुसो कट्ठिपि दीसन्त-विरल-गुण-सारा । दर-वासिय-पुराआरिहं तोहं कि वा निबन्धेहि ॥	92	92	92	
q. णिम्माया तेखिय नवर कव्व-कित्तीओ जाण लोयस्स । कण्णे विसन्ति हियए वसन्ति पसरन्ति य मुहम्मि ॥	p	p	p	
r. दोखिय णवरं हियए लगान्ति जहा-निवेस-रमणिज्जा । रमणीओ बल्लहाणं महा-कईणं च भणिईओ ॥	q	q	q	

[<sup>0</sup> जडबुद्धीना प्रभवति मलिनो गुणनिर्गमः न मनुजानाम् । नीलं न नमः । सा नायनस्य नयनसंबन्धिनस्तेजसः विनिवृत्तिः ॥ गुणिमनुष्याणां गुणेषु यद् मालिन्यं जडबुद्धयः पश्यन्ति तद् एतेषु स्वर्कायमेव न पुनर्गुणिगुणानाम् । यथा नभसो नीलिमा द्रष्टुर्नेत्रस्य तेजसो विनिवृत्तेः परावृत्तेर्जायते न तु नमःसंबन्धीति भावः ॥ ]

[<sup>p</sup> ये शून्या इव बहुशः कुत्रापि दृश्यमानविरलगुणसाराः ईषदुषितपुराकारैस्तैः किं वा निबन्धैः ॥ ये निबन्धा बहुशो गुण-हीनाः सन्तः कचिद्गुणयुक्ताः सन्ति ते बहुशो निवासहीनानि ईष-न्निवासयुक्तानि नगराणीव भवन्तीति भावः ॥

[<sup>q</sup> निर्मातारः शिक्षितास्त एव केवलम् काव्यकीर्तयो येषां लोकस्य कर्णे विशन्ति हृदये वसन्ति प्रसरन्ति च मुखे ॥ येषां काव्यकीर्तिलोकः शृणोति हृदये धारयति मुखेन च प्रसारयति त एव कवय इति भावः ॥ ]

[<sup>r</sup> द्वे एष केवलं हृदये लगतः यथानिवेशरमणीये । रमण्यो बल्ल-भानां महाकवीनां च भणितयः ॥ द्वे एव हृदयंगमे भवतः यदि

	In De after Stanza	In R after Stanza	In P after Stanza
१. वेहव्व-दुक्ख-विहलाण जस्स रिउ-कामिणीण पम्मुक्का । कर-ताडण-भीएहिं व होरहिं पओहरुच्छक्का ॥	100	100	100
८. कवरी-बन्धा अज्जवि कुटिला ते जस्स वैरि-बन्दीण । हठ-कड्डण-खुत्तङ्गुलि-निवेस-मग्गव्व दीसन्ति ॥	५	५	५
१६ गहिओ विचलायन्तीएँ पाणिणा तुह असी रणग्गाम्मि सहसा वेणी-दण्डोव्व फुरइ पडिवक्ख-लच्छीए ॥	214	0	214

योग्यस्थानरमणीये स्तः । ते यथा । बलभाना रमण्यः महाकर्वीनां च उक्तयः इति ॥ ]

[<sup>१</sup> वैधव्यदुःखविह्वलानां यस्य रिपुकामिनीनां प्रमुक्ताः करताडनभीतैरिव हरिः । पयोधरोत्सङ्गाः ॥ यस्य शत्रुस्त्रीभिः पयोधर-प्रदेशेभ्यो हारा अपसारिताः ॥ हारास्ताडनभिरेव स्वयमेव तेभ्यः प्रदेशेभ्योपसृता इति उत्प्रेक्षा । वैधव्यदुःखेन मृतपतयः उरःस्थलं भृशमेव ताडयन्ति गुर्जरराष्ट्रादावेति प्रसिद्धिः ॥ ]

[<sup>२</sup> कवरीबन्धा अद्यापि कुटिलास्ते यस्य वैरिबन्दीना हठकर्षणकुटिताङ्गुलिनिवेशमार्गा इव दृश्यन्ते ॥ तैलादिसंस्काराभावात् कवरीबन्धा अद्यापि कुटिला इति स्वभावः । तत्र बलापकर्षणेन जेतृ-कर्तृकेण जयसमये कृतेन अद्यापि तथैव जातकुटिलत्वा इत्युपप्रेक्षा । अङ्गुलिनिमज्जनेन खलु कवरीबन्धाः कुटिला भवन्ति ॥ ]

[<sup>३</sup> गृहीतः विपलायमानायाः पाणिना तव असी रणाग्रे सहसा वेणीदण्ड इव स्फुरति प्रतिपक्षलक्ष्म्याः ॥ रणाग्रे तव हस्तेन गृहीतोऽसिः शत्रुलक्ष्म्या वेणीदण्डः लम्बमानकवरीव भासत इति भावः ।

	In Do. after Stanza	In R. after Stanza	In P. after Stanza
v. दारिय-रिड-गय-मय-सुरहिणित्ति णिच्चं चलावि भम- रिच्च ।	223	o	220
vi. खग-लयाए निवसइ फरुसाएँवि तुज्झ राय सिरी ॥ तद्धण-धणं व धरिया लच्छी वच्छ-स्थले महु-महेण ।	v	223	v
x. भिच्चत्थि-वन्धवेसुं न उण विहत्ता जह तुमाइ ॥ उण्यणोहुर-पीलिय-सरीर-मडलन्त-विवर-निच्चूढा । उद्धं निवद्ध-वेया निज्झर-धाराओ निवहन्ति ॥	227	227	227

जेता प्रतिपक्षस्य जितस्य पत्नीं कवरीग्रहणेनापकर्षतीति कविषु प्रसिद्धिः ॥)

[v. दारितरिपुगजमदसुरभाविति नित्यं चलापि भ्रमरवि खड्गल-  
तायां निवसति परुषायामपि तव राजन् श्रीः ॥ श्रीश्चञ्चलेति प्रसिद्धम् ।  
तथापि सा तव खड्गे सुरभौ लतायां भ्रमरीव सदैव तिष्ठति । स  
खड्गो हि रिपुगजहननेन लतावत्सुरभिर्भवति । गजमदो हि सुरभिरिति  
भ्रमरांश्चाकर्षतीति प्रसिद्धिः ॥]

[x. तद्धनधनमिव धृता लक्ष्मीर्वक्षःस्थले मधुमया भिक्षार्थिबा-  
न्धवेषु न पुनर्बिभक्ता यथा त्वया ॥ त्वं यथा लक्ष्मीं वक्षःस्थले धा-  
रयसि तथा विष्णुरपि धारयति । त्वं पुनस्ताम् अर्थिबान्धवेषु विभजसि  
न स इति भावः । तद्धणधणंवेति दुर्लभार्थम् । स्यात् अतिप्रियध-  
नकोश इवेत्यर्थः । प्रतिधनधानमिति संस्कृतिश्च ॥]

[x. उत्पतनावाङ्मुखपीडितशरीरमुकुलीभवद्विवरनिर्व्यूढाः ऊर्ध्वं नि-

	Stanza	In B. after Stanza	In P. after Stanza
॥. सयुण-मराल-जनवया धूमावद्ध-तिमिरा विरायन्ति । संज्ज्ञा-णियम्ब-णव-पल्लवव्व रयणीण गो-सग्गा ॥	270	0	0
२. जाया रवि-यर परिपिल्लणेण थोउम्ह-पिञ्जर-च्छाया । चिरयाल-ट्टिय-महिहर-निराह-मुक्कव्व-नह-मग्गा ॥	0	452	0

बद्धवेगा निक्षरधारा निपतन्ति ॥ शैलानाम् उत्पतने तत्स्थनिक्षर-  
धाराणां निपतनस्य स्वभाववर्णनम् एतत् ॥ ]

[१. शकुनमरालजनपदा धूमावद्धतिमिरा विराजन्ते संध्यानि-  
ताम्रनवपल्लवा इव रजनीनां गोसर्गाः ॥ उपःकालानां वर्णनमेतत् ।  
शकुनमराला जनपदेषु निर्गताः । तिमिरम् अद्यापि धूमवत् किंचि-  
त्स्थितमेव । संध्यया नितरां ताम्रा रजनीवृक्षाणां नवपल्लवा इव  
एते गोसर्गाः ॥ ]

[२. जाता रविकरपरिधेरणेन स्तोकोष्मपिञ्जरच्छायाः चिरकाल-  
स्थितमहीधरनिरोधमुक्ता इव नभोमार्गाः ॥ ]

## Appendix B

*Stanzas found in some or all of the MSS other than J and  
inserted in the Edition*

In the Edition.	In Dc after stanza	In K after stanza	In P after stanza
295 तुह-वयण'	294 तुह दारं	294 तुह दारं	...
314 काम-ड'	313 तकाल'	313 तकाल'	325 कोमार'
341 कुम्भइ	340 तम्मिच्चि'	340 तम्मिच्चि'	342 हाहा तं
342 हाहा तं	341 कुम्भइ	341 कुम्भइ	340 तम्मिच्चि'
348 बहुसो ब'	347 इय तम्मि	...	347 इय तम्मि
349 बरहीण	348 बहुसो ब'	...	348 बहुसो ब'
350 उअउत्त'	349 बरहीण	.	349 बरहीण
351 कीरइव	350 उअउत्त'	...	350 उअउत्त'
352 भय-लो"	351 कीरइव	...	351 कीरइव
353 कण्ण'	352 भय-लो"	...	352 भय-लो"
354 अह से	353 कण्ण'	..	353 कण्ण'
355 किंपि वि'	354 अह से	...	354 अह से
356 उम्हाइ	355 किंपि वि'	...	555 किंपि वि'
357 णव-रोह'	356 उम्हाइ	...	356 उम्हाइ
358 अग्घन्ति	357 णव-रोह'	...	357 णव-रोह'
359 सायं स'	358 अग्घन्ति	...	358 अग्घन्ति

In the Edition.	In De after stanza	In K after stanza	In P after stanza
390 सोत्त-क'	359 सायं स'	...	359 सायं स'
361 बोलिन्ति	360 सोत्त-क'	...	360 सोत्त-क'
362 तद् तत्त'	361 बोलिन्ति	.	361 बोलिन्ति
363 णवरि अ	362 तद् तत्त'	...	362 तद् तत्त'
364 अन्तो-घ'	363 णवरि अ		363 णवरि अ
365 पीलिय'	364 अन्तो-घ'	...	364 अन्तो-घ'
366 तक्खण'	365 पीलिय'	...	365 पीलिय'
367 णव-क'	366 तक्खण'	...	366 तक्खण'
368 पिय-प'	367 णव-क'	...	367 णव-क'
369 थोय-सु'	368 पिय-प'	...	368 पिय-प'
380 इह को'	654 इह सलि'	654 इह सलि'	...
395 सिसिर'	394 जलया'	396 णव-व'	394 जलया'
441 एकम्मि	440 उहओ'	440 उहओ'	440 उहओ'
457 पेरन्ती'	456 थिइ-ल'	456 थिइ-ल'	458 ओसारि'
458 ओसारि'	457 पेरन्ती'	457 पेरन्ती'	456 थिइ-ल'
466 मुह-वि'	465 इय ज'	465 इय ज'	465 इय ज'
467 अणुणि'	466 मुह-वि'	466 मुह-वि'	466 मुह-वि'
468 मरण-भ'	467 अणुणि'	467 अणुणि'	467 अणुणि'
469 हरि-च'	468 मरण-भ'	468 मरण-भ'	468 मरण-भ'
470 इय अ'	469 हरि-च'	469 हरि-च'	469 हरि-च'
499 पारेल'	498 छिन्न-घ'	498 छिन्न-घ'	498 छिन्न-घ'

In the Edition	In De after stanza	In K after stanza	In P after stanza
501 मारुअ <sup>०</sup>	500 उव्वेयन्ति	500 उव्वेयन्ति	505 दिव्व-वि <sup>०</sup>
506 सामाय <sup>०</sup>	505 दिव्व-वि <sup>०</sup>	505 दिव्व-वि <sup>०</sup>	501 मारुअ <sup>०</sup>
522 उव्वेहेइ	521 इह वा <sup>०</sup>	521 इह वा <sup>०</sup>	521 इह वा
550 इह मूल <sup>०</sup>	549 इह अ <sup>०</sup>	...	668 इह कार <sup>०</sup>
564 इह दी <sup>०</sup>	563 तद्वियह <sup>०</sup>	...	631 एइ इहं
568 एए वण <sup>०</sup>	569 रय-पु <sup>०</sup>	...	..
592 निसिर <sup>०</sup>	591 इह वि <sup>०</sup>	591 इह वि <sup>०</sup>	..
621 इह दी <sup>०</sup>	623 इह सुइ <sup>०</sup>	564 इह दी <sup>०</sup>	564 इह दी <sup>०</sup>
630 गोसं वि <sup>०</sup>	629 णिविड <sup>०</sup>	...	..
631 एइ इहं	..	..	629 णिविड <sup>०</sup>
668 इह कार <sup>०</sup>	...	...	667 इह का <sup>०</sup>
671 इह नि <sup>०</sup>	670 अवसण्ण <sup>०</sup>	...	...
677 इह चि <sup>०</sup>	676 इह वि <sup>०</sup>	...	..
692 दइय-ग <sup>०</sup>	691 कण्ठोस <sup>०</sup>	690 उव्वहेइ	...
712 अहिंसा <sup>०</sup>	705 तुह दू <sup>०</sup>	719 तुह पडु	719 तुह पडु
713 सामण्णा <sup>०</sup>	712 अहिंसा <sup>०</sup>	712 अहिंसा <sup>०</sup>	712 अहिंसा <sup>०</sup>
714 तुह धा <sup>०</sup>	713 सामण्णा <sup>०</sup>	720 जाणज	720 जाणं ण
715 अणुरा <sup>०</sup>	714 तुह धा <sup>०</sup>	721 झीणा ए <sup>०</sup>	721 झीणा ए <sup>०</sup>
716 वामेयर <sup>०</sup>	715 अणुरा <sup>०</sup>	715 अणुरा <sup>०</sup>	715 अणुरा
717 नवि तह	716 वामेयर <sup>०</sup>	716 वामेयर <sup>०</sup>	716 वामेयर <sup>०</sup>
718 ण हु प <sup>०</sup>	717 नवि तह	713 सामण्णा <sup>०</sup>	713 सामण्णा <sup>०</sup>

In the Edition	In De after stanza	In K after stanza	In P after stanza
719 तुह पहु	718 ण हु प'	710 साहीण'	711 विहिणा
720 जाणं ण	719 तुह पहु	718 ण हु प'	718 ण हु प'
721 झीणा ए'	720 जाण ण	714 तुह धा'	711 तुह धा'
722 वच्चन्ति	721 झीणा ए'	...	728 पणईसु
723 तरलत्त'	722 वच्चन्ति	729 लहिऊण	729 लहिऊण
724 विवरीयं	723 तरलत्त'	723 तरलत्त'	723 तरलत्त'
725 सयलेसुं	724 विवरीयं	721 विवरीयं	724 विवरीयं
726 भुयण-ग'	725 सयलेसुं	725 सयलेसुं	725 सयलेसुं
727 दिअ-भू'	726 भुयण-ग'	726 भुयण-ग'	726 भुयण-ग'
728 पणईसु	727 दिअ भू'	717 नवि तह	717 नवि तह
729 लहिऊण	728 पणईसु	728 पणईसु	722 वच्चन्ति
730 तुह रि'	729 लहिऊण	727 दिअ-भू'	727 दिअ-भू'
743 आलुलि'	742 इय ति'	742 इय ति'	742 इय ति'
751 ससिमिव	750 फलिह'	750 फलिह'	...
759 चक-जु'	758 णह-रेहा	758 णह-रेहा	...
762 अहर'	761 दंसण'	761 दंसण'	...
782 सोम्माहे'	781 इय दूर'	...	....
798 अण्णा ए'	797 अह तस्स	797 अह तस्स	...
800 भासम्मि	...	799 मवभूइ'	...
801 आलेक्खि'	804 तो सो	800 भासम्मि	...
808 विरलन्त'	807 इल्लसिय'	810 जाआ व'	810 जाआ व'



In the Edition	In Dc after stanza	In K after stanza	In P after stanza
815 जस्स म°	814 इय पल°	...	...
848 अन्तो-वा°	847 कण्ठेच्चि°	847 कण्ठेच्चि°	...
851 देह-परि°	850 पढमुत्थ°	850 पढमुत्थ°	..
852 पायालो°	851 देह-परि°	851 देह-परि°	...
866 पक्के ल°	865 जं णि°	864 पेच्छह	...
907 अचन्त°	906 हियय°	...	...
978 ण सहन्ति	977 आगम°	...	...
979 असला°	978 ण सहन्ति	...	...
980 अप्पाण°	979 असला°	...	...
981 उवग्गि°	980 अप्पाण°	...	...
982 ण सिरी	981 उवग्गि°	...	....
983 तम्हा अ°	982 ण सिरी	....	...
984 पुरओ	983 तम्हा अ°	...	....
985 कुसुम-फ°	984 पुरओ	....	...
986 सोवाए	985 कुसुम-फ°	..	...
987 मोहाहि°	986 सोवाए	...	...
988 आयार°	987 मोहाहि°	...	..
989 जम्मि अ°	988 आयार°	...	..
990 हिययस्स	989 जम्मि अ°	...	..
991 रमइ बि°	990 हिययस्स	...	...
992 मूले नि°	991 रमइ बि°	...	

In the Edition	In De after stanza	In K after stanza	In P after stanza
993 विरसा <sup>०</sup>	992 मूले नि <sup>०</sup>	...	...
994 विरस <sup>०</sup>	993 विरसा <sup>०</sup>	...	...
995 हियय <sup>०</sup>	994 विरस <sup>०</sup>		...
996 पहरइ	995 हियय	.	...
997 हियय	996 पहरइ	..	...
998 रमइ य	997 हियब <sup>०</sup>	...	.
999 मगगव्व	998 रमइ य	..	.
1000 सव्वङ्ग	999 मगगव्व	..	...
1007 आसा <sup>०</sup>	1006 इय वि <sup>०</sup>	.	...
1008 वहइ	1007 आसा <sup>०</sup>	...	...
1009 ताओ	1008 वहइ	...	...
1010 पडिमा <sup>०</sup>	1009 ताओ	...	...
1011 इय तु <sup>०</sup>	1010 पडिमा <sup>०</sup>	...	...
1055 पहु-दं <sup>०</sup>	...	...	1054 लायण्ण <sup>०</sup>
1061 अवय <sup>०</sup>	1060 सव्वत्तो	1060 सव्वत्तो	1060 सव्वत्तो
1071 अहिया <sup>०</sup>	1070 केऊर <sup>०</sup>	...	..
1077 मइल्ले <sup>०</sup>	1076 एए छा <sup>०</sup>	...	...
1087 जामव <sup>०</sup>	1086 एन्ति	1086 एन्ति	.
1090 जायं व	1089 संज्झा <sup>०</sup>	...	1088 आयव <sup>०</sup>
1096 णह-व <sup>०</sup>	1095 थोउव्व <sup>०</sup>	1095 थोउव्व <sup>०</sup>	..
1099 वियड <sup>०</sup>	1098 पल्लहत्थइ	1098 पल्लहत्थइ	...

In the Edition	In De after stanza	In K after stanza	In P after stanza
1105 ऊससि <sup>०</sup>	1104 सायं मि <sup>०</sup>		....
1108 आलो <sup>०</sup>	1107 बहल <sup>०</sup>	...	...
1112 परन्तेसु	1111 मृद-ससि <sup>०</sup>	..	...
1113 गह-नि <sup>०</sup>	1112 परन्तेसु	...	..
1172 मिदुणं <sup>०</sup>	...	...	1171 आरो <sup>०</sup>
1173 तम-लो <sup>०</sup>	1171 आरो <sup>०</sup>	1171 आरो <sup>०</sup>	...
1178 ससिणो	1177 रुण्णा <sup>०</sup>	1177 रुण्णा <sup>०</sup>	1177 रुण्णा <sup>०</sup>
1179 असहि <sup>०</sup>	1178 ससिणो	1178 ससिणो	1178 ससिणो

- मंडहो — — — — संतवलय-  
वलयपिब.
47. K P "वहेसुवि and De वहेसु  
व for "वहेसु अ.
49. J पद्मादियम् for तदियम्.—  
De मलिङ्गादिव. K म-  
लिलङ्गादिव.
50. De K P पुंजियपि जं.—J प-  
लियपि for पलयमि.—De  
P पविरलियपि; K पविरे-  
लियपि.
51. P "समस्तपदिविव.—De K "घ-  
इन्तपदिविव.
53. J मिलित्.
54. J दन्ता वलियमुहदन्त.
55. De "दमणे for "गिहणे.—K  
उविन्माण.
56. J "नियआणण.—De J "णा-  
इव for "णाणव.
57. J ओपुमियरइपणयंसु for ओ-  
पुमियरइपणयंसु, which  
we read with De P.
58. J हिमाअलंक.
60. J "मह.—J "चरण.—J "प्प-  
हाहि.—K "प्पहाण.
61. K तुहिणेहि.
63. De नियआइच्चिय.—J वायाइ.  
—De निलेवन्ता.—De इति  
and J येति for एत्ति.
64. De णवर, and K हुंति, for  
होन्ति.—De श्रेगच्चमि.—  
De सुरकाई.
65. De सक्कयपयाण.—J "छायाइ.  
—K "वयाण for "वयाण.
66. J तहट्टियव for परिट्टियव.—J  
सुकवीओ.—J पयवीओ.
67. K पसाहंनि.
68. J सुहावेइव for सुहावेइ य.—  
K P उवमुज्जतो—De कं  
न, K P कि न, for कियि.
69. J "पहृता and P उपत्ता
71. J परंपराइ.—P गुणुणुया.
73. De J निदा.
75. J "गुणत्तणेण for मइत्तणेण  
—De अओचेअ.
76. J नियगुणे अयं.—De गुरु-  
यमि.—De रमियच्च for  
मारमिण.
77. J "उत्तमा.—De पुट्टमं for  
पटम
78. J गिच्छहेताण.—J P सच्चं-  
चिय and De सयलंचिय  
for सयलंचिय.
79. J कइ वा हांहिइ, De होही for  
होहिइ.—K P विपरोरके.
80. J गुरुयाण.—De कुरइ.
81. J वियारट्ठाणाट्टिय. We read  
वियारट्ठाणं ट्टिय with De  
K and P.
82. J सामणंचिय ट्ठाण; P सामा-  
सेचिय.—K वामं, changed  
to टाण, for टाण.
83. J अणहरच्च.—K P अणरिहच्च.
84. J भमय.—P महण, De मतीए  
K मइण.—P केइ for केवि.
85. P अइच्च, and De K अइट्ट,  
for नइट्ट.—De कत्ति, and  
J P कवि, for कइ.—De  
J P "चेव for "चेअ.
87. J तदियम्
88. J "भणाहि.
89. K P हियण for छोण.—K  
गुरुयाण.

## VARIOUS READINGS

*The figures refer to the verses in the text of the poem*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>De begins with ओ नमः सरस्वत्यै, K with ओ नमो जिनराजाय. P has no such invocation.</p> <p>1 K 'निमामुरकत'.</p> <p>2 J तं पि गमह</p> <p>3 K P 'कंदलाहिन्व — J पणिभि-<br/>ण', P उदिभण्ण' for पडि-<br/>भिण्ण'.—De P विणिमाय</p> <p>6 De हरिणच्छाया'.</p> <p>7 K 'रोसमहिय'.</p> <p>8 K 'वीडस्मि for वीडस्व.—J<br/>'ववभियचेव.</p> <p>9 J P विचारिय'.—J मुहुमह'.</p> <p>10 J नर'.—J वोकार' and K<br/>मुकार' for वुकार'.</p> <p>12 J P 'निरवलंब'.—J हरिहरिणो<br/>for गरहरिणो.</p> <p>15 De हेट्टागव', and K हिट्टा-<br/>गव', for हेट्टट्टिय'.—J 'वा-<br/>रणअ, De P 'वतणाय.—<br/>J अहोवि'.—K P पुहई.</p> <p>18 De K भमरपंतिव्व. P is<br/>wanting in the words.</p> <p>19 De K थणरमणण for थणजह-<br/>णण.—J णिवडिच्चं.</p> <p>20 De K P तं गमह for सो जयई.</p> <p>22 J दुसिय' for करुण'.—De क-<br/>न्हस्व.</p> <p>23 De चलइ for वलइ.—J मूल-<br/>लहृणहि' for अमूललहु'हि</p> | <p>which we read with<br/>De and P.</p> <p>24 J 'जउणाव्व —K 'कसणाव-<br/>रेह'.</p> <p>26 K P 'अणुवा' for णिरुवा'</p> <p>27 De J दिवस'.—K 'विभाग'<br/>for 'विदाय'.</p> <p>28 J भण्णंग'—J 'पंकय' for<br/>'णलिणी'.</p> <p>29 K डाह' for दाह'.—De 'क-<br/>मिणा for 'कसणा</p> <p>32 K 'रउकइ'.</p> <p>33 J 'हासिणो for भासिणो'.</p> <p>34 P 'किलंतदेहेण, and De K<br/>'किलंतदेहेण, for किलन्तव'<br/>च्छेण.</p> <p>35 J 'निडालं.</p> <p>39 K 'हराराहिणिक' for 'हरारा'<br/>हणेक'.</p> <p>41 J जयइ for गमह —De खया-<br/>हुती'.</p> <p>43 K नेउरहेण.—J जीय.—J उ-<br/>मिण्ण' for उदिभण्ण'</p> <p>44 J 'लज्जियइ अज्जाइ.—J K<br/>दिंतु for देन्तु.—De P<br/>अच्छाणि for अच्छई</p> <p>45 De K जयइ for गमह</p> <p>46 J चामुडाइ.—De सामेज्जणप-<br/>हुत्तन्तवल्लयवालेयपिय. De 'ण-<br/>पहुत्तन्तवल्लयवालेयपिय.—P</p> |
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90. J होति किंपि.—J अप्पणो for अत्तणो.
91. J तिमिरं च झं पयासो य. We with De K P.
92. De °भुयण°
93. J इत्तो for एत्ता.—P °व्व णिति, J °वि णेन्ति and K य णिति, for य णेन्ति (first half).
94. J इय for इह.—J P °हुत्तं.
95. J हासोव्व होइ.—De K हासो-व्व होव्व —J गुरुयाण.
96. P मरिसा अहियावा —J गुरुयावि.
97. J हांतुव विगयगन्वा, K हो-तुव्व विअयगन्वा.—J स-मत्तु.
98. De विम्हिअमिव for थम्मिय-मिव —J सुहियंव for सुडियंव. —J भूसियमिव for वूमियमिव
99. K °जसवम्मुसि.
100. J °प्फणेव्व.
101. K P णा मुयइ.—De K महि-वीदं.—K संदाणियं.
105. J कोउव्वत्तट्टियविसमतास्यप्प-हाभेयककुलियाइव, K P मो-हुव्वत्तट्टियविसमतास्यप्पहाभे-यककुलियाइव, De इरमो-हुव्वत्तट्टियतापपहुव्वेअककु-लियाइव. We read by J corrected according to the scholast.
106. J जय° for जस°.—P °पाय-वस्सउ for °पायवस्सव.
107. J °सागरं.—J भुवणंतरम्मि.—J भारइ. We with De K P.
108. K चलत्° for वलन्त°.
109. J पयाडियअदम्.—J °°घट्ट° for °कट्ट°.
110. De °पडिच्छिया.
111. J वामयरा°.—K अरइविलास-विसूरविआण, thus read- ing one matā too short. We with De J P.
112. J सोहइ for अणइ.
113. J तियय° for तियव°.—P मण्णे अज्जवि.
114. J °नपहुत्त°.—J °गयणंतरा.
115. J तह for तं, which we read with De K P.—J वमंति for मुयन्ति.
116. K J °निरिक्त° for °णिसवन्त°.—De °वलत्° for °चलन्त°.
117. J निसज्जइ for णिसिज्जइ.—De J P रहसुव्विभण° for रहसुव्विभण° which we read with K.—J महिहरे-सुं.—De K °दोलिओ.
118. K °चलत्° for °वलन्त°.—P सहमेव्व.—J हयमुक्क°.—P °विहवाओ and K °विह-गाओ for °विहयाओ.
119. K °बीडोभय°.
120. J °छलेण for °चलेण.—De K °संचरणु°.—De and P उय-आयलेण.
121. J °वाण° for °वाय°.—P °चंडणुमान्धा.
124. De K °चलत्°.—J भूमाप्पि°.
125. De K. गम्भालसा इव.—J °गमईओ for °गरईओ.
126. J °कराल° for °कडार°.—

- De 'विञ्जुच्छला'.—J 'प-  
म्ह' for 'पम्भ'.
127. J तगुययतिञ्च for दीहाय-  
न्तिञ्च.—P उरकडिय' for  
पविस्वण्डिय'.
128. J 'पस्का.—K घिप्पन्ति.—De  
दरपप्पुय', and J दूरपुअ',  
for दरपप्पुय' which we  
read with K.
129. J 'विहिया for 'पहया.
130. P मुक्कोज्जरसूणि.
131. J 'यल' for 'यड'.—J 'जु-  
मा' for 'जोगा'.
132. J 'उड' for 'उड्ड'.—J चाहो-
133. J मसण'. [ वाग.
134. P गरुडेञ्च.
135. J 'पंजरिया.—J निहम्मि tor  
णहम्मि.
137. J 'वहिराणां.—P पाविति.—  
De J 'पट्टय' for 'वट्टय'.
138. J 'च्छेओ'.—J reads simply  
तट्टिण्हि [=तहट्टिण्हि-तथा  
स्थिते ] for तड-ट्टिण्हि, and  
P has तट्टिण्हि. We with
139. J महीइ. [ De.
140. K हिट्ठा'.—De अवरिभूम'.
142. J भिट्ठ for छिन्दु.—P  
'पहारो.—P 'साभत्थेणोवि य.  
We with De J K.
143. P 'वडणु' for 'वडणु'.
144. K 'वरक' for 'पक्क'.
145. K 'वडिण्वि for 'पडिण्वि.—  
K णो for णा.
147. J 'गुह' for 'दरी'.—De, J  
K P all read मज्जइ and  
not मज्जइ.
148. P 'विहया for 'विहुआ.—De  
K दिसेह'.—K 'विहस'.—  
De K विसहर for 'महिहर'.
149. J 'परिरकयञ्च.—De परि  
वेहिया for परिणमिया.
150. De K 'सेल्लडिक्खि', and P  
'सेल्लडिक्खि', for 'मिलल-  
ब्बिअ'.
151. J तेत्थिय पडणमिण्णा. K ते-  
त्थियपडणमिण्णा.—J 'कं-  
दुरालेया.
152. J किलिम्मन्ति.
153. De J K P all read मुज्झन्ती  
and not मुज्झन्ते.—J च  
for व after एकं.
154. J 'कंदरदर' for 'कप्पन्तर'.—  
J पल्लयत्थिय.—J विज्झावि-  
या for विज्झाया
155. J विज्झि' for वोत्थिण्ण'.—  
J भुयंगवयणो.—De गुरुअंव.
156. P श्री' for 'धिइ'.
158. J K कुडंव'
159. K 'परक'.—J 'सूयण'.
160. P 'मयामण'.
161. J चिहुरावाडल'.
162. J P 'वगिकय' for 'चक्किय'.
- J 'नयणोप्पल'.
163. K थणाभोओ.
164. P 'विच्छलिय' for 'विच्छुरिय'.
165. J निच्चाइ.—P 'ओणमियणह-  
चुडप्पकुरं. De ओणमियण-  
हचुडप्पकियं.
167. J 'समोअरिअ'.—J 'विलाय'  
for 'विराय'.—P 'सिहव्व.
168. J 'संचलिय'.—J 'महुयरो.  
—J 'दुम' for 'तर'.

169. J misreads पज्जलह for प-  
ज्जलह. — J 'संवलिय'.
172. K 'संवल्लिओ' — J 'पडिक्-  
निओ' (—'पडिम्बान्निओ').  
We with De K P.
173. K 'वविरुव्व'.
174. De 'वडण' for 'वडल'. — J  
P 'निवडिओ'. De K too  
originally. These have  
corrected it to निविडिओ,  
which we adopt.
175. P 'मंडव' for 'मण्डल'.
176. De K पट्टीपरिट्ठिओटमय.
177. De K 'गहा'.
179. P 'विरल' and J 'वियड' for  
'विडिल'.
180. De K 'दियह' for 'दियस'.
181. De 'पेडिय' for 'कवल्लि'.
182. J 'वीणा'.
183. J 'सिहव्वअहिसाम' P 'सि-  
हाममहिस्साम'. — J पु for णु.
184. J 'परुव' and P 'फरियं'.
185. J 'ववण' for 'पवण'. — J  
'सरस' for 'सरल'.
186. P 'परिसायं', and De K 'प-  
रियेय'. for 'परिभेयं'. — J ए  
for त.
188. K P 'गण्ह'. P [अप.जत्तं]-  
भकलम."
190. D 'लायण्ण'.
191. P 'गमाड', K 'गमाओ'. We  
with De J. — P 'सहीवि'. —  
J 'नेहसरत्तं'.
192. De J 'वियय' for 'विजय'. —  
De 'पडिवण' for 'पडिबड'.
193. J 'विडओ' for 'विहुओ'.
194. De अभिस्सुरहि'.
196. P 'विइय' for 'वीय'.
197. J 'तालाव्व'. — J 'भुहर'.
198. J is wanting in the words  
beginning with 'हामणि'  
and ending with the last  
word of the line, as also  
in the parts of the com-  
mentary shown within  
brackets. — K 'विमल' for  
'महा'.
201. De K 'हरितहिययसुहिआ'.
202. K 'दिट्ठिक्'.
204. J 'एक्क'.
205. De P 'णालंकिय', and K  
'णालंचिय', for 'णालज्जिअ'.
206. De K ओणमिय'. — P 'कु-  
डलज्जोयं'. — J 'मिलिय' for  
'मलिय'.
207. J 'यंसाणं', K 'यंसीण'.
210. J विलयाण for अबलाण. — J  
आवड' for आविड'. — K  
'वंधुरो' for 'कम्बुरो'. — De J  
P समत्त' for समन्त' which  
we read with K.
212. K P समरम्मि. — De K 'ग-  
याइ'. — J 'वेड्डिऊण', K वि-  
ड्डिऊण. — K सिरिण.
213. J सइ for जा. — P 'सा दो-  
सरया साणेव्व', De K 'सा  
दोसरण साणिव्व' and J 'जा  
दोसरया सा नवर', for 'सा  
दोसरण साणेव्व'.
214. J जायमच्छरेणव'.
215. K 'सरूउव्व'.
216. J सोमदहो for सोवियहो'.



217. P जस्म for तुज्म.  
 218. J "धवलवलयनिहा for "वलयरामिणिहा.--J "हृदुकेरा.  
 219. K "माईग".--De J K P all read "मऊई (अमयूस्व).  
 221. P K बाहव for आहव'.--K "पुलोइया'.--P "पुट्टीओ परमहा.--J तुमय for तुमाइ.--De K गारवापिय'  
 222. P "विमेड" and De K "विहेअ" for "विमेय'.--J तडि-यह'.--De J K संचयाम्वाइव  
 223. J नेही for गोहिइ'.--h ते for वो  
 225. De K P परकतरखण.  
 226. J "तम्मिय" for "णूमिय'.  
 227. De K गिरिणो for मंन्या.  
 228. J P "लीणुडुणिम्मि.--J "हेम-त" for "हिमकाल'  
 232. De J K P all read "मासल', and not "सामल' with the commentator --J उड्डिति (=उड्डन्ति).--J "विलुलिअ" for "वियलिअ'  
 233. De K गयणेत्तर'  
 234. J ओसरण' for ओयरण'.--J वेओइ' for वेउइ'.  
 236. J संदिहेअ', K संइहेह'.--We read "एयइव्व with De K P. J has dropped the इ, so that it is impossible to say whether it reads "इव्व or "इव्व. The commentator follows "एयइव्व.  
 237. P वरिज्जति, K घेरज्जति.  
 238. K नवरि --J "वियडम्मि.--J पुण्णव परिवसइ.  
 239. J समरम्मि करे for गिरसिम्मि जण'.  
 240. J इण' for इम्म'.--P तइ for तुह.  
 241. P "गुह" for "गह" and धारमो for "धारमो'.--De K "यट्टि-उव्व.  
 242. K यट्टिपरकेसु.--K आरोइ --J "गणणाइव.  
 243. J भीयाइव.  
 244. J अहित' for अहिय', and वावास्ती for वावास्ती. K वावारिती.  
 245. J जइ for जं'.--De वज्जति for भज्जन्ति.--J "रूआ for "रूया.  
 246. J "अणयं आमुअइ'.--De h विति for णन्ति  
 247. h जाआई for घडियाइ.  
 248. De K सव्वस्स for लोयस्स'.--De "व्व and P अ for य.--K वेधाव'.  
 249. J "विहरम्मि.....संकामिणुहअतिल्लण्ण... "व्वहणा-यरपर'. We with De K P. except that De has "लेसुव्व.  
 250. J P उवि for तुवि.  
 251. J "गुहा इव. We with De K P.--J P पहाव' for पणाम which we read with De K.  
 252. K रहमागय'.--J "वरव्व for "घरव्व which we read with De K P.--J "विहा'. We with De K P.

253. P कविवरेहि for कइन्देहि.—  
P भूयत्थेहि विय.—P तुष्वइ  
for थुष्वइ
254. This couplet is found in  
the three MSS. J K P,  
only K reads it not here  
but after 269 ( " ते तस्स  
जयगइन्दा," &c. ). P reads  
it in the same place as J  
De omits it altogether.  
—P इय चाडु for इय चाडु.
255. K परिभक्तणेण for परिभक्तणे  
णव.—J P निम्मविया for  
णिम्बडिया.—P रोहेसु for  
रोहेसु.
256. J दाविति.—K परिभोअंव.—  
J नवरयकं खुरवहेहि for  
णवणहइ, &c.
257. K P पडिच्छिब for परि-  
ठ्ठिअ.—J संखा इव सहति  
for "सङ्खव्व दीसन्ति.—P  
वोह for पोह.
258. J सयवारा for सयराहा.
259. J चारंति.—J "निजेण for "णि"  
हेण and ते for जे.—P जण  
for जहण.—K यंथेहि and  
J "विंथेहि for "वन्थेण.
260. J मगोसुं गुरुवलवेय.—J  
"कोणि" and P "कोटि" for  
"कोडि".—P उच्चरिऊण लि-  
हन्तिव for उच्चरिऊणव  
लिहन्ति.
261. P K यामे for ठाणे.—P  
किंपन्ति for कम्पन्ति.
262. De सुयन्तव्व; J सूपतिव्व.—  
K पहरसं.
263. P उयहाण.
264. J "चरण".
265. J अमरिस for असरल,  
which we read with De  
K P.—De K "विल्लियाहि  
for "वियल्लियाहि.
266. J पायोहि.—K दंतहावेण.—  
De K पिवंति.
267. P कयुर for चञ्चल.—J  
पडभलेहि.—P "ताहेहि.—J  
P "वरक" for "पक्ख".—J  
"इअ".
268. De "वासरंप्पे वित्था".—De K  
रायलच्छीण for पत्थिवसि-  
रीण.
269. P गयंदा for गइन्दा.
270. J द्रहूमिया, doubtless a  
slip of the copyist for द्र-  
दूमिया.—J P दियहा.
271. P अम्मल for अमलिअ.
275. De K "रमण" for "जहण".—  
De J P विणिरकमाइ. We  
with K.—De "परिहोय".
277. J "पडुवा for "पडुला.
278. K वंतुलणीसु.—K तस्स का-  
सारलेहासु for ताण अहार-  
लेहासु. We with De J P.
279. K तस्स for ताण.—K "सुहि-  
यासु.
280. J "हुउवत्तिव" for "जुओव-  
त्तिव", which we read  
with De K.
281. J पडियत्ती.
282. गयणयलइ for जो गणयइ.  
—J महिणहयलतर.—De.  
K "णिक्खेस".—J गहिणय.

283. J "निचल्लव्.—J P "लुक्छा.  
 285. K "महिभासुर".—De J तुमाइ  
 286. K P साहिज्जा".—J K "गि-  
 रिदिण्णखंडपिंडव्.—J "च-  
 रणनहप्पहाभिन्नं.  
 287. De K "भैरवि.—P भवरमानि  
 तुइस for भइरवि तुइस —  
 J थुइसो तुम्मोइअ".  
 290. De तुमाए.—J K "लीलाइ.  
 291. J रणिय' for रणिर".—J "कुले  
 for "डले.  
 292. J सरीरेखिय नवरं ससिंहहरस्स  
 and wrongly omits से in  
 the next line. De K मरी-  
 रखेअ.—De K ओवासो.  
 293. De P रहसरिकत्त".—P संगो —  
 J रहसोरिकत्त"—J भगपय".  
 294. J ट्टणट्टण" for यामत्तयाम".  
 296. P "रूपण.  
 297. J सव्वंगे.—De J घडड.  
 298. J P बिंवेहि and De चिण्हे-  
 हि for चिन्वेहि. J जणेहि  
 for गणेहि.  
 300. J उवहारायरेण, and "रयणा-  
 भावेण.—K सय for सइ.—  
 K "पडलाइ.  
 301. P पणयि".—De K किरणाव-  
 भासिणा.  
 302. P "कवालं.—J P गहयक  
 303. J कुवल्लयं करेती.—J "पकय-  
 णकज्जं.—J संघडड and  
 De सपडइ for संपडड.  
 304. P माल्लरि".—De K आभायि.  
 306. J दिवसंमि".  
 307. J "पुम्बव for "पुरवंव.  
 308. J यक्कण  
 309. J "फाम" for "फम".—J सइ"  
 for गय" .—नत) —J "रहा"  
 for "लेहा"—J ए for ते.  
 310. J "वयार" for "वहार".—J K  
 "संभावणाइ.  
 311. K प्आभियेअ".—J पियंतिव्व.  
 312. J रूय.  
 313. J तत्तालविमुक्कहरवट्ठिण्हि.—  
 De K तुमाइ.  
 314. P "उठणाणुयावा.  
 315. K सय for सइ.—J सिद्धिनि-  
 द्द".—J तुइ अमव' and K  
 P तुइ आमव We with De.  
 316. De K नडिभावेण.  
 317. J दोहमापेयि, and De K क  
 पमांपायि for कम्पमुपे-  
 यि, which we read with  
 P. J वाय' for वाड'.  
 318. De K P "पहाड.—De K P  
 "भुडाउव.  
 319. K विम्वज्जंत"—J गहणे".—  
 K गयणि".—J कओल' for  
 कडल'.  
 320. J वालिखिल्लेहि  
 321. De K कयपरियं for अह य-  
 रियरो. We with J P.—K  
 "गरण" for "यरण"—K प-  
 कस्स —J ए for ते.  
 322. De K ते for वो.—J नट्टियह'.  
 323. K P "जहाड  
 325. P "थणुगामंदि, and J "पओ-  
 हरेहि for "थणुल्लहहि.—De  
 K विहिओ नइ.  
 326. K "ल्लंत" for "ललन्त".  
 327. J सूयति.  
 328. J "डड" for "दण्ड"

339. J भयवद् for पयद्.—J K सय for सह.

340. J 'पसरिय' for 'वियलिय'.—  
P 'साहाहि' for 'साहहि'.

341. J 'विललिय' for 'विअलिय'.

342. J 'व जणेसि for विविहेमि,  
which we read with  
De K P.

343. P 'सुलभ'.

344. J 'मुकायवकोसुमधाराहि' We  
with De K P.—P स्यणि-  
रुवेसु —De 'मातीहि' for  
'माईहि'.—J 'विइजितारण',  
K विअजंतारण'.

345. J बद्धफलच्च —De P 'संगेहि'  
—P 'लंबिय' for 'लम्बिर'  
—P य हरंति for रहन्ति.

346. J 'दफणा'.—P सबरिहिंभा  
and J सबरहिंभा. We with  
De K.

347. J P रुवं—J कालकांति'.—  
J तुह for ते.—J देवि for  
'वेध

348. J P 'सिद्ध' for 'सिद्ध'—J  
पत्तवसण' for तम्मिदल'  
which we read with  
De K P.

349. De किण्ण and J किं तु  
( =? किं तु ) for किं तु

341. De ओलिभियमाव'.

342. De करील' for करिल'.

343. P 'यस्वरिय' for 'यह-  
दिभण'.—J P परिणामो.  
We with De.

344. J वसण'.

346. K P ठिआणल'.—De K पक्क-  
47 ( Gaudavaho )

पण'.—J निउभर' for 'व-  
न्धण'—De J भुवण'.

347. J 'वियप्पमरमण'. We with  
De K P.

348. De P वउत्त'.

349. K नहि' and P तल' for  
तद'.—De 'कल्लसेसु

350. P उवउत्त'—De 'सल्लती'.—  
K पिच्छइ सो विज्झवणत्थ-  
लीसु मायगापयवीओ

351. P ताडी' for ताली'.—K  
'कउलण'.—P जयगायंदेहि'

352. K 'विरक्क'.

353. De पिच्छ'—P सवेयं for  
सलीलं

354. De मय' for गय'.

355. De अकंपिय' for विकम्पिय'.  
—P दिति.

356. K उण्हाइ.

357. De K 'प्पवाहा for 'पवाहा—  
P 'रसोवार'

359. K गिम्हिच्चिय.

360. K पजंत'.

361. De वोलंति

362. P दियहा.

363. K 'गायंद'.—P सीयला for  
'धूसरा.

364. P 'हर' for 'घर'—K 'अम-  
हिया' for 'णसहिया'.

365. K 'सयणेज'.—P 'लंछिबं  
for 'लंछिबं.

366. P 'पउट्टपरिगासा for 'पउट्टप-  
रिमासा.

367. P 'बद्ध' for 'जद्ध'.

368. K 'रंभम्मल्लिब'.

370. K जुवइ<sup>०</sup> for पिपा<sup>०</sup>.  
 371. K चय<sup>०</sup> for तेव<sup>०</sup>.—K दियसा  
for दिवहा.  
 374. J अवगाढ<sup>०</sup>.—De K दियसे.  
 375. De K सीयल for <sup>०</sup>सामण —  
J इरुवुड<sup>०</sup>.  
 376. J मोहेयमुम्हाला for समहिउ-  
म्हाला.—De K दियसा.  
 377. J <sup>०</sup>मुहुदरन्त<sup>०</sup> —J <sup>०</sup>परस<sup>०</sup>.—  
De K P दिअसे.  
 378. P <sup>०</sup>तायकरब<sup>०</sup> for <sup>०</sup>वायक-  
लम्ब<sup>०</sup>.—De K <sup>०</sup>कलुस<sup>०</sup> for  
<sup>०</sup>कविस<sup>०</sup> —J वणोहेसा  
379. J K <sup>०</sup>राआ for <sup>०</sup>र या.  
 380. De कोसुमेहिं बाणोहिं जो जई.  
K कोसुमेहिं जो जयइ. P  
कोसुमेण चाण जो जई.  
 382. J <sup>०</sup>कोमलस्य for <sup>०</sup>णिमरस्स.  
 384. J <sup>०</sup>सहराई for <sup>०</sup>सहराई, which  
we read with De K P —J  
अधोअ<sup>०</sup> for अपंअ<sup>०</sup>, which  
is the reading of De K P.  
 385. De P आपंडु<sup>०</sup>.  
 386. J विलमइ for वियलइ which  
we read with De K P  
—K <sup>०</sup>वलीवहाण<sup>०</sup>.  
 387. J नवंपुधोर्यमि.—J सेलतर<sup>०</sup>  
for सहरन्तर<sup>०</sup>.—J <sup>०</sup>गरुयक<sup>०</sup>  
for <sup>०</sup>गरुयई<sup>०</sup>.  
 388. De विचरइ for विअरइ.  
 389. J गयणयल for गयणइ,  
which we read with De  
K P.—K हरिसुप्पइ<sup>०</sup> for  
परिओसुप्पइ<sup>०</sup>.  
 390. K निभाणिल<sup>०</sup>.—K स्पवहले.  
—J कवाइव for <sup>०</sup>कवालव,  
which we read with  
De K P.  
 391. J परिसंत<sup>०</sup> —J कासार<sup>०</sup> for  
आमार<sup>०</sup>.  
 392. J एकासारे. We एकासार<sup>०</sup>  
with De K P.—J गिम्हागय<sup>०</sup>.  
 393. J णवारुण<sup>०</sup> for बुवारुण<sup>०</sup>.  
 394. J <sup>०</sup>रंखोलिर<sup>०</sup>.  
 395. K उवमिधु<sup>०</sup>.—K कच्छेसु  
 396. J णवचरणअनेतरहंसी<sup>०</sup> for  
<sup>०</sup>णवचरणयगोरन्तरहंसी<sup>०</sup>, and  
भवणमणिपयिट्ठुचजोमाओ  
for भवणमणिपयिट्ठुचजोमाओ  
which we read  
with De K P.  
 398. J पेस्ता —P <sup>०</sup>गमाणयं —  
P वयण for वरण —J  
कहमावील<sup>०</sup>.  
 399. J तारिल्लेअ<sup>०</sup>.—De K <sup>०</sup>पवण<sup>०</sup>  
for <sup>०</sup>सलिल<sup>०</sup> —P सीमाओ  
for भूमीओ  
 400. K दूरमायदिण<sup>०</sup>.—K दूर-  
मायावि —P परिल्लिणोव्व.  
De परिल्लिणोव्व, K परिल-  
लिणुव्व.—De K P दि-  
यसा.  
 401. J <sup>०</sup>गभीराअमाण<sup>०</sup>.  
 402. J दूरचर<sup>०</sup> for विउणुचर<sup>०</sup>.—  
J <sup>०</sup>पयस<sup>०</sup> for <sup>०</sup>पयस<sup>०</sup>.  
 403. K दुमांअमइलवसुहा.—P <sup>०</sup>वि-  
मइ<sup>०</sup> for <sup>०</sup>विस्तइ<sup>०</sup>.—P रय-  
णीओ for णयरीओ. The  
version found in J has  
already been given in  
foot-notes at page 116,  
which see.

404. J 'विहगाओ' for 'विहङ्गाओ'.  
 405. 'सरारि' is what the MSS. read. But we have obviously to read 'सरारि' as representing 'शराटि', the forms of र and ड being so alike in the MSS.  
 406. J 'नीलाओ वि' for 'नीलाओ अ'.  
 407. J 'मज्जंत' for 'सीयन्त'.  
 408. P 'कलुसुह' and J 'कलुसुण' for 'कलुसुणह'—J 'दूरालो-यच्चिय' and K 'दूरालोह-च्चिय'.  
 409. J 'धूमसुखा'.  
 410. केयरदन्त is the reading of De J K P.—De परिणवइ for परिणमइ.—De K P परिअरइ for परिसिदिल.  
 411. De 'णवेति'—De P 'मायं' for 'हियं'—P 'वहंत' for 'वलन्त'.  
 412. J 'निविडदुभंडलाई'—J 'सङ्गुल' for 'सहल'.  
 413. J P 'जलिय' for 'वलिय'—K 'भोआ' for 'होआ'.  
 414. P 'परियत्तो' for 'विणियत्तो'.  
 415. De K 'तत्स' for 'तत्थ'.  
 416. J 'गज्जिओयारो'—J 'पयत्त' for 'पडन्त'—J 'महाभोओ रिणविट्ठाकागव' [sic] for 'गहाहोओ'.  
 418. J 'फलसंगमहुगंगंधामु'.  
 419. J 'रंजिओ' for 'राविओ'.  
 421. J 'दंतो' for 'वेन्तो'.  
 422. J P om. अविद्य.—P 'विहु-वयर' for 'विहुरोअर'.  
 423. De K 'दाहिण' for 'दक्खिण'.  
 424. De K 'किं च जायं' for 'किं च.—K 'छेआदर'.—J 'प-सायामि'.  
 425. K 'वसहच्चिधेण'—P 'विण-च्छेया'.  
 426. J 'संपुआ'. P 'संपआ'. De 'संपण्णा'. We with K.  
 427. J 'परिमट्टा' for 'परिमुट्टा'.  
 428. J 'विमहयवसा'.  
 430. J 'भभमिय' for 'भमिअं'.  
 431. De K P 'मायलो' for 'सामलो'.—J 'उप्पीओ'.  
 432. J 'बलभरमंखोहियरेणु'.  
 433. P 'परिणय'.  
 434. J 'दसण' for 'दसण'.  
 435. J 'कलोलविरेलिय'. K 'क-णोलपविरेलिय'.  
 436. K 'णिवडो' for 'णिविडो'.  
 437. K P 'मुहमिण्ण'.—J 'रंग'. and K 'भमा' for 'भङ्ग'.—De 'भभडिय' for 'विह-डिय'.—P 'जयगयंदा'.  
 438. J 'जीय' for 'जीव'.  
 439. P 'परिरिकय' for 'परिक्खय'.  
 440. J 'यंति' for 'पन्ति'.  
 441. K. 'सयणेव्व' for 'सयलव्व'.—P 'समुट्ठिया' for 'परिट्ठिया'.  
 442. De 'इहहोत्तविज्वडन्ता'.—J K P 'णोहंति'. De 'णोहंति'—J 'इत्तोहुत्त'.—All the MSS. read व and none read न as interpreted by the commentator.  
 443. J 'गळेयच्चिय'.  
 444. De P 'वलयाई' for 'वलयाण'.

445. J P <sup>०</sup>तरंगिया for तरङ्गिणो.  
 447. J <sup>०</sup>मूलमरिय<sup>०</sup>.—J P <sup>०</sup>णिग्ग-  
 य<sup>०</sup> for <sup>०</sup>णिगम<sup>०</sup>.—De K  
<sup>०</sup>पढमो<sup>०</sup>.  
 449. K P <sup>०</sup>णह्णवहा.—K पेज्जति  
 for पिज्जन्ति.  
 450. P जेसुपि for जेसुं च.  
 451. De <sup>०</sup>समोसरियम्मिबि.—P म-  
 होव गयणयलं.  
 452. J <sup>०</sup>पुजाओ for <sup>०</sup>पुजइओ.—J  
 उअही for जलही.  
 453. J धराइ.—De K दियसो. P  
 दिहसो.  
 454. P उरिक्कयिगि<sup>०</sup>.  
 455. K पल्ल<sup>०</sup> for विरुह<sup>०</sup>.—K P  
<sup>०</sup>काण्णतलाण.  
 457. P सहिवेतुं (sic) for महिवेदं.  
 458. K <sup>०</sup>विणिनिअ<sup>०</sup> for <sup>०</sup>विणमि-  
 अ<sup>०</sup>.—K विथारिज्जंतंविअ.  
 459. K <sup>०</sup>णिव्हीकय<sup>०</sup>.  
 460. J लगइ दिट्ठी.  
 461. J विविणेभ<sup>०</sup>.—J P <sup>०</sup>थोओ<sup>०</sup>.—  
 J मयअंगसु P सुहयंगेसु for  
 सुहभङ्गेसु (=सुखभङ्गेसु).  
 462. K दोबल्लममुम्मिल्लिय<sup>०</sup>.  
 463. P मंगउल्लोले. We with De  
 J K.  
 464. De K सहइ for हरइ.  
 465. J तत्थवि वसिअ for तत्थ  
 वसिअं.  
 466. De सुहविणिहिय.  
 469. De हरिचक्कविचिक्क<sup>०</sup>.  
 471. K गइदा.  
 472. K <sup>०</sup>मुजगाओव.  
 473. J <sup>०</sup>दिज्जंतुक्कोय<sup>०</sup> for <sup>०</sup>वि-  
 ज्जन्तभोय<sup>०</sup>.  
 474. J केसइदाइव.  
 475. J भुअयाहिवेहिं for सुअण्हिं  
 वेय<sup>०</sup>.  
 476. De J K P all read णह-  
 म्मि. though the com-  
 mentator appears to have  
 read णहपि.  
 480. De J K <sup>०</sup>कणइ<sup>०</sup> for <sup>०</sup>कणय<sup>०</sup>.  
 De has a marginal note  
 लता on <sup>०</sup>कणइ<sup>०</sup>. We  
 with P.  
 482. De K <sup>०</sup>किरण<sup>०</sup> for <sup>०</sup>राय<sup>०</sup>.  
 484. K विहअ for विहियं.  
 486. <sup>०</sup>भारह<sup>०</sup>. This is the read-  
 ing of all the MSS.—De  
 J भावियभारहकलहेण भरिय-  
 कलहेण for भावियभार-  
 हकलहं भारहकलहेण, which  
 we read with K P. It  
 is the reading of De J  
 that the commentator  
 explains.  
 488. J <sup>०</sup>विच<sup>०</sup> (the reading  
 followed by the com-  
 mentator) for <sup>०</sup>मिचय<sup>०</sup>.  
 which we read with De  
 K P.  
 489. K P थामे for ठाणे.  
 490. K किरि for किर.—K <sup>०</sup>वि-  
 णिउट्ठो.  
 491. For ऊरुल्लं (=ऊरुल्लम्),  
 which we read with  
 P, J reads ऊभवं. De  
 is doubtful, the word  
 being in that MS. partly

- eaten away by worms, and K ऊरुभयं.
493. K 'मित' for 'मेत्'.—J हमिकण for तेणय, which we read with De K P.
495. K गोउरमित'.—J नीयामञ्ज जायं.—De करिहा' for परिहा'.
497. K अहिणवाओवि. De अहिणवाओवि changed to अहिणवाओव.—P ठविणयरदाओ.—J बलहीओ
499. K परिलबेजइ.
500. K हिअअं for अहिणव'—K उव्वेवत्तिव.—P अळीणि.
502. K नयर' for णयरि'.—J 'दियह' for 'दियय'.—De 'सीमाइ' for 'सीमाण'.
503. J 'कुलाइ' for 'उलाइ'.—J 'दुलहतणेण'.—De K नदियहं
504. De 'मूलदमस'—K 'वसुआविज्जमाण'.—J धरावीढं.
505. J 'विटवाहि'—J सुरहि', and P सुरस'. for सरय'.
506. De णिहासुहाणुबंधेण for रयणात्तमाणुबन्धेण. P रयणासुहाणुबंधेण.
507. P बहु' for पटु'.—J भरस' for सतर'.
508. De K कहा' for जहा'. which we read with De J P.—J 'भूपाल'.—J 'सरिसम्मि'.—K एक्कदिणेण for एक्के दिणेण.
510. J सिणिद्ध' for समिद्ध'. which we read with De K P.—K देवो.
511. K कमेण for कमेणय, which we read with De J P
513. K उव्वुड' and P उव्वुड' for उव्वुड'.
515. K 'पटुवेह'.—P सरुच्छाया for सरुहेमा
516. De K सुरहिणवगंध' and P सुरहिमहणिद्ध' for सुरहिमिह गन्ध'.—De K P 'मुद्ध' for 'बाल'.
517. De K 'सवल्लिय' for 'कन्दल्लिअ'.—De सरुहेसा and K तरुहेमा for तट्टहेमा
518. J 'जललवसंभिन्न'. and P 'जडजलसंभिण्ण'. for 'जडजलवभिण्ण'.—J परिगल्लियकसाओ for सो परिदल्लियकसाय'.—K 'मुणालाण'.
519. J अण्णोण'
520. मोह' v. what J reads.—J घण' for गह'
521. J 'संकुल' for 'सेविअ'.—J जालयकट्टिय'. and P जालयमुक्कस'. and K जालियमुक्कस'. for जालियकट्टिय'.
523. De 'थोव' for 'थोय'.—K 'जलोव्वत्त'.
524. J निव्वयत्तिव. De K निव्ववावत्तिव.—K P घणमिलिय'.
525. De 'वाळुअसासा for 'वाळुयासणिण'.—K P 'कासपडुरा for 'कासपडवा'.—J K 'पडल' for 'बडल'.
526. J 'मुहर' for 'मुहल'.—De J



- K परिसरसरसीपरिवेसिणो (the reading adopted by the commentator), and P सरसीपरिसरपरिवेसिणो for सरसीपरिसरपरिवेसिणो.
- 527, K 'णिमाय'.
- 528, K 'मुहुल'.—K मुहाविति. —J थाओ'.
- 529, P किडिमाण for विडिमाण, which we read with De J K.
- 530, K 'णिचुल'.
- 531, J सवरी' for सहरि'.—De 'पदंत' for 'पमत्त'—K 'सिहा इह' for 'सिहं परि'—De K उगंध for अहिगन्ध.—J K 'कलम' for 'कमल', which we read with De P.—K वारिरेहाओ for वारिलहाओ.
- 532, De K किलंतविरलंकुरा for 'पदमकिलन्तदुरा.—J दि-यमा.
- 533, J 'फलभरं वंशुरिय.—J 'कंडीओ. We with De K P.—J निज्ववेतिव्व. We with De K P.
- 534, De K 'कविता for 'कविला.
- 535, J 'पडिय' for 'घडिय'.
- 536, De 'विचत्त' for 'विवण्ण'.—P बहुलं for बाढं.—P गो-चत्ति, K गोत्तिवति.—P अणु-यासेय' for अहुआसेय'.—J 'सीमाओ for 'भूमीओ.
- 537, De K 'कविल' for 'कविस.
- 539, De K 'विसिह' and P 'वसह' for 'विसह'.—De 'भूमीओ for 'सीमाओ.
- 540, P 'दिच्च' for 'देव'.—J परिवत्थं.
- 541.—De K संतुह'.
- 541, P संसुह' (= संतुह' ?).—J वसंति for उवेन्ति.—K 'पडिय' for 'घडिय'.—P 'महिय' for 'महिस'.
- 542, P उहुत्त'.
- 544, De 'थक्कार' and K 'कुकार' for 'कुकार'.—J 'रूमि-यमा' for 'दूमियमा'.—De J P 'वेणसु for 'वेणहि'.
- 545, K उण्हालत्तच्छाया.—K 'रेणु-विअण्णमाह्य'.—De होंति उम्हा, K होति उण्हा, and P समहियुम्हा, for समहिउण्हा.
- 546, De K पविरलसरस' for धुसर-विरल'.
- 547, J वेत्त for वोलेह.—J 'कलहा. J's first half of the couplet does not scan, being too short by two mātras.—De 'कलह' for 'कलहं'.—P reads the first half thus वंलह (=वोलेह ?) लया-संकलि-य-कलह-पडिरव-णियत्त-क-रिणीयं.—K मुहमित्तवलिय'.
- 548, K दिण्णभूवि'.—De K J 'विडव' for 'विडवि'.—K सूअति for सूण्मति.—J P वीसामं for वीसमिअं.
- 549, De अवरोवरपत्त', and K P

- अवरोप्परपत्', for अवरोप्प-  
रसन्<sup>०</sup>.—De अमईदाओवि  
जाया and K अमियव्वाओवि  
जाया for भमियव्वाओ पवि-  
रलः P अमियव्वाउ पविरलं.  
—De K P 'संग' for  
'सिङ्ग'.
550. P 'मुणियणेसु कच्छेसु for  
'मुणि-जणावसेसेसु.
551. J परिहव' for पदिहव'.
552. J सरस<sup>०</sup> for रहस', which  
we read with De K P.  
—J K P 'दलिण्भ'.—J  
'मिय' for 'मय'.
553. De K सायमणवसायाई (=सा-  
यम् अवश्यायरहितानि as  
explained by a marginal  
gloss in K) for णवपला-  
सकविसाई.—J 'रूवाई for  
'भावाई.
554. J ख्ली<sup>०</sup> (=खली<sup>०</sup>) for सि-  
ल्ली', which we read with  
De (which has सिल्ली<sup>०</sup>)  
and K P.
555. K बाऊलीसुवि.
556. J 'बंघ' for 'बद्ध', which we  
read with De K P.
557. J K P distinctly read पुंजह'  
not पुंजिअ'. De once  
read पुंजिअ which it has  
corrected into पुंजह'.—J  
'बुदल' for 'भूदल'.—J 'दी-  
हरकयतलिण्णामुत्थाओ भूमीओ  
for 'दीहरिय' &c., which  
we read with De K P.
558. J 'मिहा for 'मिह', which  
we read with De K P.—  
J सूपहि.—K करिणीसा<sup>०</sup>.
559. J 'बल' for 'तल'.—J P  
रंदुर'.
561. J P कालोल्लग' and De K  
कालोल्लग' The emenda-  
tion from काले to काला  
is my own, as I have  
nowhere met with a form  
of ablative singular  
ending in ओ of a noun  
in अ, unless, indeed,  
कालो should stand for  
कालउ=कालओ=कालतः.
562. K हलिहा'.—J 'पिंजराई' for  
'सहलाई', which we read  
with De K P.
563. K P तहियम्.
566. J 'फल' for 'दल'.—J 'परु-  
सकविसा for 'कविसकहसा.
567. K सुहुल' for मुहुल'.
569. J रयपिंजरंतगयणे, De रयपि-  
जरंतगयणा (with रयपुजरुद्ध  
पाठांतरं in the margin)  
and P रयपिंजरुद्धगयणा.  
We with K,—K गिम्भ-  
रयणीओ.
570. K 'विहिण्णनलिणि'.—J 'प.  
रिस्खयंत' for 'परिभवन्त'.
571. J 'कविसमूलाओ and P 'क-  
विसकूलाओ for 'कवि-  
लकूलाओ, which we read  
with De K.
572. J P पवममोहिं...सुलेहिं.
- 573.—K P 'पाय' for 'वाय'.—K  
हिट्ट<sup>०</sup> for हेट्ट<sup>०</sup>.

574. De 'लघणा मुक्'°, K P 'लघणोम्मुक्'°.-K 'रेणुद्र'°.-P 'सुण्णरूवलहुईओ'.—J प-न्तवहीओ.
577. J पहिण्हि for पण्णिण्हि, which we read with De K P --K पेज्जति for पिज्जन्ति.
578. P 'उंकारि' for 'सकारि'.
579. J सुहाविति.
580. J 'पन्न' for 'यष्टि'.—De को-वि य for कोवि सु'.
581. P पलोहति.
582. De reads .  
इह अहिहरंति छाया-  
णिविट्पहियावलोइयमाओ ।  
दलियक्ककोसकविस-  
त्थकविउलाकूलतरुलेहा ॥  
P reads .  
इह अहिहरंति छाया-  
णिविट्पहियावलोइयमाओ ।  
कक्कोलदालिकविस-  
त्थकविउलाकूलतरुलेहा ॥
584. J ओल्लित'.—K मिणालाण'.
585. De परिजडिल' and K P परिजड' for खज्जुर'.—P 'करालो for 'कपाओ.
586. J K मूल' for मउल'.—J मरुअयस्स, P मरुययस्स.—J आवसइ for आससइ, which we read with De P.
587. De K दोलेइ for लोलेइ.—De पवणो संचारविमूढमउयमलि-याओ सीमाओ, K पवणो ससचार' &c.; P पवणोसस-चारविमूढमयउमलियाओ सी-माओ.
588. P जरडावंथ' for जरडायंत'.—De K अमाभरंतीओ, P अमाहरंतीओ.
589. De K पिलोय'.—K पेज्जति for पिज्जन्ति
590. K 'धुमाभिओय'.—De P दियत्तम्म', K दिअत्तम्म'.—J दिमाभोया.
591. J 'अतुप' for 'सुडुप'.—J गोरंग' for गारङ्ग'.
593. J 'कंचराण' for 'कञ्जणार'.—De P उज्जंखरिय', K उ-च्छंखरिय', for उच्छक्खलि-य'.—K 'केमरकलंवगंधाण.
594. J 'कपाय'.—De 'फल' for 'द्र'.—De K 'अधणाहोअं for 'अन्धणाहरण'.
595. De अहिराण्ति, J 'विडवि'.—De K 'धवल' for 'पण्डु'.
596. J 'सुहुण for 'मुहुण, which we read with De K P.
597. J 'वोउहल्लेण for 'कोउहल्लेण, we with De K P.—J णूण एमेअ, and P णूणमेमेव, for णूणमेमेअ.—K सहिआर'.
598. J नवरंगेण and K नवरमाय' for नवरङ्गय'. We with De P.—De K P निक्कम्म'.
599. De K 'बंजुराओ for 'कञ्जु-राओ.—K दरदड'.
600. J P ससु' for दसु'.—De पा-थियवोहाईपिअ for पाविअ-पडिवोहाईअ.
601. K हलेहा'.—De 'वमिल' for 'द्विड'.—De लंघमंचाण स-

- हिररति, and K 'बलबमंवा-  
णमहिहरद्, for 'वलम्वि अहि-  
हरद् च्याण, which is the  
reading of J P.
- 602, J e P 'वदु' and J 'वदु' for  
'पण्डु', which we read  
with K.
- 604 K 'माहाविहेअ'.
- 605, P 'अहिणवमहयारेणु' for 'न-  
वमहयारमयरन्द' —J कंठता  
for रुष्टन्ता, which we  
read with De K P
- 606, J 'वधवंपुगिय' for 'वन्ध-  
णाहोय, which we read  
with De P.
- 607 J 'सुदारुमंचय' for 'सुदारुधरम',  
which we read with De  
P.—J 'सुजणाइन्ना' for अ-  
जणाइण्णा.
- 608, J P 'उवुत्थ'.
- 609, J 'गभीरा'.
- 610, J 'पल्लवाञ्चिणो, K 'पल्लवाकुं-  
चिणो, and P 'पल्लवाकुं-  
जिणो.
- 611, J 'संबद्ध' for 'आबद्ध'.
- 612, J, 'पावेयोयऊमासा' for 'थो-  
यपाविओमासा.
- 613, De K 'समण' for 'सरसा.
- 614, De 'दरीहि' and P 'सरीहि' for  
दरीसु.
- 617, De 'परिवेसा' for 'पंसुलिया,  
K 'पसुराविपरिवेसा' for 'पु-  
ण्णरासिपंसुलिया
- 618, P 'ककरुप्यक' for 'ककरु-  
केर'.
- 619, K P 'रय' for 'दर'  
48 (Gaudavaho)
- 620, K 'अपवकल' —De K 'वाह'  
for बहुलं
- 621, J 'गवियरुपीडा' —De K P  
वणद्धता for गिरियणन्ता
- 622, J is corrupt in the first  
half of this stanza and  
reads thus चलणणियचु-  
बामियचिवुअन्ताआमन्तलिण-  
मुहरेहं We with De K  
P —K 'नह' for 'मुह'.
- 623 J 'हि चिरेण' for 'सुइरेण' —P  
पसंयइ for पसम्मइ —K P  
पडिफलिओ —K 'अहिता-  
इणकंसुमाऋइणो
- 624 P 'विमलानंव' —P 'विहा-  
नविर
- 625, De 'दुरोत्थिय'
- 626, K 'खडियव्वाय' —De 'वडि'  
for 'वडि' —P 'कलियाओ.
- 627, De K 'वाणपहया' —J 'विहया  
ण अणु' for 'विहयाणमणु'
- 629, K 'णिविडदलमाल' —De 'ज-  
ज्जरुइण्ड' for 'दीहरुइण्ड'.
- 632, P 'पूरओ' for 'भूरओ
- 633, J K P 'पडण' for 'पवण',  
which we read with  
De.—J 'परिक्खलिया' We  
with De K P.
- 634, J 'रिखोरिल' and P 'रंखोलिय'  
for 'रक्खोलिर', which we  
read with De —P 'कोमो.
- 635, De K 'ताली' for 'ताडी',  
which is the reading of J  
P.—J 'परि' for 'इह, which  
we read with De P.
- 639, J 'तदाण' for 'यडाण.—K

- P 'पिछ' for 'पिच्छ'—J 'भर' for 'पड', which we read with De P—K 'गीहारपडणपडि'
- 641.—K आईबराइ'.—J 'लछणवि-चित्त'.
642. De K गुहाहोआ for गिरि-गुहाओ
644. J 'ममाण' for 'ममाण-which we read with De P
645. K 'धूमधेय'—J K P 'क-डय' for 'यडय'.—K ज-लयारामा'.
646. P 'सिहरासञ'
647. J K वलति for चलन्ति
648. K 'तहतल'—J 'किण्व' and P 'कट्ट' for 'किण्ण'—P 'गरुओ for 'महुरो
649. K पेज्जंति
650. K 'दुमिज्जिअ'. P 'दुमोजि-य'.—P 'कलिल'. P 'लवु-त्थंभिणो, and J 'लवुल्ल-धिणो We with De K.
652. K P लच्छी घोळइ.—J 'तरु-यराण.
653. De K P 'सोदर' for 'सेरिह'.
654. De 'सुरहीण.
655. J 'पडिबड' for 'पडियअ-न्त'—P 'परिसामलव्वलीम-मा for 'परिसामला थली-ममा.
656. De 'सलिलोत्थ', for 'सलिलन्ध', which we read with J P.
657. De K 'बिंदु' for 'बन्ध'.—De 'वियहाण.—K लच्छी विय-सइ.
658. K 'मलिय' for 'मिलिय'.
659. P 'विभाविय'.
660. J अण्ण for रण्णफरुसा for अण्ण-व्व रण्णफरुमा.
661. J कुसमं
663. De वलहीओ and P वेईओ for वीहीओ
664. P 'त आमि स' (=तं भासी-सं<sup>92</sup>) for 'तंआ पुरमं'. J drops the तं from तंआ, and cannot, of course scan the verse.—J पण्-सेसु for पण्मपयाम', and cannot scan. We read पण्मपयाम' with De P
665. J 'विडंगा for 'विडङ्ग।
666. P 'तुम' for 'तुम'—K 'वि-अण्ण'
667. K खेत्ताई for छेत्ताई
669. J K 'बड' for 'बन्ध'.—J तरुलयाण
673. J 'दुमापहाव' for 'दुमामभाव', which we read with De K P.—J 'णेलि', and P 'णालि' for 'णालि', which we read with De K.
674. K P 'दुमंति'—J 'परिबंघा for 'पडिबन्धा, which we read with De K.—P 'अडिभ-तरा.
- 675.—De 'काल' for 'कलुस'.—J P 'अगुरु'.—P 'जर [दा-रु] सयलमूला इह णिवेसा for 'जरदारदारु', &c.
676. K P 'आयाम' for 'आयाम', which we read with De

- and J, though the former may have at first read आयास'.
678. De K पदमपीडा. P पदमपीडा.—J 'पंकलमा' for 'लमा-पङ्क'.—J 'लेहाओ' for 'लेवाओ', which is the reading of De P.
679. J लवणोगम'.
680. P 'कमिण' for 'कमण'—K इह अज्जवि कहिति.
681. J 'तडाय' for 'तलाय'—K 'मित्त' for 'मेत्त'.
682. J 'घोलपवारो' for 'गोलयदारो'. P 'घग्गोलयवारो'. We with K. I cannot find the complete in De.—P 'मूलपडिबंघ'.—K 'पाडलावण'.—P जण' for 'जुण'.
683. De 'विभंगा' for 'विहङ्गा'.
684. J संभावणाइ.—J दिमाओ for वडहीओ.
685. J K दूमेति —De फलबहलपत्तपवि'. P फलपत्तलोकपवि', K फलबहलपव'.
687. गयरेसु for रयणासु, which we read with De J P.
689. J लद्धच्छाय. We with De K P.—K 'कमलमिच'.
690. J 'किज्जंत' for 'सिज्जन्त'.—K 'मइलंव', P 'मदिरंव'.
691. J 'वीणाणुणायव'.
692. De. 'मिडाल' for 'मडाल'.
694. P 'णालीओ' for 'लीलाओ'.
698. J 'गियर' for 'किरण'.—K कवालकुहराहिं
699. J 'परिपेहणेण'. We with De K P.
701. K P बोलिति. and De 'किंवडिति, for 'वालन्ति'.
702. J P 'तदियसंतु'.
703. J दिण्णसुहा. We with De K P.
704. P 'सावि' for 'सोवि'.—K 'घडिणा'—K P 'पावेइ' for 'पूरेइ'.
705. J 'भिउडिसंगेहिं'.
707. K 'वेसत्तणपि' (=कठोरत्वमपि) for 'विभमत्तणपि'.—P 'सच्चविण' for 'सम्भविण'.—P 'पाउसे' K 'पाउमं'. J is wanting on the letter which ought to follow 'पाउ', reading 'वासज्जपा उपलवेइ'.
708. J आलंघिऊण.
711. P 'गिडाले'.—K 'पायपडण'.
712. K 'गिययासिघडिय'.
713. P 'जाण' for 'जेण'.
714. P 'विलंबेवं'.
715. K 'अणुराउत्ति'.—K 'रोस' for 'कोय'.
716. K 'खमोवि'.
718. K 'सीयेहिं' and P 'मउलेहि' for 'मउलीहिं'.
720. K 'रमइ'. We with De P.
721. K 'तुय' for 'तुमं'.
722. K seems to omit the stanza De उइ for उइं, which we read with P.
723. K 'उप्पुसिअं', P 'उप्पुसियं'.—K 'वहुदोस'.
727. P 'जलीहिपाई'—K 'सुका

- and P मुत्ताई for उत्ताई —  
P मुह for तुह
728. De पुणतीसु for पणईसु —K  
पारकुन्ह.
- 729 P घणवईह for भर-वईहि.
- 730 P 'णिहत्त' for 'णिहित्त' —K  
विस्यन्ति.
- 731 J 'सदलिय for 'सिदिलिय —  
J संघाण' for संताण', —J  
'यणभरा' —J पाइण' for  
वाइय', —J 'भराअट्ट' for  
'हराअट्टि', which we read  
with De P.
- 732 J 'पमुकलिज्जन्त' ( = 'पकलिज्जन्त' )  
for 'मुकलिज्जन्त', which  
we read with De P. —J  
'भंगगा' for 'तमाङ्गा', which  
is the reading of De P.
- 733 P गालयचाटुरिकत्तुचुवतणह'
734. J 'निरोहुल्लण' P 'निरोहोत्तण',  
—J 'उडो' for 'उडं', which  
we read with De P.
- 736 J 'वइयरोत्तरिय' —J P 'स-  
रलो' for 'सुहिआ'
- 737 J 'जओ' for 'जय'
- 740 K 'मेयलवाहि' —K 'च्छविबु-  
च्छेयं, P 'च्छविवाच्छेयं'
- 742 J जाण for जासु, which we  
read with De K P —J K P  
अकुट' for अण्ट'
- 744 J 'निय' and 'णय' for 'णय',  
—J 'नत्त' for 'मट्ट' which  
we read with De K P —  
K किललआमट्ट'
- 745 J 'भावमासुहेतेण, We with De  
P —t' केसरवलकलवाण
- 746 J 'मुहिया.—J 'केयह' and  
P 'केयउ' for 'कअय'.
- 747 K 'सुहया for 'महुरा—J वि-  
रलाद्विय' for 'विरलागय' —  
De 'सलिलुगमा.—K अस-  
यत्त' for अममत्त'
- 748 K 'लेहव्व for 'लेमव्व.
- 749 J K उभय'
- 750 J 'कलिय' —J K 'पिदि', P  
'पट्ट' —De K 'राईहि' for  
'लेहाहि'.
- 751 K पयासंति
- 752 K P 'तारयाण दिट्ठाण — J  
'लीलं' for 'कीलं' —K  
पयासति.
- 753 De K अवलवति for वेळ  
स्यन्ति, which we read  
with J P P 'व पसत्त'  
for मियदन्त'
- 754 J 'सणिज्ज' —K P 'वहति  
for लिहन्ति.
755. J 'हस्यंमुया We with De  
K P —J 'डंडाण' for  
'दण्डाण.
- 757 J 'यार' for 'तार' We with  
De K P
- 758 K थणतरेसु for थणेसु सहइ —  
J सीयणिच्च for सीवणिच्च—  
K कुडिरस्स.
- 759 K 'गामिणा
760. J महिण्व and K गहि-  
यव्व for गहिण्व.—De J  
K P all read 'यारमुज्जंते,  
and K P has मुज्जंतो on the  
margin explaining 'मु-  
ज्जंते.

- 761 J K 'स्स' and P 'एस्' (= 'वस्') for 'वस्'.  
 763 J P 'बहल' for 'पिहुल'.—K करमाह.  
 764 J जा गोवेतिव्व and P 'पि-जा णवेतिव्व for 'पि जा णवन्तिव्व.—J 'कलमिह'.  
 765 K सय for सह.—P विमा-यन्ति and K विमोअन्ति for विमोएन्ति—J 'निहत्त' for 'णिहत्त'—J 'विहसन्'.  
 766 K रोमकंपिय'.—K 'पिंजर' for 'पूरिय'.—P अवचुण्ण-तिव णहभाव' for अवचुण्ण-न्तिव दरूढ'.  
 767 J अंगट्ठाणे' for अङ्गं धामे  
 768. J 'राम' and K 'संग' for 'किद्ध', which we read with De P.  
 769 J 'वड्डीओ' for 'पडीओ. -- J वहति for सहन्ति.—K 'परिलरिक्कअ'  
 770. J पिण्यमहुत्तं जाणं विलास-लाला' for पियहुत्तं जाण विलासलालाला'.—J तर-लियपमहसं—K P 'लास' for 'लाल'.  
 772 J अणुयज्जन्ता'.—J K P गुणेण for गुणीह'.  
 773. J साम' for 'सामा', which we read with De K P.—J P 'यल्लय'.  
 774 P 'णरहिलासा.—J रूप' and K P 'रूप'—K रमणीओ for तरुणीओ.—P मरुययस्स for दमणयस्स.—J 'सुरहिणा.  
 775. J K P निवडियंसुण. We with De  
 776. K भावियच्छ—K वर' for नव'  
 777. K वियइण्ण'.  
 778. K णल' for णह'.  
 780 De 'वट्टमवरि'. P 'सरय' for 'सवल'. K 'सरस्सकुसु-मच्छदाभ'  
 781. P 'मारमणा' for 'माहरणा'.—J 'लंबिणी. We with De K P  
 783 J K 'वड्ढाहिपाडला; De 'व-ड्ढाववाडला We with P  
 784. J 'वड्ढरेसु.—J 'मरुवप्पु —K पढमच्छण' for पढमं छण'. with we read with De J P.  
 785 J K मियंका'—J 'पेहवा  
 786. P संगेलेइ.—J मलय' and P मिलिय' for मलिय'.  
 787 P सहइ for हरइ.  
 788 K 'पडिपिलिय'.—P 'सुहाइ' for 'मुहाइ', which we read with De J K  
 789 J चिन्ता'. P वित्ता'—De निसेविय' for निवेसिय' which we read with J K P.—J विरेहेइ, K विरिहेइ.  
 790. K णिम्मल्ल' for 'णिम्मल्ल', which is explained to mean किञ्चिद्युक्क in the margin. J णिम्मल्लसंरंभं, P णिस्सल्लसंरंभं.  
 791. J 'मुहेसु' for 'महेसु.—K णयरंबोहेसु.



- 793 J "मुञ्जार्ण" for "मञ्जोणय", We with De K P—K  
 "लार्भ" for "लार्ह"—K अ-  
 च्छीणि
- 794 K थोवमिव,—J कक्केणयराय-  
 कसाओज्जलो and P क-  
 केयणपरायकलुसुज्जलो, K  
 कक्केअणरायकसाउज्जलो अ-  
 हरो,—De परिल्लिकओण-  
 य.
- 795 K "मुणार्ण,—J विरलत्तणं च  
 for विरलत्तणव,—J थोय,—  
 J उण्ह, We with De K P
- 796 P "माणायुयंधपाडेवणमुद्ध",
- 797 K "णिमिय" for "णिमिय"—J  
 "इन्हो" for "इन्हो"
- 798 K इतिअ" to "एत्तिअ"—K  
 "कमलायण" for "कमला-  
 उह"
- 799 P "कहामय"—J "पवधसु, and  
 P "निवधेसु, and K "णिव-  
 धेसु, for "णिवेधेसु.
- 801 K बालरिकय—K यारवधं  
 for यारवन्तं—K फरुसु-  
 ज्जलं for धिरमुज्जल and  
 छायागय for छायाघण
- 802 De seems to read "धाउच्छं"  
 for "वाया छुद्ध" which we  
 read with De J P—De  
 वि ते for य ते,—J भरयगा-  
 यरप्पमुहा—P भर—गोयसु  
 पमुहा,—De जम्मिवाथाव-  
 कारिणो and K जम्मि इहहा-  
 मकारिणो for जमेवं हासका-  
 रिणो, which we read with  
 J P,—De "कइणोवि,
- 803 J "गुणोवाय" for "गुणोवास",  
 which we read with De  
 K P
- 804 J "गोर्ट" and P "गाटी" for  
 "गोर्टी"
- 805 De J जलभरो"—J "वंधुवंधुरं.
- 806 P "अविया" for "अरिया"
- 807 P "ममाम्मि" for "सम्मोवि,
- 808 K "विज्जुजीआ" for "विज्जुव-  
 लया
- 809 J "समालंमिय" for "समाल-  
 मिय"
- 810 De खार" for छार"—P सल-  
 य" for सयल"
- 811 P "तुरण" for "भरण",
- 812 J र्मभवेण P पलियवु—De  
 P भुवणे,—for रयय" J  
 reads रअअ",
- 813 J P पयालिया" We with  
 De K
- 814 J जलहि" for पल्य", which  
 is the reverse of De.  
 K P—De विउहम्मि J  
 reads the second half  
 a follows भुवणम्मि अण-  
 हसवल्लघण तिहुयणस्स जायइ  
 मुरारी, thus giving thirty  
 instead of twenty-seven  
 matras We with De P,
- 815 J "तुंगाभिहाण".—J भवणम्मि  
 and De भुवणम्मि—P सार  
 णीयंदो
- 817 De उपयइ for ओसरइ,—K  
 P "घटंतया", J "घटंतस",  
 We with De,—J "जाल-  
 सयल्लव.

- 818 De 'पिच्छ'°; K 'पेच्छ',—J 'घट' for 'घण'.
- 820, De पदमोदणारुण', J पदमो-  
पदयारुण'. We with K P.
- 821 J अमरसु°—J 'मिहं' for 'सिहं',  
which we read with De  
K P.—K 'परकञ्च'.
- 822, P 'विमण्ण' for 'गिसण्ण',—  
K महद् द्विय (५०).—K 'हि-  
उत्तगरलं' changed from  
'हिउत्तरलं'. K explains  
'गरलं' by विष.
- 823, De 'रायस्स' for 'णहस्स',—  
De K 'गिहस्सण' for 'णिहंस्'.
- 824 In the first half of the  
couplet De 'समुहद्वियवि-  
हयनाह' and P 'अघदंतवि-  
हंगाणाह', and K 'विहदत-  
विहंगाणाह'. In the second  
De विहयच्छंहा विउणियरो-  
म, and K P 'विहलमुहच्छो-  
हाविउणरोमा', only K has  
changed 'मुह' to 'मुहु'.—  
J विसूरंति.
- 825, J 'वलंत'° for 'चलन्त', which  
is the reading of De K  
P.—De 'सुहल्लयाम'—De  
'कुल्लनाययव' and P 'कुल-  
णाइगांध' (~'गीव'), K  
'कुल्लणाअंभव', and J 'कुल-  
णामियंव', We with De K.
- 827, J 'दंड'° for 'दण्ड'.
- 829, K 'तेल्लुक्', J विवराहि°, and  
P विवरडभ°, for विवराह°.
- 830, J P अच्छक्°.—K ससि°  
for रवि°.
- 831 J तहिहस°.—P 'विभिण्णं च.  
832, P 'निव्वडियणिययपयभंगभं-  
गुरावेगा, K निव्वडियानियय-  
पयभंगभंगुरावगे, and J नि-  
वड्डियणिययपयभंगभंगुरावगे.  
We with De,—De J  
भुवणेसु
- 834, J पडिबद्ध° for पडिलमा°,—  
K 'गरुयअद्धंतां'.—K 'पस-  
दिलो
- 835, P दवणयाहरणं.
- 836 De 'पडिपाडला, K 'परिपाडला.
- 837, De P बहू° for पिया°
- 839 J, परिहाय°, and K परिघाअ°  
for परिभाय°—De 'मयं-  
क' for 'मियङ्ग'.
- 840, De 'विरल्ल° for 'मृत्तु'.—De  
P संजमतीहि
- 841, K 'मंद° for 'बाह'.—P 'सो-  
सुमुहं, and J 'सोम्मसुहं,  
and K 'सोम्मसुहं, for  
'सोम्मसुमुहिं.
- 842, P 'बुद्धुपुद्देस° and J 'युद्ध-  
पुद्देस°. We with De K.  
—De दिण्णसुण्णंगुली°.
- 843, J 'वम्महरकण'. We with  
De K P.—K 'वियलाहिं.  
—K रहसंसुहीहिं.
- 844, De तुमाइ, K तुमाण.
- 845, K णिहुअं for सणियं.—J  
जप्पह.
- 846, J घरिज्जति and De P ग-  
मिज्जंति for गमेज्जन्ति,  
which we read with K.
- 847, P रक्केते° for कण्ठे°.—P प-  
रिसोवळरकालिया.

848. K 'मंडलं.  
 849. De कुम्भोच्चिय लहइ. —De K  
 "आपीणसंठाणं. —J छीराभ-  
 850. J reads thus: [न्तमह'.  
 पदमुत्थषणघोला-  
 विउद्धपोणतरेण पडिवज्जो ।  
 उईदो ["ढ ?] उल्लभत्तण-  
 मया [उ ?] वहउठकोलेण ॥  
 P 'पदमुत्थभण'. —P' पडिवत्त  
 for पडिवण्णं. — 'मयरा  
 for "मइरा. —K' वेउंउगुठेण  
 851. K विणिक्कमइ  
 852. De "रोअणायारमारीच्छ. We  
 with K.  
 854. P 'दुद्ध' for 'दुद्ध' —J सख्खो-  
 व्व for सख्खुल्लव्व. which  
 we read with De K P.  
 —De भारुववहणायरो  
 855. J om. 'वि' from विलच्छिया  
 and P reads 'दि' for 'वि'  
 —K पुहईनाहेण लच्छिआ for  
 पुहईवइणा विलच्छिया.  
 856. De K ण सहइ तुलणा P तुल-  
 णा and J तुलण for तुलणा  
 858. J नय' for 'निय'. —K वितति.  
 859. K सगुणाहाराण —De K द-  
 रिहेण  
 860. J मिरीइ —K 'रमिओवि for  
 "हियओवि.  
 861. De मीलमारे —P विचलति  
 and De K विरमंति for  
 विचिणन्ति —J गुणायरे  
 for गुणायारे. which we  
 read with De K P  
 862. P लोणवि for लोणहिं. —De  
 मीरनवेहवट्टियं corrected  
 into मीलं विहवुट्टियं. —P  
 मासुमवइ —De तहसिय.  
 863. J "रकणा for "रक्खणे. —De  
 K अच्छेरे for अच्छरियं  
 864. De विवरीयमिणं —De जह  
 थोवा for थोवा जह —De  
 बहुआवि and K मयहुआवि  
 for इर बहुया.  
 867. De K P 'उभय' for 'उत्तय'. —  
 J "खलाय for "खलाहं.  
 K P 'पिसुणाइ च. K म-  
 णिन्धा  
 868. J reads this coupled as  
 follows  
 पत्तियमोत्तण पइ  
 मख्यान परामुत्ता हांति ।  
 लोव [जे म ?] हियगाहियच्चिय  
 मालं तेसु द्विय परलपि ॥  
 K जोत्तियमित्तण  
 869. J जोया for जाया J K  
 जयम्मि for जणम्मि  
 870. J 'संभावणाइ. —J नाण for  
 ते ण. which we read  
 with De K P.  
 871. De रत्ताउ and K गामाओ  
 for गामाउ. —De पहम्मंति  
 for पवज्जन्ति.  
 872. K अहिजल्लिज्जंति (80) for  
 अहिउरिज्जन्ति. —K P द्विय-  
 नियं and De दिअसिअं for  
 दिअसय. which we read  
 with J. —De सुवुरिस<sup>०</sup>. —  
 De "णीअकालम्मि for "णी-  
 अकालं य. —J reads the  
 second half thus. सुपु.

- रिसकालमज्जनं जाका ज 890. De कुब्बइ for वडइ.—Do इवइ  
नीयकाले य. and K P वसइ for घरइ.—  
873. K अवलोपणं.—J जण for K P दूम्भे for दड्भो.  
तण which we read with De P.  
874. De विलासलीलासुहाइ for 892. P पयत्तंति —J अप्पणं for  
सुहाइ लीलामहाइ —J अस्- अप्पणं  
मज्जसकण्ठेय —De उवरइ 893. De J P all read वुडभंत  
for णिव्वइ 894. De. गुणकज्जंमि अगुणकालं  
and J गुणकज्ज परगुणकज्जं  
875. K णेव्वाइ for णिव्वाइ. for गुणकज्जमि अगुणकज्जे.  
876. J कहं for किं. K violates the metre by  
878. J reads thus. को व न पर- reading गुणकज्जमि परगुण-  
म्मुहो निग्गुणेसु गुणिणो न कं कज्जमि वडं We with P  
व द्मेत्ति (so) । जो वा न 895. J 'संभओ —J सुवरिमाण  
निग्गुणो सो सुह त्रियइ this कम्भइ. J P हियणसु.—J  
construe जो वा ण गुणी जण (=जेण ' अणिच्छुइ'  
from the beginning of K तेण अणिच्छुइ and De  
the second half K को व तेणं उव्वइ' for तेण अणि-  
ण for को व न, which व्वइ'  
we read with De P  
879. K 'अणुणं.  
880. De 'कोकिअब्बेय.  
881. J 'सगुणोक्करिस्' —J परगुणा-  
मारे.  
882. P विप्पइ. —J 'परितोसियच्चो.  
—P अत्ताणो for अप्पाणा.  
883. K कहु णु.—J हिययस्स for  
हिययम्मि.  
884. De K चित्ति. J चित्ति. —P  
किरियासुं तु पयत्तंति  
885. J दोसोवि for दोमावि.  
886. J reads the first half thus  
सुयणावि खलायंतिव  
खलावि सुयणत्तणं व दावेंति ।  
887. P गुणाहिओ for गुणाहिओ.  
889. J सज्जणोब्बेय  
49 (Gauḍavaho)

902. J दोसावि for दोसा य.—De  
सुण्णगुणं for गुणसुण्ण.
903. J "नीसंगा for "णीसङ्गा.—J  
"नीसङ्गे".—J गुरुगुणा होति  
or होन्ति सपुग्गिस्सा —K  
वीर' for धीर'.
904. K आय रग्गेव —De खंडणमु-  
पंति. J खंडणमुवात्त.—J  
भम' for भमि'.—J P "यय-  
लब्ब.
905. J K कुमईसु. P कुमतंसु —J  
पसासेइ.—J क', जाण. De  
and K कयणणपि मणाण  
—J स्पे' for निय
908. J P गिम्हति and K गिण्हति  
for गेण्हन्ति.—J दारिद' and  
P दांगच्च for दालिद'—J  
घण्ण' and K विघण्ण' for  
घोषण'
909. J K परउव्व for पुरओव्व  
We with De P
910. P कुट्ठा for कुविओ. —P  
सुवुरिवाण.
911. J उव्वरणाहुअ'
912. J "आमिणा for गामिणा —K  
P परिपुत्तइ
913. P सहसिं for सरहसं.—J  
निरकमइ जेहि for निस्सवमइ  
जेनु —P परितांसप [ह] सिरो.  
and J परिओसपहासिओ for  
परिओमणिधमरो
914. J उव्वार' for उयार', which  
we read with De K P.  
—J दुरिक्कण च करुण च,  
P दुरिक्कण कारुणं च for  
दुरिक्कणं करुणयं च K
- दुरिक्कणं च सह (or च जइ ?)  
करुणयं मुअइ —J पावेण.  
—K P अणासरन्ती for  
समोसरन्ती
915. De विमहया
916. P "रुयं for "गरुयं. K "गुरु-  
य.—J K "दिट्ठो महामणाणव  
पडिबधो P "दिट्ठ महामणा-  
णव पडिबधे
918. P टाण्हाण' for धामत्थाम' —  
J दारिद' —J किवण' for कि-  
दिण'
919. J किवणाणमण्णविमण् टाण्गु-  
णा सह मल्लह' —J कइ आ  
for कइ वा
920. J परिभोयहया. and K परि-  
भोअमहा for परिभोयमहा  
—J णयवहुव्व (') for ण  
वहुव्व —De K "लीलाधर"
- J जेण for तेण.
921. J किवणा.—J मल्लिणच्छायं.
922. J तणलहुइअंव. and P तणपल  
हुयंव for गरुयपि हु पलहुयंव.  
K गुरुअं पि —J निरीइ.—  
J गुणंसु
923. De सवुरिसे and J सपुग्गिस्स for  
सवुरिसें —K "वि पुरिसे for  
"वि सुवुरिस्सं.
924. P तेहि for तेण.
925. K देस्' for वेस्'
926. J जाय for जाओ —J परि-  
भेउजलाओ and P परिहो-  
उहुजपाओ for परिहोउज-  
लाओ —J "पराण' for "ध-  
राण'.—J उणोउ and P  
उणा उ for उणो अ —K

- भावारधराणंचेअ ताउ ण  
उणो अ इयर,ण
927. De णामेइ for णूमेइ which  
we read with J K P.
928. K "मुइति for "सुवन्ति,—J 'P'  
वेरि' for वहरि".—De घिप्-  
ति for छिप्पन्ति.
929. J विणवारोति. De P विणिवा-  
रन्ति,—J दप्पेण भुवंपि for  
भुयपि दाप्पेण.
930. J णवर for णूण,—J अहिलेइ  
गुणा लच्छा.
931. J "लयाइ,—De P 'जेणाहो'.
933. J कुणइ,—K चिक्कालो'.
935. J सुरकाइ for सोम्माइ.
936. J दुरकाउ हवति —J "करिम-  
च्चिय —K P बहुलत्तण' and  
J सफलत्तण' for बहुलत्तण'.
937. P सुहविणयत्तयाण, and K  
सुहविणयत्तियाण, for सुहवि-  
णिवान्ति 'क'.—De "चित्ताण-  
मविरय —De अन्वुच्छिन्नोस्व  
सवणाण.
938. J "बन्धेणव कइणो, and P "बं-  
धेहिंव कइणो, for "बन्धेहि  
कइणव.
939. J K व रहि', and P वमिहि', for  
व नइ'.
940. J आयावकरेहिं. We with De  
K P.
942. J K 'णिणेह'.—P "पायेण for  
"वायेण—J जं for जा,  
which we read with De  
K P.—K भणन्तस्स, J तणं  
तस्स. P तणंतस्स, De तणं  
तस्स, for तणन्तस्स.—K,
- in fact, reads the fourth  
pada thus जोत्तं मोत्तं  
भणन्तस्स (= योत्तं मोत्तं  
भणतः)
945. K गुणगारा.
946. K सप्पुरियाणपि for सप्पुरि-  
याणं च,—J मति for जेहि,  
which De K P read.
947. K धिरमंथरो.
948. K वदो मरेसु
949. J सइ for महइ, which is read  
by De P, and K reads  
सहइ. K सक्कव'.—De K  
P "निंदावरात्तव which we  
adopt, J reads 'व
950. J "वहंगमाओ,—K P अनेग'  
for अणेय'.—J विरिहंति'
951. P विमलं We with De J K.
952. K हवइ for होइ.
953. De K न हु for किं We with  
J P
954. J K 'केत्तिय' —P किलमि-  
हिनि —J सयलाइ पुहइ' K  
पुहइ'.
955. J पारेति. P वारंति.
957. J उवहुज्जंतो य दुक्कर तह य  
for तह भुज्जन्तोवि दुक्करं  
कोवि.—De तोयाइ' for स-  
लिलाइ'
958. P परंनिमो लहुयदांसपि K ल-  
हुयदांसेवि.
959. J धुमच्चिय We with De K  
P,—J पज्जालियाण for  
पज्जालियाहि, which we  
read with De K P.
960. J K P थाया'.—J इयराण-

- मसामण्णेहिं. We with De K P —J मंगमो for मंगयं,  
 961 J अह वा for सो वा. which we with De K P —P व-हइ. and J कहवि. for तहवि  
 962, K P नरस्म for जणस्म. J घेप्पंति for सुत्तन्ति  
 963 P हियणहिं. —J मणीणं or मणीणवि. which we read with De K P.  
 964, De K P दांसिक्कदुमिणो De जेय for जे उ which we with J K P. —J P गिण्हति  
 965 P ववि for कावि —J तहवि for अह य which we read with De K P —P भूय' for चय'.  
 966 J पिगं न De पिङ्गपि. which we read with De K P J कावि कज्जेण ना यमो तहवि  
 967 P 'सवल्लुणमवि for 'सवल्लु-णपि. —J पुरिमा. and De सुपरिमा. for सुवु रिमा  
 969, J 'ग्घवियाणव for 'ग्घवियाण. वि —P 'लवेहि and J 'लवेहि (= 'लवेहि ?) for 'लवेण  
 970, P उत्तिण्ण for एत्तिण्ण —J P धीरंति  
 971, J "दसावसाण" for "दसाण तोय".  
 972, P उद्धराचित्ता. —K मण्ण' for मुण्ण'.  
 973 De जहेच्छ. —J reads दिण्णं पुरा जहिच्छं तओवि दूतेण मं-डियमभावा । सहिअं च पराहुणं  
 तत्तावि य लाहणइओ. We with De K. except that De reads तओ तओ for तओ अ ओ P thus गहि-य च पराउ तओ तओ अला-भावयणाउ. which is doubt-  
 less corrupt unless we read अलाभाउ वयणाउ (=अलाभाउ वेदना )  
 974 J 'मत्तमुच्चियताण K 'मित'. P 'मुच्चियंतावि. P पयत्तंति.  
 975 K P गिण्हउ. —De, J दिव्वं J "तुहाइ.  
 976 K P विहरंति for विहडन्ति  
 977, P भंगेय for भङ्गेसु - J थण' for घण' which we read with De K P J K P थोय' for थोव'. —J साहणं for परिणाम the reading of De K P  
 980 De अन्धगतीण  
 1001 P जरा for जरी which De J K read  
 1002 J विट' for बिन्दु —J णिवि-डइ for णिवडइ  
 1003 J जाव्वणेण घरिणीण.  
 1004 De K मुरकं for मोक्खं  
 1005 J K भुयण'  
 1006 J कल्ल [=ल ?] ममल्लं We with De K P.  
 1010, De सिरससियलामच्च<sup>०</sup>, omitting 'हे' which we have supplied by conjecture.  
 1012 P पहणंणेसु for समरङ्गणेसु —J K जअवारणाण. —P व-रि<sup>०</sup> for कर<sup>०</sup>. which we read

- with De J K, — J "जीहाहि-  
लहिर" We with De K P.
- 1013 P "इयस्" for "नियस्"
- 1014 P "निय" for "गुण", — J "उच्चा.  
P "उच्चा" and De "ओम्वा  
for "उच्चा, which we read  
with K — K गुरुआवि -  
K गुरुईकया.
- 1015, K P "जणम्म" for "जयस्स"
- 1017 J "आर" for "याल" — J पुरां  
for पुणां
- 1018 J दीसंतु, — P "तुलया — K वि-  
पुरुणा.
- 1020 J अपदुत्त
- 1021 J "सुंविच्य" for "पुजिय"
- 1022 K णिमहा.
- 1023 P "वित्थारोववद"
- 1024 K गिरिचलण" — J "गयतुओ-  
छिह" — J नियेब" for "वि-  
कडय", which we read  
with De K P
- 1025 J पाडिमिडिल", We with De  
P, — P हवति for वहन्ति —  
P "निव्वडिय" for "विहडन्त"
- 1026 P "वळणाओ" for "वडणाओ"
- 1027 P पावेति for पावन्ति.
- 1028, J "दुमलतो — J रलइज्जइ for  
वलइज्जइ.
- 1029, K P "पावेस्स" We with De  
J, — K P वालंब गिरिमूलं for  
"वालोल्ल सलिलनिही. We  
with De J.
- 1030, P "सिज्जंत" for "मिज्ज-  
न्त", — J "यड्डासु for "पण-  
डासु, — J नेति for णिन्ति —  
J "णिक्कमंसावि.
- 1031 J अण्णोण.
- 1032 J "डिसा" for "डिस्सा", — P  
"वडल" for "वलय", — De K  
"पाडिहओवासी — K P बिळ.  
गो for वळगो, which De  
J read
- 1033 K तडि" for तड",
- 1034 P "पमडिल्ला — J P सेल" for  
णवर
- 1035 P "वलय" for "वलिय" — J  
वहंति for लहन्ति — P अह  
सेल" for सेलम्मि
- 1037, De "विणिहट्ट", — J "तणुइया-  
भोओ — P उत्तारिओ for  
ओसारिओ
- 1038 J कमड" for कुम्म".
- 1039, J "विहुय" for "विहुर".
- 1040 J "गूड" for "सूड" We with  
De K P — J "संवलिय" for  
"संगलिय" — J हिययदंते वि-  
रहमिधूम" for हिययट्टय-  
विरहडुयासधूम"
- 1041 De "वाच्छंआ — J सिधिति  
[=सिधिति?] and P स-  
धिति for संधन्ति
- 1042 J "वियमिय" for "विममिय",  
which De K P read
- 1044 बुद्धभइ अयड" is the reading  
of De K P — J बुद्धभइव अज्ज  
बंभंड".
- 1045 P संवेस for सो एम — P उय-  
for उव", — K "पाविआ" for  
"दाविआ", — J सेसंपिब for  
सेसम्मिब — De K जयम्मि  
निययम्मि, — P य निमण्णो  
for विणिमण्णो.



1046. J चरण<sup>०</sup>. J सोहेति  
 1047 P 'रयणहार्यव'  
 1049 De 'किरि' for 'किरि' — J  
 'परिकविन'  
 1050 P 'व्वादिन्' for 'व्वादिन्',  
 K 'वेव्वदिन्' — J 'रोहणुल्ल',  
 K 'रोहणुल्ल'.  
 1051 J 'चणव' for 'चणव, which  
 we read with De K P.  
 1052 K पयामंति  
 1053 J 'गंगादगयज्जणा' for जड-  
 णादगयज्जणा'.  
 1054 K लाहण<sup>०</sup> — De 'चाण —  
 P 'कलावं पयामंति, K  
 दांसति for दंसति  
 1055 J अतोअवरि परिटि ण<sup>०</sup> [this  
 being short of one anu-  
 even to the ण is sup-  
 plied], and P अता अव-  
 च परिटिण We with De  
 K — De K 'णिणआइव —  
 J पडिमाटिण [short of  
 one matra] and P पडि-  
 मावणिण — J मंवरिय . We  
 with De K P  
 1057 I 'कमलेसु for 'कुसुमेसु — J  
 मपरक' for मवक्ख'.  
 1058 J 'मंडलद्वहिं. — K 'द्वहि' for  
 दिव्व'  
 1059 P पयामेति K पयामंति.  
 1060 K 'पडिविमाय'.  
 1061 K 'रसविदुवल्लभावेण for  
 'रसविदुवल्लभावेण which  
 we with De P — P 'दर-  
 कलिय' for 'दरालिय'. —  
 K 'रादणव for 'भावेणव.  
 1062. J विह्व<sup>०</sup> for पडण<sup>०</sup>  
 1061 J अत्तिनयणाओ for अत्तिन-  
 यणाहि  
 1066. P अज्जय<sup>०</sup> for मज्जस. — P  
 'उम्मील्लणावि and De 'उम्मी-  
 ल्लणम्मि, K 'आमील्लणावि. J  
 'उम्मील्लणावि.  
 1067 J पडियरक — I 'विलामा for  
 वियारा  
 1070 K 'गओमिण', J 'गओमि-  
 ण' (I P 'गओमिण'. — I  
 'कलिय' for 'कलिले — I  
 'वणुकटिय  
 1072 I जम्मि न पडुपटच्चिय for  
 मुखइ णपहुत्ताच्चिय.  
 1073 I 'रयणाविरमम्मि यहुपुसम्मिह'  
 and P 'रयणाविरमम्मि इम्मं  
 पुसम्मिह' for 'रयणाविरमम्मि-  
 णवर पुसम्मिह', which we  
 read with De K  
 1074 De J माहिपट for माहिजड  
 which K P read — J गो-  
 डनहं  
 1074 De K पुण for उण.  
 1076 J 'एण छावन्निययत्', P एण  
 जपयित्त, both corruptly.  
 The original might have  
 been either छाया or इच्छा,  
 either the latter as the  
 gods P. We with P. c.  
 The commentators स्वे-  
 च्छा apparently refers to  
 K's reading which is  
 इच्छा'.  
 1078. P उम्मील्लितिव for उल्लिखितिव.  
 1080 De योवमिय. — K 'ससमय'.

- ति.—J reads the second half thus : घेणुधवर्लाओ पण्हयापणमला वणता 'I, De रेणु धवर्लाओ पण्हयपणा घेणु वणता ओ We with K P, except that K has 'पणावणा
- 1081 K 'संविद्धिरूप'—J 'परिमारिय'—J तओ for पुणो
- 1082 J 'खेलच्छला'. We with De K P.
- 1083 J 'पच्छाद्वयायवत्तण'—J 'पच्छाद्वयायवत्तण'—K 'पइरंका'—K 'भिरकसुं दरा.
- 1084 J corruptly leaves out 'वियर', and thus reads तंसागररनिवडंत J 'मग्लाई' for 'मिडिलाइ
- 1085 P 'दरमुत्थलिया'—J 'P अवि. for इव, which we read with De and the scholastic—De K मउलंता. I मउलेता.
- 1086 J 'मोत्तियत्थं'—P 'दिणेभम्मि'—K 'मईका
- 1088 P 'आवत्तइ'—J 'उवन्तइ'—J 'परिवाडल'—J 'पुडपाडलं
- 1089 J 'कलिअम्मि, and K 'वरियम्मि, for 'धरियम्मि We with De P.
- 1091 De K 'कालीकयमहिपासुरमयमगलच्छेयविडभमो मिलइ We with J P, K अत्थाइ-विर'.
1092. P 'तिमिरसमंकेत'.—De K 'मऊहो' for 'मरीरो'—J 'गारुडवुत्त'—J 'पिंछ'. We with De K P
- 1093 J 'निरासनयणा रविम्मि for गिरायवे दिणयरम्मि
- 1094 P 'कल' for 'कर'—J 'कल्लोल' for 'कललोल'—J 'पिडाह' for 'पिण्डव.
- 1097 P 'पुरविल' for 'पुरमिल'.
- 1099 K 'पिडव.
- 1101 K 'भुअण' for 'भुवण'.
- 1102 J 'बोड' for 'बद', which we read with De K P—J 'लमा' for 'भिण्णो
- 1104 J 'गइंदाओ दिसाओ for 'गइन्दआव दिसाओ —K 'गयंदाउव दिसाओ [विय
- 1106 J 'नवरि' for 'होन्त'—J 'ममय
1109. J 'निमाण'—J 'वमहंमपुड-मिमव
1111. K P 'मुभयधारा
- 1111 J K 'महमंडल We with De P—P reads the second half thus : माहवमिव पिंडमवंडवियडमावाडलं उयह K माहवमिव पिंडमवंडवियडमापाडलं उयह,—De 'मापाडलं
1115. De 'गयणउला'.—De K 'रउज्ज' for 'केऊ
1116. P 'साहाययाय' for 'साहिज्जजाय' De 'साहेज्ज' for 'साहिज्ज'.—P 'वाव' for 'चाव'.
- 1117 P 'हलहराभं'—K 'यहुइ' and 'हलहराहो' for 'पावइ' and 'हलहराहं' respectively
1118. K 'कामिज्जणा'.

1119. J "कलाउच्च.—De K मयईधो  
for ससइन्धो.
1121. De K अतहनिवेसणेण —De P  
अलसंति. We with J K.
1122. J omits the introductory  
words णवरि य &c., which  
are found in De K P —J  
इयरण for इयरजण' —J  
मेयाई for हेयाई
1124. J वीसाभरणा
1125. J "ससुर" for "मसुर" which  
we read with De K  
P K "अममत्तालि"
1126. For कोलीकय' J reads कोट  
द्विय. J "गुरु" for "युरु".
1129. P "पहमा" —J "पडिणील" —J  
K "जालियामडल्लव.—De ण-  
वलवहं for णववहुय which  
we read with J K P
1130. J "दियह" —P "सयंगहिय" —J  
"विइणहं. K "वितणह.
1131. De K पमग्गियमऊह" for ग  
लिउम्मऊह" —De "कामिणी  
for "मालिणी.—K P "भयाउ  
for "भयाहि.
1133. K "थामाई" for "थामाण
1134. De "ण्णोलुण" —De "भुममग्गा-  
P "भुयमग्गा. We with J  
K. —J निवेस" for णिमंस"
1136. J "सवणावयासव्व
1138. K "पडिरुइग्ग्याई.
1139. P वोलिंति. We with De J.
1141. De "गमणतंसुद" for "गमणभ-  
यदिण्ण".—J "लेहाई कीण-  
वि दिसंति अच्छाई and P  
"लेहाइराई कीणवि अच्छाई.
1142. De थोबंध. —De लणेहेण —P  
'यणो for "जणां
1143. J "कओल".
1144. P चिर
1145. J K "जज्जरग्गेण We with  
De P.
1146. J "वियलिय" for वियलइ —J  
संगिलइ and De. K संगलइ  
for संघेइइ.—K चिरम  
चिओवि. De कामिणिअ-  
णेषु —P वम्महो for महमओ
1147. J महावविहवो We with  
De K P.
1149. J "हरिमत्ता [—स्वा", सरसकु  
डियाइ De "हरिसुमासहरि-  
सकुडियाइ We with K P  
—De हयंति for सहन्ति.  
clearly a clerical mistake"
1151. J P "कामभरो —J P अयो-  
अमलोवि. —J पम्स" —P  
परिलभो
1152. J P "तम्हा" and De "तन्हा".  
We with K —J परिपीडणं-  
च De पालणं च —J को-  
येवि.
1154. J वद्धंत' and P वडुति for व-  
डुन्त' which we read with  
De J K.—De समप्येति.
1155. P अण्णोण्णाराहुणखणखलंत,  
thus reading one mātra  
too short for the metre'  
—J रय' for रह'.
1156. J कंप'.—J पेम', K पिम्म' —  
J P "हरणुल्लाहि रमणीहि.
1158. "वियडेसु is the reading of  
De J K In P three let-

- toos ending the one that ought to precede "यद्देसु are wanting, - -K सुखिय for सोखिय.—De "परिमाणो, and P नहुपरिणामो, K "परिणामो, and परिमाणो इति वा पाठः in the margin
- 1159 J "वओहेस" De K "वहुहेस" for "पवहेस" —J विमलेह करेण रमणस्स कावि &c., &c. onomatopoeia too many. The commentator seems to follow this version.
- 1161 K नरुणत्तण' —De "निमिओ-अर" for "णमिओयर" J विमओ, and K "णुमण्णो, for "णुवण्णो, which we read with De P
- 1162 P "सुसहीयण" (=सुस्वहीजन' for सुहणमहिय' We with De I K.
- 1163 P अह' for सम' and De ह्य before सम', thus reading two mātras too many for the metre. This is strange, when it occurs in such an excellent MS. as De —K "मिदल", —J "दोवलो"; K "दोव्यलो" —J जुवड'.
- 1165 J "भंमि" for "भङ्ग"
- 1166 De सेय' for सलिल' We with J K P.
- 1167 P दूर' —J "कुण" for "उड.—P "ववळ" for "वियड".
- 1168 J अत्यायतल्लिणतारत्तणेज, 50 (Gaudavaho)
- De अत्यायतल्लिणतारत्तणेज  
P अत्यायतल्लिणतार — -ण.  
We with J K — K पुणोवि  
णिवडाइ गहचर्ह.
- 1170, De "रय" for "हय", —J "मस-  
ण' —J "विहंग" for "कवा-  
अ'
- 1171 J "मिंवसा for "विमसा, which we read with De K P —  
J गिन्हंति, P गिन्हंति
- 1173 K "गोमप्पहातल्लिणतलो — De  
णिसाइ
- 1174 K सद्दोलकज्जल'
- 1176 P गण्हति, K गिण्हंति. We with De J — J परुमाइ, K "करसाई —K विण्णमा"
- 1178 K "जुण्हा, and P जोमहा, for जोण्हा, which we with De
- 1179 De विरलायइ for विवलायइ, which we with K P
- 1180 P जडर' for अजड'.
- 1181 K P विणिकमइ We with De J
- 1182 P reads the first half thus  
इहाउण्णंख किरंतमुद्धमरुणा  
यवं परिपुडइ, and De thus  
इहाउण्णंख विरंतमुद्धतरुणा-  
यवं परिपुडइ, K इहाउण्णंख  
किरंतमुद्धमरुणायवं परिपुडइ.  
J इहाउण्णंख विरकिरंतम-  
रुणायवं परिपुडइ. We with  
K —De reads the second  
half thus णहयलकरवत्त-  
णिमाणक्कवल्लयव रविर्वि
- 1183, De omits this couplet J  
P read रविणो and no

- रविणा, which we adopt from K.—K reads the whole couplet thus  
जमहस्य पुणो असमा-  
गमाय वहलत्तणेण सृजने ।  
अपुणरागमणावव  
त तममुम्मूलियं रविणा ॥  
and has अहस्य in margin to explain the latter word in जमहस्य. In not अह्म meant.
- 1184 J 'वियम' for 'विरम'  
1185 J 'नवरियं निव्वडियतमं', which cannot be scanned. We with De K P.—J 'परिसुद्ध'—J 'पसत्तिजोमा' for 'पसन्धिजोमा'. P 'ठवियासु' for 'व ठियासु'  
1186 J 'कलमं' We with De K P.—P 'मुहगहियनुसंगमहरि-यपल्लवे'. We with De J K  
1188 De 'कुसुमु', doubtless corruptly.  
1189 J 'परिहट्ट'—J 'वट्टो मउट्टम्मि' De 'वट्टे पयट्टम्मि'. We with K P  
1191 J P 'कुलसु' and De K 'उल्लसु'.  
1192 For 'संकमन्त' J has 'संकमिज्जसन्त', and K P 'संकमेण'  
1193 J 'मंचेव', and 'मडल नहयले जाण'. We read 'मण्डलं जायं' with De K P—J 'कमलंछिअ' for 'कमल-म्विअ', which we read with De K P  
1194 K भाइ for जयइ. For 'सं-टिण्णवलीओब्ब', (which we read with De K), J P read संटिण्णवलीओब्ब  
1196 J 'तहियहं'  
1198 P 'ममोसु लंछणा' for 'मल्लम-याल्लच्छणा' J 'तइआ छि-जति'. K 'तइ छेइ'—P 'कालसुत्तव' (= 'कालसुत्तव?')  
1199 J 'महरियपंडुराहं', and P 'महारयधूमराहं'. We with De K.—J 'तुह पणामेसु'. We with De K P  
1200 P 'राय' for 'मत्त'—J 'स्वधाराणाय विरल्लिणव' and P 'स्वधाराणपरिवेदि-णव' for 'स्वधर्ममाराहणावि-रल्लिणव', which we read with De K  
1201 There is much variety of reading in the first half of this couplet. Thus De 'वेप्पइ अगुणाहि गुणा-व्व जेण गुणगारवेण वो अप्पा । K 'बिप्पइ गुणाहि अगुणा-व्व जेण गुणगारवेण वा अप्पा । P— — — 'णीत्ति सगुण-व्व जेण गुणगारवेण वा अप्पा ॥ We follow, J P 'तवि for तपि.  
1202 J 'उवरि' for 'अवरि', which we read with De P. 'Cord-अवरिह', Dharmapala's *Par-akachehhi*—De 'ताण for तेसु

1203. For अकओबयार' J reads मुकोवयार' —I' असमा<sup>०</sup> for अभमा' —I' भवाप्यसरेसु  
I's reading is probably a scribe's slip of the pen.
1204. I इह for इय, which we read with De J K —I' कहयण' for कईण
1205. I omits अवि य and reads अह instead and has the first half thus मख्खत्थच्चिय निहसंतकंचणाभरणयपिसंगमि  
I also omits अवि य and has the first half thus — अह मख्खत्तोच्चिय निहसकंचणाहरणयपिसंगमि We with De K —J P आयभि-  
ण for जणसंगमि —J डियहे
1206. De तरकण for खणण —I' मृउल्लियन्व
1207. I P wrongly omit the anusvara on ण in धम्मण-  
व and thus read one matra too short
1208. K विजयादि' —I' बंदीहि for देवीहि —De K कय<sup>०</sup> for णव' —J P तरकणो<sup>०</sup>
1209. I तस्ममं —I' विस्सययर च चित्त च We with De J K P —At the end of 1209 De reads as follow  
कइरायल्लणम्मव  
वप्पइरायस्स राउडवड ।  
नामेण कहावीड  
रइयच्चिय तह समत्त च ॥  
I altogether omits it P has  
कइरायल्लण — — ।  
वप्पयरायस्स राउड — — ।  
— — ण कहावीड  
रइयच्चिय तह समत्त च ॥  
We with K

✓अक्षराय

अक्षरायन् १३८  
अक्षरी (श्रु.) ३५, १०९, २०४ १०९  
७३२, ८४२, अक्षलि ०३७.

अक्षलीय (श्रु.) ७३७  
अक्षरम (श्रु.) १००९.  
अक्षल ८ अक्षल.  
अक्षन्त (न्यन्त) ९०७ ११५४

अक्षा (न्यो) ३०३

✓अच्छ p. (भास.)

अच्छन्ति ९५५, ९५१  
अच्छुड ९५५

अच्छ (श्रु.) ७५० ७८०  
अच्छक (काण्ड II) ७७

अच्छरिय (भास्य) ८५३.

अच्छि (श्रु.) ३१ ३२ ३७ ४४  
९४ २२३ ३०५ ३१२ ४२४ ५५०.  
६०० ७४३ ७४९ ७६८. ७७०  
७७५. ७९३ ९०७. १०८८ ११०५.  
११३० ११४०. ११४१

अच्छिन्न (श्रु.) ७१९  
अच्छिवन्त (न्युत्तन) १०१

अजद (श्रु.) ११८०.

अजण (न्य) ६०७.

अजव (श्रु.) ५४९

अजज (भास्य) ४४

अजजवि (भास्य) २३ २५ ३० ४३  
४१, ४७ ५९, ८७ ११३ ५७८  
२६१, २७४ ३०६ ३३९, ३४४  
५०९, ६७३ ८८०, ६८५ ७४५.  
७९९, १०३९, १०५२, १०६४

अज्जुण (न्युत्तन) ३६१ ३७४ ४०६

अज्जसुर (न्युत्तन) ८४२

अज्जल (श्रु.) ४८५

✓अञ्ज

अञ्ज २०५

अञ्जण (न्य) ७९२, ११०५

अञ्जलि (श्रु.) १०३, २४०, ९८४. १

✓अह p. (का.)

अह १५३

अह (न्य) ८२५

अहि (न्य) ७ ४०५ ४२५ ७२८  
३३९, ४२७, ५१५ ६५२ ७०० ९४५.

अहिअ (न्य) ४ ४७६ अहिय ६६  
१०२४ अहिय ६६

अह ८ नह

अह (भास्य) १०८०

अणह (न्य) ४२ ७५७, ११०

अणज (न्य) ९२५

अणज्जिअ (न्य) १०११.

अणज्जुण (न्य) २००

अणण (न्य) ८९.

अणन्न (न्य) २०७, १०४

अणन्तर (न्य) १०७

अणरह (न्य) ८२

अणल (न्य) १०७ ११५ ११५  
१२५ १३४ १३५ १४५ १५५.  
२५२, ३०४ ३०६ ३५२, ३५५.  
४९२ ५४५ ५५५ ५९५ ७४५  
८२५ ९०५ ११०५

अणव (न्य) ८९.

अणवरय (न्य) १०७ १०९

अणवल्लभ्य (न्य) १०४

अणवसाअ (न्य) ५४५

अणह (न्य) १०९ १४७ २६१ १०७०  
१०९ १४७ १०७०

अणह्मिणीय (न्य) १०९

अणागय (न्य) १०९

अणामोय (न्य) ७८९

अणाय (न्य) १०९

अणायर (न्य) १०९ १०९

अणाविल (न्य) १०९.

अणिउल्लिख्य (न्य) १०९.

अणिद्विय (न्य) १०९.

अणिद्विभक्ष्य (न्य) १०९.

अणिल (न्य) २२५, ३९०, ३९५.  
५५५, ६५४.

# अक्षरानुक्रमविशिष्टं सूचीपत्रम्.

अ	अक्षरा
अ. म. च.	अगुणी (sk.) १२०१.
अअल (०चल) ११७८, अअल २१०.	अमा (०म) ८, १७, ७७ १४६, २०३
अचल १-०	२१५, २२९, २४६, २५०, २६६,
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अइति ७२२, ०८६	५२२, ५४६, ५४८, ५७२, ५७३, ५८२
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अइर (०धिर) १०२ २८७ ३१७ ८५१	७०५, ७७०, ८१५ ८४०, ८६२, ९०४,
अउखेय (०त पव) ७५.	९२८ १०२१, १०८५, ११०९ ११३४
अउण्ट (०कुण्ट) ७४० अकुण्ट ५९६.	११७८, ११८६.
अउव (०पूर्व) ८१०	अमाया (०धाय) ६२७,
अंय (sk.) १०४, ७७७	अमि (०मि) ३०, १७०, ३३९,
अंस (०श) ८१०	अगवत्त (०धपात्र) १०१६,
अंसु (मअ) ५७ १३० ८४१, १०४१,	अगविय (०धाकृत) ७१७,
१२०८	अगवन्त (०वटमान) ६-७,
अंसुअ (०शुअ, १०१ ७१० ७७५, १०५०,	अगविय (०धिम) ९७६
अंसुय १६१, ७५५, ७८०, १०६७,	✓अइ
१११७.	अइय (०म) १०१, १०८
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✓पम्मुस p. (विस्मरणे, H.P.IV.75)

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✓ पलोड p. (पयस, H. P. IV. 199)

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✓ पलस p. (पलस, H. P. IV. ४१.)

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✓विसदृ (विदारण, II. P. IV. 175.)

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